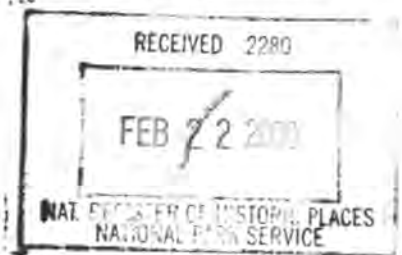


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Fulton Street - Commercial Street HD (1999 Amendment)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number multiple addresses (see district data sheet) not for publication

city or town Boston (North End) vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02109

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.)

Judith B. McDonough

2/15/2000

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3/3/00

Fulton-Commercial Sts. HD (Amendment)
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(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
6	
	Building
	sites
	structures
	objects
6	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

52 (Fulton-Commercial NRDIS, 1973)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: specialty store; warehouse

Domestic: hotel; multiple dwelling

Industry: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: specialty store; business

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Health care: sanitarium (nursing home)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Victorian

Renaissance Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Brick

roof Tar and gravel

other

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 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):

- ☐ 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)

ArchitectureCommerceIndustry**Period of Significance**1865-1949**Significant Dates**N/A**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Samuel D. Kelly, architectO.H. Drisker, builder**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Boston Landmarks Commission

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7. Narrative description

This amendment (1999) to the Fulton Street-Commercial Street Historic District (NR 1973) in Boston's North End seeks to identify broad patterns of change to the mid-19th century buildings documented in the previous survey, as well as singling out previously unidentified structures dating from 1833-1949 for recognition. While the district achieved its present street plan and its rows of brick and granite Greek Revival four-story buildings by the middle of the 19th century, the pressure of waves of immigration into the North End at the end of the century resulted in architectural changes to the brick row buildings and the addition of new industrial buildings. These reflect two distinct patterns in the historical context of the district; the industrial/commercial focus of much of its architecture and the increasingly ethnic Italian nature of the district's residents. In identifying additional buildings of significance to the district, one change has been made to the boundaries of the district, and its period of significance has been extended to 1949.

The 19th century street plan of the Fulton Street-Commercial Street district was greatly affected by the creation of Atlantic Avenue in 1868, which detached the district from its historic location by the water's edge, the demolition of brick row buildings to make way for the vehicular Callahan Tunnel in the 1950s, and by similar demolition for the depression of the Central Artery (I-93) in the 1980s and 1990s. Open spaces were created at the former 97-113 Richmond Street and at 201 North Street by the Tunnel project. Mercantile Street was subsumed into present-day Atlantic Avenue, and Ferry Street has disappeared in the current construction project intended to relocate the Central Artery below ground. The Boston Redevelopment Authority has also played a big role in changes to the district since its original 1973 nomination. Fulton Place is also now gone, taken up with the 1983 North End Community Nursing Home, and the 1976 Ausonia building at 190 Commercial Street, which replaced brick row buildings, now provides the district with housing for the elderly.

Demolition of earlier brick buildings has also made way for several vacant lots now used for parking. These may be found at the former 56-68 Fulton Street, 181-185 Fulton Street and 206 Commercial Street (map #7, 21, 59). A power plant, possibly a temporary service for the depression of the Central Artery, has been erected on the site of the former 36-52 Fulton Street (map #6).

Changes to the built environment of the district after 1864 tended towards additions to existing buildings rather than demolition and new construction. Many of the mid-19th century four-story brick rows, with their granite posts and lintels delineating shop fronts at street level and either housing or businesses on the upper floors, received fifth and sixth stories between 1885-1929 (examples include map #s 1,2,31,32,34,47,51,53, and 55). The extra floors were often designed to blend in with the earlier brick and granite pier and spandrel construction. Some of these

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suggested their later date in the use of panel brick corbelling at the cornice line (map #47) while others make use of pressed/cast metal cornices (map #32). Newly installed elevators, which became commonplace in the last two decades of the 19th century, often service these additional floors.

Demolition of older buildings made way for new construction between 1856-1949. Three of these, the 1856 Mercantile Wharf Building (map #50), the 1857 Commercial Block (map #49), and the 1864 McLauthlin Building (map #30) have been documented in the earlier nomination. Between 1864 and 1912 only six entirely new buildings were added to the district. They were all designed to be commercial buildings. No other new buildings were added to the district until 1950.

The earliest of these is the **Daniel Goodnow Building** (1883) at **96 Fulton Street** and **81-95 Richmond Street** (before 1885) with its adjacent addition at **100 Fulton Street** (map 22-24). Postdating both the Boston Granite Style so ably demonstrated by the Mercantile Building and the Renaissance Revival cast-iron flourishes of the McLauthlin Building, the Goodnow Building returns to an earlier theme in its use of brick and stone. Set on the northwest corner of Richmond and Fulton Streets, the heavy brick mass of the building is lightened by the stone and dentilated brick string courses connecting the sills and heads of the windows on each floor. Segmental brick arches crown each window, breaking the horizontality suggested by the string courses. An ornamented corbelled brick cornice with recessed crosses below it caps the building, reinforcing the sense of movement in the play of light and shadow on its otherwise heavy brick massing. Further interest is given to the building by its clipped corner, into which was set the main entry at the street level, with windows above it on each of the other four floors. While this doorway is no longer functional, since the Goodnow Building has become part of the Fulton Court condominium, its place is still suggested by a fixed panel window.

