

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

JUN

8 1983

date entered

## 1. Name

historic Newspaper Row

and/or common Same

## 2. Location

street &amp; number #322-328 Washington St., #5-23 Milk St., #11 Hawley St. N/A not for publication

city, town Boston N/Avicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025

## 3. Classification

| Category                                        | Ownership                                   | Status                                               | Present Use                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input type="checkbox"/> public             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied         | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | <input type="checkbox"/> both               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                   | <b>Accessible</b>                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object                 | <input type="checkbox"/> in process         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted  | <input type="checkbox"/> government            |
|                                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered   | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted           | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial            |
|                                                 |                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> no                          | <input type="checkbox"/> military              |

## 4. Owner of Property

name Mixed, see continuation sheet

street &amp; number

city, town Boston N/Avicinity of state N/A

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

street &amp; number Pemberton Square

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

a) Inventory of the Historic Assets of  
title the Commonwealth (see continuation sheet) has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no  
date 1979 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 294 Washington Street, Boston state Massachusetts

## 7. Description

Newspaper Row, Boston, MA

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date N/A

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Newspaper Row is a group of four contiguous commercial buildings located in downtown Boston on Washington, Milk, and Hawley Streets. Prominent are four-to-six story, 61 to 82 feet high, granite-faced or cast-iron fronted buildings, constructed out to the property line, and erected immediately after the Great Fire of 1872.

The group is in close proximity to the city's retail and financial areas, with its immediate vicinity characterized by a mix of eight to fifteen story turn-of-the-century elevator office buildings, modern department stores, and high-rise office towers. Newspaper Row is adjacent to the Old South Meetinghouse (NHL) and within a block radius of several other landmarks including the Old Corner Book Store (NR), Old City Hall (NHL), the Winthrop Building (NR), and the International Trust Company Building (NR). The group diagonally faces the new Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and the landscaped sitting area at the realigned Washington and School Streets intersection.

(1-photo #1) The Transcript Building at #322-328 Washington Street and #5-11 Milk Street, is a rectangular three-by-five granite-faced commercial block, four stories plus mansard high and measuring approximately 41 feet along Washington Street and 75 feet along Milk Street and measuring approximately 75 feet from a sidewalk to upper cornice. Completed in 1873, the building was designed by Gridley J.F. Bryant and Louis Rogers as the home of the Boston Evening Transcript, then the largest circulating daily in New England.

The present building is the replacement for an earlier structure erected on Washington Street just nine months prior to the 1872 fire. Although that earlier building was heavily damaged through dynamiting in the effort to save the Old South Meetinghouse, an extensive section of the pre-Fire Washington Street facade did remain standing and was incorporated by Bryant (also the architect of the earlier building) into the present structure. Acquisition by the Transcript's publishers of the abutting corner site at Washington and Milk Streets right after the Fire permitted the construction of a considerably enlarged building now with two prominent facades. The pre-Fire facade exists as the central four bays of the second, third, and fourth floors of the Transcript's Washington Street front.

The Transcript Building is a French Second Empire style commercial block organized into a symmetrical plan with its Washington Street front treated as one of the slightly advanced side pavillions of the Milk Street facade. Both facades of the building are divided horizontally by string courses and heavy bracketed mouldings. The fenestration pattern of the five sets of paired rectangular windows along Milk Street and the run of six rectangular windows along Washington Street is repeated on the second, third, and fourth floors, with differentiation expressed through subtle variations in emphasis and detail. Relieved detailing including rusticated corner piers, panelled pilasters piersd, and architraves, bracketed mouldings, and carved window heads and enframements are confined to Washington Street and the Milk Street pavillions and are contrasted to the smooth faced masonry of the broad central section of the Milk Street facade. Ornamenting the second floor central bay of both facades are bracketed pediments which enclose, on a carved floral ground, the letter D (for Dutton, the publisher) and surmount in raised block lettering the title "TRANSCRIPT BUILDING". The iron framed and iron trimmed mansard roof is faced with fish scale slate and is capped by a heavy projecting cornice which is carried across the dormers where it is supported by brackets.