Flanking the 1883 Goodnow Building on each side is 100 Fulton Street and **81-95 Richmond Street**. The latter building was in place by 1885 and may have been part of the 1883 building project at 96 Fulton Street. It differs from the Goodnow building only in its first floor window and door treatments and in the number of windows on its upper floors. At street level, cast-iron columns frame six-panel shop windows and several door openings. On the upper floors 13 windows throw light into space originally designed for furniture production, in contrast to the five windows piercing the almost equally long side of the Goodnow Building itself. While this building was formerly excluded from the 1973 district boundaries, its age, near identical design and incorporation into the Goodnow Building by 1885 justify its inclusion as a contributing building.

100 Fulton Street butts up against the 1883 Goodnow Building a little less successfully, even though an effort has been made to match the string course, window, and cornice decoration of the earlier building. 100 Fulton is a six-story brick and stone building, of the same height as the five-story Goodnow Building, which attained its present height between 1885-1909, according to Sanborn maps of the period. All three buildings have been included in the Fulton Court

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condominium complex, which also includes a newly constructed parking garage, with apartments above at 102 Fulton Street (map #22-24).

134 Fulton Street (1909-1917, map #33), the Providence Packing Co., is a six-story brick and granite building whose elevator tower and crenellated cornice proclaim its early 20th century origins. The elevator tower presents itself as a distinctly separate design element, its utilitarian nature expressed in a simple metal roller door at street level with a single granite-silled double-hung window lighting each floor. Its cornice is also distinctly different from the crenellated metal cornice of the main building, ending abruptly in a narrow stone cap. Each floor of the main building, by contrast, is delineated by a band of recessed panels made from pressed metal, possibly copper. The regularity this imposes on the building's façade tends to disguise the distinct differences among its windows. At the second floor a large central fixed-panel window is flanked by narrower 1/1 double-hung windows, while the windows of the third floor are boarded over. The fourth and fifth floors have identical sets of four 2/2 double-hung windows, while the sixth has larger windows; four 2/2 double-hung windows topped by a narrow fixed pane. The crenellation of the cornice, which projects above the roof, lends this building a whimsical distinction.

145 Fulton Street (1911, map #19) built as a store and warehouse, is of steel frame construction with a brick and galvanized iron exterior. While clearly intended to blend with its Greek Revival next door neighbors in its use of granite posts and lintel at street level, its single door opening and use of floor-to-ceiling window panels distinguishes it from them. Originally four stories crowned with an elaborate iron dentilated cornice, an unsympathetically styled wood and masonry fifth story was added in 1979. Separated by bands of four recessed galvanized iron panels, the second, third and fourth floors each boast a set of four 1/1 double-hung windows.

210-218 Commercial Street (1912, map #60) is reminiscent of New York City's Flatiron Building (1901-1903) in its domination of the northwest corner of Commercial and Lewis Streets. While its height (only six stories, plus basement) does not approach that of a true skyscraper, the building includes stylistic and structural elements common to the commercial building form that became known as the Chicago Commercial style. A steel-framed brick building set on a granite block foundation and serviced by an elevator, 210-218 Commercial approaches the academic ideal of a "transparent skin over the structural skeleton" for skyscrapers developed in Chicago in the 1890s by such Boston-bred architects as Daniel Burnham (1846-1912) and Louis Sullivan (1856-1924). Of tripartite design, with the base, shaft and capital structure common to skyscrapers, verticality is given to the heavy brick mass of 210-218 Commercial by the use of vertical brick piers. These project beyond the plane of its walls from a rusticated brick base with tripartite shop windows, keystone detailing, and brownstone string-course, to segmentally arched windows just below the projecting brick roof cornice. Emphasis is given to these arches by the keystone placed at the center of each window on the sixth floor, which extends into the cornice, thus typing the shaft of the building into its capital. The five metal-framed window bays on each

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side of the building on each floor also reflect academic ideals in their use of a single broad glass panel flanked by narrower windows on each side. Metal panels below each window form recessed spandrels between the vertical brick piers. The curves expressed in the segmental window arches of the first and sixth floors are repeated in the curving wall of the clipped corner of 210-218 Commercial Street. An entry to the building is located on this wall, as is a single window on each of the floors above. Each opening on this wall is rectangular in shape and embellished by a brick splayed lintel and a modest brownstone keystone.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

The purpose of this amendment is to extend the period of significance for the Fulton Street-Commercial Street Historic District to 1949. While most of the district's significant buildings date to the middle of the 19th century, only a few completely new buildings were created between 1864 and 1912. Thereafter, no new buildings were added to the district until 1950. The total number of contributing resources to this district is 58, with another five non-contributing buildings. The six buildings added to the district by this extension of the period of significance exemplify an important shift within the district away from small shops, craftsmen and factories, and towards larger scale industrial and commercial uses. By expanding the period of significance to 1949, this addendum also addresses a critically important element of the district's historical context: the massive waves of immigration into the North End during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The newly-added district resources satisfy criteria A and C on the local level, exhibiting integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Originating on landfill as the result of the development of the Quincy Markets, the Commercial Street district with its Commercial Wharf was planned as a commercial and industrial district from its inception. The "sailmakers, ship chandlers, flag makers, agents for cotton duck and cordage, copper dealers, liverymen" and other small businesses serving the waterfront before mid-century were housed in brick rows along with boarding houses and tenements for sailors and immigrants beginning in 1832. The waterfront location attracted transient fishermen and sailors, and allowed easy access for immigrants into the district. According to historian Walter M. Whitehill, Ann Street near Lewis Street was so notorious as "a rough waterfront region of disorderly houses and brawls," that it was renamed North Street in 1854. While there were pockets of residences and a few small hotels, no churches, school or public buildings graced the district. Most of the brick row buildings were used for commercial purposes throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. It is this concentration on industrial and mercantile activities which has given the district its social and architectural identity.

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However, the brick row buildings of the 1830s and 40s could not long service the need for commercial and housing space created by the growth of the city and immigration. The flood of Irish immigration following the 1848 potato famine boosted the population of the North End to 23,000 by 1850. The Irish constituted the largest percentage of foreign-born population in the district until the 1880s when immigration from Italy and Eastern Europe began to flood the district. While the Irish tended to be unskilled laborers, working on the docks as freight handlers or teamsters, many of the new immigrants brought skills with them. Italian immigrants were stoneworkers, greengrocers, confectioners, tailors and baker, among other trades. Jewish families provided the area with clothiers, jewelers and shopkeepers. According to sociologist Robert Woods, in the first decade of the 20th century the few residents of the Fulton Street-Commercial Street district were Irish and Italian. Skilled workers were employed in the shops and factories of Fulton Street, including the McLauthlin Elevator Co. (120 Fulton Street), and on lower Commercial Street. The district's unskilled laborers worked on Lewis Street and upper Commercial Street (126-208) in businesses such as cigar making (126 Commercial), hay and grain milling (154 Commercial), and in a wholesale grocery (198 Commercial). Furniture production was an important industry in the district with factories making "spring beds" (68 Fulton), rattan (60 Fulton), mattresses (134 Fulton) and general furniture (100-104 and 157-161 Fulton).

By the 1880s the brick row buildings had become in their turn dilapidated and filthy and crammed with new immigrants and expanded businesses. However, changes to the predominantly brick and granite post/lintel four-story row house architecture of the Fulton Street-Commercial Street district since the mid-19th century have been subtle rather than drastic. That such changes were most often additions to existing buildings rather than wholesale replacement of old buildings, reflect the poverty of the area's residents as well as the industrial and commercial character of the district.

Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1867, 1887 and 1909 demonstrate the shift in use and ownership of buildings within the historic district during this period. In 1867 the mix of residential and commercial uses in the district are demonstrated by the small-scale furniture, cooperage, machinist and leather businesses dotted along Fulton and Commercial Streets. Two hotels occupied the corner of Fulton and Lewis Streets, the Eagle Hotel and the Marine Hotel. The building housing the **Marine Hotel** (pre-1855, map #63) still exists at 3-3A Lewis Street. Two and three-story buildings line North Street within the district and apparently served as housing.

By 1887 single businesses had acquired multiple buildings in the district and the upper floors of these were filled with furniture finishers, wholesale grocers, rag and cotton storage and warehousing. It is about this time that additional stories began to be added to the old brick and granite row buildings, along with freight elevators. Residential use appears to have been confined to the district boundary along North and Lewis Streets and along Richmond Street. While reform movements at the end of the 19th century began to cause demolition of many North End buildings

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to create wider roads and more sanitary apartments, the buildings of the Fulton Street-Commercial Street district were largely unaffected because the area was so heavily commercial and industrial. Only two new buildings, the Daniel Goodnow Building (1883, map #22) and its adjacent partner, 81-95 Richmond Street (1883, map #23) were added to the district in the period 1864-1887, and these were both industrial and commercial in nature. Not until 1911-1912 were other new buildings created in the district, and these were also industrial/commercial in nature.