# 8. Significance

Newspaper Row, Boston, MA

| Period                                        | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below      |                                                 |                                                 |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric          | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric    | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning     | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation           | <input type="checkbox"/> law                    | <input type="checkbox"/> science         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599            | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture               | <input type="checkbox"/> economics              | <input type="checkbox"/> literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> education              | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> social/         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> art                       | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce       | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation  |
|                                               |                                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              |                                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

**Specific dates** 1873 and 1874 **Builder/Architect** N.J. Bradlee, Gridley J.F. Bryant, Peabody & Stearns

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Newspaper Row possess integrity of location design, setting, materials, and workmanship. It is directly associated with the nineteenth century offices of two influential Boston daily newspapers and remains as the only extant portion of the city's former publishing district. The four buildings are all the work of major Boston architects and represent the high quality of Boston's commercial architecture after the Great Fire of 1872. Thus, Newspaper Row meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Built in 1873, the Transcript Building (1) is the work of Gridley J.F. Bryant (1816-1899), who was described at the time of his death as being for "many years the most noted architect in Boston." (AABN) Bryant, the son of the engineer who designed the Granite Railway in Quincy, received his architectural training in the office of Alexander Parris. He was very active in Boston during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, gaining a considerable reputation for his large scale granite Italianate and French Second Empire style commercial, institutional, and public buildings which include the Suffolk County Jail, the Mercantile Wharf Building, the State Street Block, Boston City Hospital, and, with Arthur Gilman, Boston City Hall. Many of the granite warehouses and commercial blocks that lined the streets of downtown Boston in the 1850's and 1860's, and that were rebuilt after the Fire, were constructed from his designs.

The Transcript Building survives as a major example of French Second Empire architecture in Boston and is a significant representative of Bryant's post-Fire commercial work in this style. Notable for the retention of much of its original exterior appearance, the Transcript is one of a handful of large-scale granite Second Empire Buildings still standing in Boston.

The Boston Post Building (2) is significant as an early work of the nationally active Boston architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns, and as a cast-iron fronted commercial building, a building type that is almost extinct in Boston. Of the almost two dozen cast-iron buildings that existed in downtown Boston in 1888, only six survive today. Historically, the building is notable for its commemorative value as the site of the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, an association that has been furthered by the inclusion of the building on the Freedom Trail.

Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) and John Goddard Stearns, Jr. (1843-1917), the architects of the building, formed their partnership in 1870 after meeting as apprentices in Henry Van Brunt's office. Peabody received his early training with Gridley J.F. Bryant and studied between 1867 and 1870 at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The firm maintained an active and extensive architectural practice for almost fifty years producing "an aggregate of work unsurpassed in terms of quality and quantity by more than a handful of contemporary architectural firms in the United States." (Holden) Their non-residential work includes Matthews Hall at Harvard, the old Park Square Railroad Station, the old Museum of Fine Arts in St. Louis, the Massachusetts State Building and Machinery Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and Boston's Custom House Tower. The Post is an example of the imaginative Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Boston Evening Transcript. February 9, 1874, p.1.

Boston Post. August 31, 1974, p.3.

Holden, Wheaton A., Robert Swain Peabody of Peabody and Stearns In Boston  
The Early Years (1870-1886), Boston University Graduate School,  
Fine Arts Dissertation, 1969. p.56-7 and p. 208

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 11,902 sq. ft.

Quadrangle name Boston So.