As the 1929 Sanborn map demonstrates, the district continued to include first floor shops, warehouse space and factories among its uses, although less manufacturing was done there than at the turn of the century, and a few buildings were vacant. The now demolished buildings on Ferry Street, Fulton Place, and lower Fulton Street housed food producers, including a smoked meat products factory at 44-52 Fulton Street. Poultry slaughterers were located in several spots: 39 Ferry Street, 9-12 Fulton Place and 60-70 Fulton Street. Candy factories were mixed in with tomato packers, wholesale grocers and sheet metal producers along Commercial and Fulton Streets, and furniture makers continued their work on upper Fulton Street. The Depression resulted in economic stagnation for Boston, and its effects were fully felt in the North End. Until urban renewal projects of the 1970s began to provide an economic stimulus to the area, the district continued to house factories and warehouses.

In the expansion of the period of significance for the Fulton Street-Commercial Street Historic District to 1949, six buildings may now be considered to contribute to the district. Three were constructed in the same style, with the same materials, and at about the same time. They have long been visually and physically joined: **96 Fulton Street, 81-95 Richmond Street and 100 Fulton Street.** Daniel Goodnow acquired many parcels of land along Commercial, Fulton and Richmond Streets in the 1870s, including several in the Mercantile Wharf Building. Sometime before 1874 he bought the three and four-story buildings that lined the northwest corner of Richmond and Fulton Streets from 81-95 Richmond and 96-100 Fulton, as well as the horse boarding stable behind them.

Once home to several small businesses including two blacksmiths, a cooper and a carpentry shop, Goodnow planned a new five story building for the corner lot (96 Fulton) and the adjoining block along Richmond Street (81-95). Boston architect Samuel D. Kelly was hired to draw plans for the new building, which was erected by John Kelly in 1883. Leading Manufacturers of Boston wrote in 1885 about the "prominent young architect in the city of Boston, whose work reflected notable credit...Mr. Samuel D. Kelly." Kelly worked extensively in Boston's Back Bay and South End neighborhoods; his notable buildings including the Hoffman House Hotel on Columbus Avenue, the Savoy Hotel, Tremont Theater, and the Perkins School for the Blind at Day and Perkins Streets. He also designed the Barnstable County buildings on Cape Cod and had business in other parts of the country. Despite the use of the Goodnow Buildings for furniture finishing and retail space, Kelly's design transcended the merely utilitarian. While its materials are simple brick and stone which echo those of the earlier spare Greek Revival rows surrounding

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it, the Goodnow Building's five stories are embellished and lightened with segmentally arched windows, stone string courses, and an intricate pattern of corbelling and recessed crosses at cornice level. Between 81-95 Richmond Street cast iron columns frame large glass windows at street level, further lightening the mass of the building.

Sometime between 1885-1909 the four-story brick row building at 100 Fulton Street, which had been physically linked to the Goodnow Building with sets of doors, attained a full six stories. While the building retains its Greek Revival granite post and lintel shop front form at the street level, its upper floors were enhanced with segmental brick arches framing each window, stone string courses and a corbelled brick cornice that meets and matches the Goodnow Building. 100 Fulton was legally subsumed into the Goodnow buildings in 1937, although it had been physically linked to them since at least 1885. Also between 1885-1909, the three-story structures at 99-103 Richmond Street were replaced with a five-story building that matched the rest of the complex and was connected to it. By the time the combined Goodnow Buildings dominated the corner of Fulton and Richmond Streets, occupying half its Richmond Street block and more than one-third of Fulton Street (from present day #96-104), and all the space behind these buildings up to Langdon Place. Occupied by the Standard Grocery Company, an elevator served the Richmond Street portions of the Goodnow buildings by 1915. Fires in 1918 and 1922 caused damage to the combined buildings, resulting in 1922 to repairs at both the interior and exterior at a cost of \$20,000. An additional freight elevator was installed in 1922. The Goodnow families retained ownership of the buildings until the late 1920s.

As was typical of the district, the Goodnow Building served many uses in its day. In addition to housing a furniture making business, it was home to James Martin & Son, flag and awning manufacturers (dates unknown). It has also served as a storage space, and in 1924 as a carriage repository. The boarding stable behind the building was demolished by 1929, by which time the space was used as a parking lot. In 1959 the 99-103 Richmond Street portion of the Goodnow Building was taken down during the construction of the Callahan Tunnel. Until 1986 it continued to be used for light manufacturing, housing Hardware Products, Inc. In that year the three buildings became part of the Fulton Court condominium complex. The Goodnow Buildings continue to make significant contributions to the district in the richly textured Late Victorian corbelled brickwork and as an important manufacturing site in the district.

134 Fulton Street, the Providence Packing Co. (1909-1912, map #33), replaced a four-story brick and granite row building which had housed a mattress factory in 1909. By 1912 the existing six story building was on the site. A freight elevator was certainly in place by 1915, according to documents in the building inspector's office. By 1917, Miner's Fruit Nectar Co., makers of "fine Soda-Water and ice cream flavors and Specialties" occupied the space, which was altered to accommodate "light manufacturing" in 1918. By 1929, 134 Fulton was used as a "loft" and as "store and lofts" in 1937. Like its neighbors in the Fulton Street-Commercial Street district, 134 Fulton served modest utilitarian purposes in light manufacturing and warehouse

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space. Nevertheless, an attempt was made in its design to express its early 20th century origins. The crenellations at the cornice are an especially delightful and whimsical touch and establish the building's place as an important contributor to the architectural fabric of the district.

145 Fulton Street (map #19) is an even more modestly styled early 20th century commercial building. Erected in 1911 on the site of an earlier 1 ½ story building, which at one time served as a galvanizing workshop, 145 Fulton was built as a store and warehouse by contractor O.H. Drisker. He is probably the same person recorded in Boston records variously as A.H. Drisko, and O.H. Drisko and Son. Builders with these names were responsible for designing and building three and four-story buildings in Roxbury in the 1880s and apartments in the Back Bay in the early 1890s. 145 Fulton maintained its character as a commercial building until 1973, when a building permit was issued to make the store/warehouse into four apartments – a fifth story was added in 1979. While a number of buildings in the district adopted elements of the commercial style as they expanded to fifth and sixth stories (for example, 122 Fulton Street, map #31), only three were completely new. 145 Fulton is important as a rare example of early 20th century commercial architecture in the district.

210-218 Commercial Street (map #60) was the third commercial-industrial building constructed in the district at the end of the first decade of the 20th century. It is by far the most fully developed example of the commercial style of the three, and represents a major addition to the district in both style and size. Built on filled-in land resulting from the construction of Atlantic Avenue in 1868, the 1912 building replaced an earlier commercial four-story building on the site. Just prior to its demolition, in 1909 210 Commercial Street housed a ship's chandlery, appropriate to its proximity to Lewis Wharf.

In a common pattern to the district, the new 210-218 Commercial Street building housed a shop on its first floor with warehouse space above. By 1917 even the first floor was being used for storage for the Prince Macaroni Co., while its upper five floors held wool. In 1922 a Fire Commissioner's report noted there was insufficient means of egress for the 200 men and women employed in a clothing factory on the top three floors of the building. Steamship supplies and a wholesale grocer occupied the rest of the building. By 1929 the building was apparently completely given over to storage, as it was labeled as a "loft" on the Sanborn map of that year. Shoe Factories, tomato packing and machine storage used the building in the 1940s. The building continued its mixed commercial-industrial use until the 1970s when it was converted to office space, a use continued to the present.

Although its architect is unknown, the well-articulated commercial style of 210-218 Commercial suggests a designer fully at home with the academic ideals of commercial architecture at the beginning of the 20th century. The cost of such decorative details as string courses, and the segmentally arched windows with their keystones is similarly suggestive of the continuing

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economic importance of the Fulton Street-Commercial Street district, an importance rooted in its proximity to the waterfront. 210-218 Commercial makes a notable contribution to the district for both its rarity as an early 20th century building in the predominantly 19th century streetscape, and for its use of the academic architectural ideals so expressive of its time.

9-11 Lewis Street (1950, N/C, map #64), while it falls outside the period of significance by one year, should be mentioned as it makes a significant contribution to the district as its sole mid-20th century structure, and especially as the home of one of the North End's important social organizations, the Maria del Soccorso Fisherman's Society. The Society sponsors one of the North End's most important "feasts," and is a significant representative of Italian culture imported to the North End with its waves of Italian immigrants in the 1880s. 9-11 Lewis Street, while unadorned, should be seen as an exemplar of mid-20th century American Architecture, unique in the district and rare in the North End. The building thus contributes significantly to the fabric of the historic district in both its mid-century Modern construction and in its strong links to the cultural history of the North End.

There was no new construction in the Fulton Street- Commercial Street Historic District between 1951 and 1976. The construction of Boston's Central Artery (I-93) in the 1950s effectively severed the North End from the rest of Boston, forming the western edge of this district. The existing buildings continued to function as shops and warehouses for the most part, although significant demolition occurred along North and Richmond Streets for the construction of the Callahan vehicular tunnel to East Boston. This project further severed the district from the rest of the North End, and created some of its boundaries. The 1956 urban renewal project that was designed to redevelop Boston's waterfront from Northern Avenue to Commercial Street began to come to fruition in the 1970s, and together with the acquisition of almost all the district's buildings by the Boston Redevelopment Authority, began to have a significant impact. Use patterns in the district began to change as the brick rows were adapted for residential living. The creation of the North End Community Nursing Home at 70 Fulton Street and the Ausonja Building to house elderly residents at 190 Commercial Street in 1983 and 1976 respectively, replaced 19th century industrial buildings with modern brick structures sympathetic in style. With the renovation of 96 Fulton Street and its adjuncts into condominiums in 1986, and with the addition of a new parking structure at 104 Fulton Street in 1987 on a lot made vacant by demolition for the Callahan Tunnel in 1959, the existing built environment was completed. While it is no longer primarily industrial and commercial in character, the district displays a fine variety of commercial architecture from 1832—1949 and is a valuable historic resource of the city of Boston.