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

### UTM References

A 19 330420 4691220  
Zone Easting Northing

B           
Zone Easting Northing

C         

D         

E         

F         

G         

H         

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The Row is generally bounded by Washington St., Milk St., Hawley St., the backlot lines of Assessor's parcels \$4639, and 4638, and the backlot line and southwesterly property line of assessor's parcel #4636; and it includes parcels #4636, 4637, 4638, and 4639.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | N/A | code | county | code |
|-------|-----|------|--------|------|
|-------|-----|------|--------|------|

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Registration Director

Rosalind Pollan and  
Boston Landmarks Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

date January 1983

street & number 294 Washington Street

telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston

state Massachusetts

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

   national    state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Patricia R. Weslowski

title State Historic Preservation Officer  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

date 5/26/83

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date 7/7/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Newspaper Row, Boston MA Item number 4, 6, 9

Page 4

Section 4.

Owner of Property

| map ref<br>no | name of<br>property       | assessors<br>parcel no. | premise<br>parcel no.                     | mailing address &<br>owner of record                                                                                                                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| #1            | Transcript Bldg.<br>2980  | 4637                    | 322-328 Washington<br>St. & 5-11 Milk St. | One Milk St. Associates<br>Burlington Executive Center II<br>P.O. Caller Box 542<br>Burlington, MA                                                        |
| #2            | Boston Post Bldg.<br>3634 | 4638                    | 15-17 Milk St.                            | One Milk St. Associates<br>c/o Michael O'Connell<br>111 Middlesex Tpke<br>Burlington, MA 01803                                                            |
| #3            | Goddard Bldg              | 4639                    | 19-21 Milk St. &<br>5-11 Hawley St.       | Richard L. Kanter, Paul I.<br>Feinberg, Trustees of<br>19-21 Milk St., Realty Trust<br>c/o Kanter, Kanter & Garrett<br>19 Milk Street<br>Boston, MA 02109 |
| #4            | 1671                      | 4636                    | 332-334 Washington                        | George M. Colon<br>Kisel Hardware Bldg.<br>Scarsdale, NY 10583                                                                                            |

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

- b) Comprehensive Boston Preservation Survey - CBD
- 
- 1979 - local

Boston Landmarks Commission, Boston City Hall  
Boston, MA9. Bibliography (continuation)King, Moses. King's Handbook of Boston. Cambridge: Moses King, 1879. p. 146-147.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Newspaper Row, Boston MA Item number 7

Page 1

## Section 7.

Originally, the basement level of the Transcript Building was used to house the presses and machinery of the newspaper's printing plant. Most of the ground floor was set aside as office space for cashiering and business functions, while editorial, reporting, and proof-reading operations were housed on the fourth floor. The fifth floor (mansard roof) was used for composition and type setting. Remaining suites in the building were designed for lease as insurance, banking, brokerage, and legal offices. Access to the upper floors was provided by elevator and by an entry and stairs from Milk Street and, from Washington Street, by a side entry and stairway.

The transcript retained much of its original appearance with exterior alterations generally restricted to the construction of modern shop fronts. Some of the early ground floor granite and cast-iron piers, however, been left in place and filed with modern but compatible glazing. The building's ornamental iron roof cresting has been removed, and various window sash replaced uniformly with appropriate two over-one sash. The Transcript is in sound physical condition and has been used as an office building with ground floor retailing since the newspaper ceased publication in 1941.

(2-photo #2) The Boston Post Building (birthplace of Franklin Building) at #15-17 Milk Street is a narrow rectangular three-bay, cast-iron fronted building, six-stories high with flat roof, and measuring approximately 30 feet along Milk Street and approximately 82 feet from sidewalk to cornice.

The Post Building is constructed of brick walls with a cast-iron facade on Milk Street, brick load bearing walls and wood frame. At its completion in 1874, the Post Building was a 5 story building with bracketed cornice and central gable projecting through the roofline. A six story was later added to which the central gable was reattached. The fourth, fifth and sixth stories were subsequently altered by covering the upper stories with metal. The ground floor modernizations of c. 1930 have recently been removed, and the piers reconstructed using available documentation. The building has also been painted a light stone color, and new double-hung sash installed.