(end)

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 5.3 acres**UTM References See continuation sheet.**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 330980 4692000
Zone Easting Northing2. 19 331020 4691920
Zone Easting Northing3. 19 330935 4691780
Zone Easting Northing4. 19 330940 4691750
Zone Easting Northingx 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 Byname/title Susan Nelson, Kim Brengle preservation consultants with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHCorganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 1999street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125**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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFulton Street-Commercial Street HD
1999 Amendment
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.Section number 9 Page 1

9. Bibliography

Books

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFulton Street-Commercial Street HD
1999 Amendment
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.Section number 9/10 Page 2/1Maps

Atlas of the City of Boston: Boston Proper and Back Bay. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1874.

Atlas of Suffolk County (vol. 6). Boston Proper. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1912

City of Boston Assessor's Maps. Ward 3, maps 3032-3034, 3054, 3055.

"Plan of the city of Boston." 1844. G.W. Boynton, engraver, S.N. Dickinson, printer.
Reprinted in Whitehill, *Boston, A Topographical History*.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. City of Boston, Vol. 1. 1867, 1885, 1909, 1929.

(end)

10. Geographical DataUTM References (continued)

5.	19	330880	4691680
6.	19	330890	4691950
7.	19	330790	4691780

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Fulton Street-Commercial Street Historic District in Ward 3 of the North End of Boston, Massachusetts, are shown on the accompanying sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries remain the same as in the original (1971) nomination with one exception, having been extended to include the portion of the Goodnow Building complex at 81-95 Richmond Street. With this amendment to the District, the Goodnow buildings now make significant contributions; therefore the boundaries must be expanded slightly at Richmond Street.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Fulton Street-Commercial Street HD
1999 Amendment
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

Section number photo Page

Photographs

- Photographer: Susan Nelson, Tremont Preservation Services
 - Date: October 1998
 - Location of Negatives: Massachusetts Historical Commission
-
1. Daniel Goodnow Building (1883-1885), 96 Fulton Street and 81-95 Richmond Street. Facing N.
 2. 145 Fulton Street (1911). Facing E.
 3. 134 Fulton Street (1909-1912). Facing W.
 4. 210-218 Commercial Street (1912). View facing N.

(end)

**FULTON STREET-COMMERCIAL STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
1999 AMENDMENT
BOSTON (SUFFOLK CO.), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

1999 CHANGES IN BOLD

<u>Map</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RES.</u>	<u>MAP/PARCEL</u>
58		190 Commercial Street/ 151-179 Fulton Street		1976	NC		B	3033/3560
59		206 Commercial Street		-----	NC		VL	3033/3556
60		210-218 Commercial Street		1912	C	Chicago Coml.	B	3034/3515
61		8-10 Lewis Street			C		B	3034/3516
62		12 Lewis Street/257 North Street		1861-1874	C	2 nd Empire	B	3034/3517
63		3-3A Lewis Street	Marine Hotel	1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3555
64	5369	9-11 Lewis Street	Madonna Del Soccorso Society	1950	NC		B	3054/3468
65		229-233 North Street		by 1867/ alt. 1867-1887	C		B	3054/3505
66		225-227 North Street		2 story by 1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C		B	3054/3504

TOTAL RESOURCES: 58 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

5 NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

**1999AMENDMENT CHANGES 5 BUILDINGS FROM NC to C AND ADDS 1 BUILDING EXPANDS BOUNDARIES TO
ADD 1 ADDITIONAL BUILDING**

**FULTON STREET-COMMERCIAL STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
1999 AMENDMENT
BOSTON (SUFFOLK CO.), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

1999 CHANGES IN BOLD>

Map	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RES.	MAP/PARCEL
1		47-51 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1909-1915 and 1948, 1977	C	Commercial	B	3033/3595-96
2	5292	53-65 Fulton Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3597-98 3600
3	5292	75 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1909-1929	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3601
4	5292	77 Fulton Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3603
5	5292	99 Fulton Street		1832-1867 alt. 1909-1912	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/6936
6	5291	36-52 Fulton Street		----	NC		VL	3055/3466
7		56-68 Fulton Street		----	NC		VL	3055/3466
8		70 Fulton Street/ 78 Richmond Street	North End Community Nursing Home	1983	NC		B	3055/3465
9	5296	105 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3577
10	5298	109 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3578
11	5300	113 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3579
12	5302	117 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3580
13	5303	121 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3581
14	5305	125 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3582
15	5307	129 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3583
16	5309	133 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3584

**FULTON STREET-COMMERCIAL STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
1999 AMENDMENT
BOSTON (SUFFOLK CO.), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

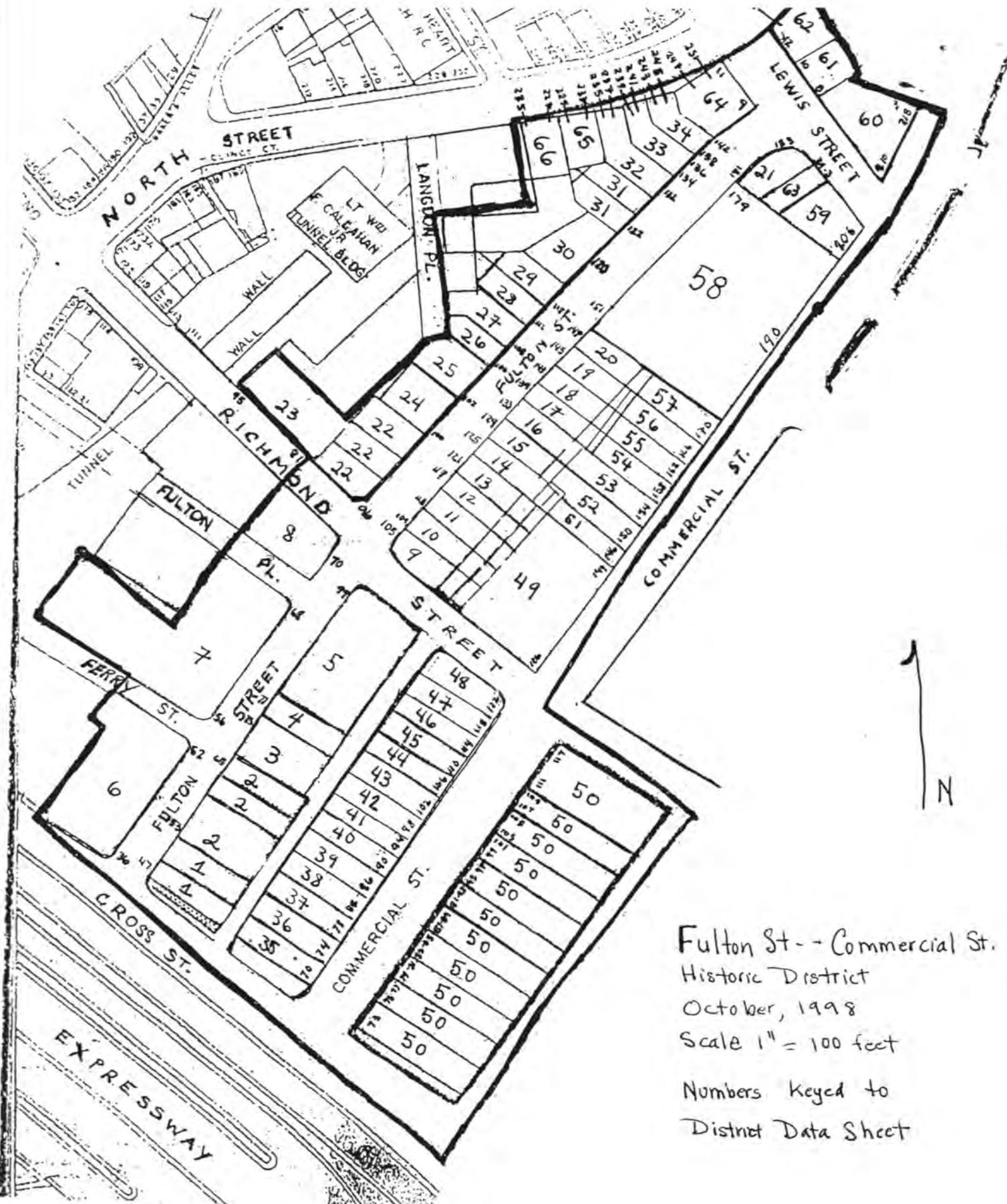
1999 CHANGES IN BOLD

Map	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RES.	MAP/PARCEL
17	5312	139 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ alt. 1887-1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3585
18	5314	143 Fulton Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3586
19	5315	145 Fulton Street		1911	C	Commercial	B	3033/3587
20	5317	149 Fulton Street		1832-1867 alt. after 1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3588
21		181-185 Fulton Street		-----	NC		VL	3033/3554
22	5293	96 Fulton Street/	Goodnow Building	1883	C	Classic. Revival	B	3054/3478
23	5440	81-95 Richmond Street	Goodnow Building	1883	C	Classic. Revival	B	3054/3478
24	5294	100 Fulton Street	Goodnow Building	1832-1867/ alt. 1885-1909	C	Classic. Revival	B	3054/3478
25		102-104 Fulton Street		1987	NC		B	3054/3478
26		106 Fulton Street		c. 1832-1867/ alt. 1909-1917	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3478
27	5295	108 Fulton Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3477
28		112 Fulton Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3476
29		118 Fulton Street		1832-1867 later alterations	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3475
30	5318	120 Fulton Street	McLauthlin Building	c. 1864	C	Renaiss. Reviv.	B	3054/3474
31		122 Fulton Street		1832-1867/ 5 th story 1887-1909, and later alterations	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3471
32		132 Fulton Street/ 235-237 North Street		1832-1867 5 th story 1887-1909, and later alterations	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3471
33		134 Fulton Street/ 239-241 North Street	Providence Packing Co.	1909-1912	C	Commercial	B	3054/3470
34		138 Fulton Street/ 243-245 North Street		1833-1867 5 th story 1887-1909, later alterations	C	Greek Revival	B	3054/3469