The Post Building was designed by the architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns for Beals, Greene and Company, publishers. The building is Victorian Gothic in style and utilizes Eastlake and Neo Grec elements in its detailing. The facade is characterized by its skeletal emphasis, one-two-one window bay arrangement and profusion of freely treated medieval and classical forms expressed as sculptural and linear ornament.

The original facade of the building remains intact on the second, third and lower half of the fourth floor, with vertical progression of short palmette pier colonettes marking the central axis of the building, continuing through the fifth floor. Between the second and third floors and incorporated into this vertical colonette progression is a portrait of Benjamin Franklin set in a gothically detailed niche. "BIRTHPLACE OF FRANKLIN" in raised antique capital letters is equally divided over the central second floor windows on either side of the niche.

The unusual mix of stylistic sources characteristic of the design of the Post Building is particularly apparent on the second floor with its shallow classically derived, Neo Grec entablature supported by gothic buttress-like forms resting on slender paired medieval colonettes. Eastlake detailing of boss, stud, fan and circular motives that are incised into or applied to pier and spandrel surfaces are predominant on the third floor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Newspaper Row, Boston MA Item number 7

Page 2

## Section 7.

The ca. 1930 alterations to the building are sympathetic to the early design material, form and ornament. The earlier organization of piers and windows is retained, the two-and-half story fluted pilasters connecting the fourth, fifth and sixth stories continue the verticality of the building's original design and the applied rosettes between the fifth and sixth floors repeat in their placement and form, the third floor stud and boss motives.

Interior functional arrangements of the Post Building were similar to that of the Transcript and included rental suites on the second and third floors. After the Boston Post left the building in 1905 and moved to larger quarters, the Transcript acquired the building and used it in conjunction with its own until its bankruptcy in 1941. The Post Building is in sound physical condition and was recently used as an office building with ground floor retailing. Both the Transcript and Post Buildings are undergoing major rehabilitation using the preservation incentives of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981.

Abutting the Transcript and Post Building (and contemporary with them) are the granite-faced commercial buildings at #19-23 Milk and #322-4 Washington Street. Although these buildings are of lesser architectural quality and historical significance, they provide a strong 1870's context for the Transcript and Post and are related to them in form, scale, architectural style, and detailing, and contribute to the district. Both buildings were designed by N.J. Bradlee and constructed in 1873 to 1874.

(3-photo #3) The Goddard Building (now Home Owners Federal Savings Bank) at #19-23 Milk Street, corner of Hawley Street is a six story, four-by-six bay granite-faced commercial building measuring approximately 40 feet along Milk Street and 90 feet along Hawley and measuring approximately 86 feet from sidewalk to cornice. The Goddard Building was originally a four-story building with mansard roof over the slightly projecting corner bay at Hawley and Milk Streets. The existing fifth and sixth stories were added to the building by the 1890's.

Distinguishing the Home Owners is the design of its granite trimmed, red brick Hawley Street facade with slightly projecting granite-faced side pavillions, its segmentally arched third and fourth floor windows, and its classically detailed window frames, mouldings, and cornices. The first and second floors of the Milk Street facade have undergone extensive modernization. The building is currently used for banking and office space.

(4-photo #4) The stone-faced three-bay four story, Neo Grec style commercial building at #332-4 Washington Street, measures approximately 24 feet along Washington Street and approximately 41 feet from sidewalk to cornice. It has been altered through the installation of a late nineteenth century iron mullioned plate glass window on the second floor, the removal of its pedimented cornice, and the modernization of its ground floor. The building, however, gives extension to the Washington Street facade of the Transcript and is related to it in floor heights, proportion, and detailing. #332-4 Washington Street has been painted brown.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Newspaper Row, Boston, MA Item number 8