**FULTON STREET-COMMERCIAL STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
1999 AMENDMENT
BOSTON (SUFFOLK CO.), MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

1999 CHANGES IN BOLD>

Map	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RES.	MAP/PARCEL
35	5205	70-72 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3623
36	5206	74-76 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3622
37	5207	78-80 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3621
38	5208	82-84 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3620
39	5209	86-88 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3619
40	5210	90-92 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3618
41	5211	94-96 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3617
42	5212	98-100 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3616
43	5213	102-104 Commercial Street		1832	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3615
44	5214	106-108 Commercial Street		1832	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3614
45	5215	110-112 Commercial Street		1832	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3613
46	5217	114-116 Commercial Street		1832	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3610
47	5218	118-120 Commercial Street		1832	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3610
48	5219	122-124 Commercial Street		1832	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3610
49		126-144 Commercial Street	Commercial Block	1857	C	Renaiss. Rev.	B	3033/3575
50	5216	71-117 Commercial Street	Mercantile Wharf Bldg.	1856	C	Renaiss. Rev.	B	3032/3636
51	5221	146-148 Commercial Street		1832-1867/ 5 th story added after 1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3571
52	5222	150-152 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3570
53	5223	154-156 Commercial Street		1832-1867/ 5 th story added after 1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3569
54	5224	158-160 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3568
55	5225	162-164 Commercial Street		1832-1867 5 th story added after 1909	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3567
56	5226	166-168 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3566
57		170-172 Commercial Street		1832-1867	C	Greek Revival	B	3033/3565



Fulton St - Commercial St.
 Historic District
 October, 1998
 Scale 1" = 100 feet
 Numbers Keyed to
 District Data Sheet

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fulton-Commercial Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 2/02/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/15/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/03/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/19/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000160

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 3/3/00 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



Daniel Goodnow Building
96 Fulton Street

Fulton Street - Commercial Street Historic District
Boston, MA

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negatives: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 220 Morrissey Blvd,
Boston, MA.

Date: October, 1998

View Facing North

Photo # 1 of 4



145 Fulton Street

Fulton Street - Commercial Street Historic District

Boston, MA

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA.

Date: October, 1998

View Facing East

Photo #2 of 4



PROVIDENCE
PACKING CO.

Manufacturers
of
Cured Cured
PORK
PRODUCTS

NOV 20 1934

NOV 20 1934

134 Fulton Street
Fulton Street - Commercial Street Historic District
Boston, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negatives: Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA.

Date: October, 1998

View Facing West

Photo # 3 of 4



210-218 Commercial Street
Fulton Street - Commercial Street Historic District
Boston, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negatives: Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd. Boston, MA

Date: October, 1918

View Facing North

Photo # 4 of 4

Fulton Street - Commercial Street
Historic District
Boston (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

A - Easting: 19-330-980
Northing: 19-4642-000

B - Easting: 19-331-020
Northing: 19-4641-420

C - Easting: 19-330-935
Northing: 19-4641-780

D - Easting: 19-330-940
Northing: 19-4641-750

E - Easting: 19-330-880
Northing: 19-4641-480

F - Easting: 19-330-940
Northing: 19-4641-450

G - Easting: 19-330-740
Northing: 19-4641-780



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 edited 1987.

Superior 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, mainland zone

1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted 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 labelings 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 0.5 METER

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS

DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE

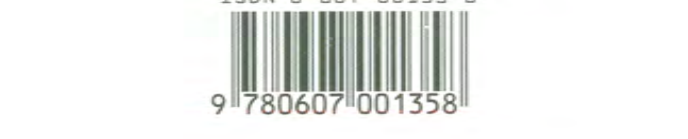
SHOULDER MEAN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER

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			1	2	3
1	3.2808			1	2	3
2	6.5617			4	5	
3	9.8425			6	7	8
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9658					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GTM) and 1983 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048				
		Diagram is approximate				

1 Maynard
2 Boston North
3 Lynn
4 Framingham
5 Hull
6 Medford
7 Norwood
8 Weymouth



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 gauge, narrow gauge	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge, overpass, underpass	.....
Ball-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, forest section corner	.....
U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, isolated 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: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Soundings: depth curve	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Salinized marsh, marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

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



City of Boston Composite Assessor's Map
Compiled from maps 3032, 3033, 3054, 3055
Unscaled
Fulton St. - Commercial St. Historic District
1948 Amendment
Boston (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 20, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Fulton-Commercial Street HD Amendment, Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

The nomination amendment 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.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: John Bowman, Chair, Boston Landmarks Commission
Susan Nelson, Preservation Consultant
Hon. Thomas Menino, Mayor, City of Boston
Jennifer Goold, Boston CLG Coordinator
Marcia Mulford Cini