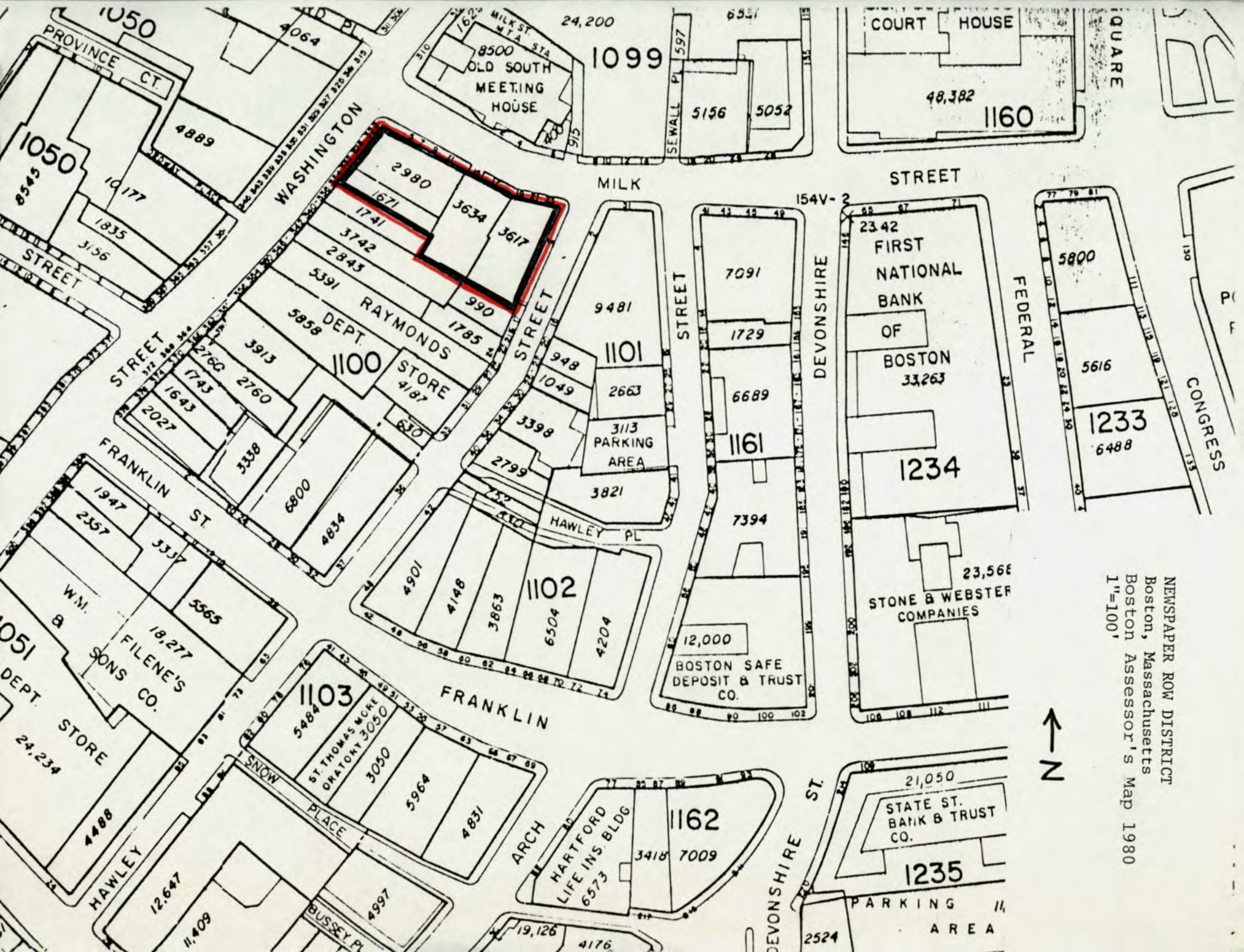
Page 3

## Section 8.

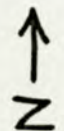
style designs associated with the firm during the 1870's and 1880's and is one of their few surviving early commercial buildings. The two buildings Planking the Post and Transcript Buildings (3 & 4) were designed in 1873-74 by N.J. Bradlee in partnership with Walter T. Winslow. Both are constructed of granite with Neo-Grec detail and both have alterations. Nevertheless, they are important to the context of the Transcript and Post Buildings, echoing their scale, materials and design elements.

Together, these buildings represent, in capsule, the post Civil War architectural trend in Boston which was generally characterized by its stylistic variety and co-existence of academic and individualistic construction. The re-building of the burned district provided Boston with an excellent opportunity for the expression of this new stylistic diversity. The Transcript, with its roots in classical forms, Boston's earlier Granite Style, and "French Renaissance" architecture, is an example of the continuation of the formal mansard style of the Civil War years into the 1870's. The Post's eclectic combination of the classical, Gothic, and contemporary English forms represents the emerging era of more personal and inventive architecture. This combination is well represented by Bradlee's other two buildings (3 & 4) with their Neo Grec vocabulary.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the east (even numbered) side of upper Washington Street, from Milk to State Street, and its immediate vicinity became known as Newspaper Row through the establishment along the stretch, of all of Boston's major dailies. During his period, the Transcript was the largest circulating daily in New England and the Post was Boston's leading Democratic newspaper. Located in the "Row" were the Boston Evening Transcript, the Boston Post, the Boston Journal at #264 Washington Street, the Daily Advertiser at #248 and opposite, the Boston Herald at #251 Washington, the Boston Globe at #244, and the Daily Evening Traveller at #31 State. The Transcript and Boston Post Buildings are all that remain of this late nineteenth century newspaper publishing district, and are monuments of Boston's development into an important printing and publishing center. The other two buildings housed a variety of commercial establishments. Dennison & Company, tag and label manufacturers, located in the Goddard Building from 1875 through the early 1880's. During the twentieth century, the Goddard Building has been occupied continuously by a succession of banks.



NEWSPAPER ROW DISTRICT  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Boston Assessor's Map 1980  
1"=100'



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Newspaper Row  
Suffolk County  
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. JUN 8 1983

Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84

Date Due: 7/7/83 - 7/23/83

Action: ☒ ACCEPT 7/7/83

Entered in the ☐ RETURN

National Register ☐ REJECT

Federal Agency:

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria

Reviewer

Discipline

Date

see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below  
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

- 1. Name
- 2. Location
- 3. Classification
- 4. Owner of Property
- 5. Location of Legal Description
- 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair

☐ deteriorated

- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved

date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

## 8. 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

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Address of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

---

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

---

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

---

## 13. Other

- \_\_\_\_\_ Maps
- \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Photo #1 of 5

Newspaper Row  
Boston, MA

View from west of Transcript Building  
and 332-334 Washington St.

Photo: Boston Landmarks Commission, 1982  
Boston City Hall, Room 805





Photo #2 OF 5

Newspaper Row  
Boston, MA

View of Post Building from north

Photo: Boston Landmarks Commission, 1982  
Boston City Hall, Room 805



Photo #3 **OF 5**

Newspaper Row  
Boston, MA

View of 19-21 Milk St., Post Building and  
Transcript Building from north.

Photo: Boston Landmarks Commission, 1982  
Boston City Hall, Room 805



Photo #4 OF5

Newspaper Row  
Boston, MA

View of 332-334 Washington St. and  
Transcript Building from south.

Photo: Boston Landmarks Commission, 1982  
Boston City Hall, Room 805

4

14



Photo #5 **OF 5**

Newspaper Row  
Boston, MA

View of Transcript Building, Milk St.  
elevation from west.

Photo: Boston Landmarks Commission, 1982  
Boston City Hall, Room 805

NEWSPAPER ROW  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

UTM: 19/330420/4691220



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from

aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246

and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational

purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,

mainland zone

1 000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,

zone 19

Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied

by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:25 000

1 0000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 10 15 20 25 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUM IS VARIABLE

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE ON MEAN HIGH WATER

THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road

Interstate Route

U. S. Route

State Route

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.

N4215—W7100/7.5

1970

PHOTOREVISED 1979

AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES V814

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of

the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of

Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other

source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979