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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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MAY 31 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name The First Church of Jamaica Plain other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 6 Eliot Street city, town Boston state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02130

N/A not for publication N/A vicinity

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal. Category of Property: [X] building(s), [] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (2, 1, 3), Noncontributing (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total).

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Valerie S. Talmage, Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission; Date: 5/23/88

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau: Date:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: [X] 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: Date of Action: 7-15-88

6. Function or Use The First Church of Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious structureSocial/meeting hallFunerary/cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious structureSocial/meeting hallFunerary/cemetery**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation granitewalls graniteroof slate; copperother Roxbury puddingstone
(interfacing - tower)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The First Church of Jamaica Plain, Boston, was built in 1854 and is a freestanding early Gothic Revival church executed in gray granite on the exterior walls with Roxbury Puddingstone and common brick interior (visible in tower and basement only). It is the second church on the same site replacing a timber-framed meeting house belonging to the Congregational Society of the Third Parish in Roxbury (raised in 1769, burned in 1853). The building has been used as a church since its construction in 1854. A parish house was added at the rear in 1890.

Prominently situated on Monument Square in Jamaica Plain, the church is in an area which has always been the civic, religious, and commercial nucleus of the town. The width of the property (and principal facade of the church) faces southeast towards the square with the property length extending on Eliot Street to the northwest. This rectangular lot includes a late-eighteenth century cemetery (incorporated 1785) located behind the church. Total square footage of the church grounds is 65,000 square feet. The property is surrounded by a black cast-iron fence (ca. 1854) along the Eliot and Centre Street elevations and a chain-link fence (ca. 1973) around the perimeter of the cemetery and northwest border of the property.

Designed by Nathaniel J. Bradlee in 1853 and constructed between 1853 and 1854, the First Church of Jamaica Plain is a fine example of the early Gothic Revival style of church building. It is symmetrical and basilican in plan, rising from a granite foundation to a pitched roof. A dominant central clock tower, crowned by an elaborate pinnacled copper roof is located at the facade (south elevation). Stone is rough-faced granite blocks with dressed granite quoins, windows quoins, and bracketed cornice at the eaves. The roof of the church is slate.

The facade (south elevation) is dominated by the clock tower which is pierced by a central arched entry at ground level and by a tall lancet window above. Above this window is the clock and at the next level (below the tower roofline) is an arched window with slats; this level encases the bell. The east and west sides of the clock tower have the same sequence of openings; the

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Boston, Massachusetts

north side of the tower is attached to the church and contains only the opening at the belfry level. The entrance to the church is through double doors recessed in a broad lancet arch opening at the base of the tower. Flanking the main entry, on either side of the tower, are two lancet windows.

The east and west elevations are identical and contain five lancet windows with diamond-pane sash which pierce the side walls in a symmetrical fashion.

The north elevation (rear) is dominated by the attached parish house and contains a small trefoil window below the peak of the gable. Below is a rectangular apse which projects slightly. Prior to the parish house construction in 1890, there was an arched window within the apse above the altar.

The parish house (1890) is a shingle style 1 1/2- story structure constructed of granite walls with three prominent shingled gables and two dormers. The roof is slate, crowned by a central octagonal cupola with a copper finial. Broad grouped windows are located within gable end walls on the north and west elevations. Entry is at the east elevation through the section connecting the church and parish house. The architect of the parish house is not known.

Bradlee's church is essentially a gothicized meeting house in its expanse of nave, ample floor and pew space, unobstructed views from side aisles, and gallery at back. His original plans (preserved in the Boston Athenaeum) for the interior of the First Church of Jamaica Plain were not executed as Bradlee had originally intended. The side elevations were five bays plans with trefoil designs located in the junction of the arcades. The arcades, as executed, are in five bays with a row of connected Gothic arches comprising the false clerestory above the bays.

Further diversions from the original plan indicate that the executed pulpit is considerably less ornamental than planned (Bradlee did five color-wash drawings for the church pulpit, all in the Gothic style). The theory of some current parish members is that the Building Commission of 1858 dismissed Bradlee's few interior flourishes as too ornamental for a Unitarian church of Congregation descent. Bradlee's proposed diversion from an austere meeting house to a more elaborate Gothic interior would have been too extreme for a parish whose sentiments for the original meeting house were overcome by the necessity for increased space.

The interior was greatly altered, in 1871-72, with the removal of the high pulpit, reduction of the gallery (organ balcony remains) to a simple choir

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First Church of Jamaica Plain
Boston, Massachusetts

loft, installation of stained glass windows, and interior repainting in a stencilled design (since painted over). In addition, the church tower was heightened and its original battlements removed. In 1893, the copper roof was added to the top of the tower and clock replaced. In 1907, stained glass memorial plaques were placed at the bottom of the existing windows of the nave. The last work appears to have been in 1947 in celebration of the church's 175th anniversary; the entire building was re-wired, new fixtures installed, interior painted, and parish house redecorated.

Potential Archaeological Resources:

The First Church of Jamaica Plain is centrally located within a 65,000 square foot lot which has not been tested archaeologically. Nearly half of the site, facing Monument Square, is open space and may contain archaeological evidence for 17th- and 18th-century land use. This area may include the original site of the 1769 Meeting House and associated foundations and outbuildings, including carriage houses and privies. The cemetery, located behind the parish house, may contain buried gravestone fragments in addition to the burials. Portions of the site immediately surrounding the 1854 First Church building and parish house may contain archaeological deposits providing information on specific site activities such as church functions.

8. Statement of Significance First Church of Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Religion

Period of Significance

1790-1890

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nathaniel J. Bradlee

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The First Church of Jamaica Plain, Boston, possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship and meets criteria A and C in that its site is associated with the parish division of West Roxbury in the late 18th century; its site has long historic association with West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, and the City of Boston; its site contains a significant 18th-century burial ground of importance to the church and region; and, it is an early work of an architect whose commissions greatly affected the development of Boston from 1860-1885. The nominated property is significant at the local level.

The Monument Square area abuts several distinguished Jamaica Plain neighborhoods, is accessible to the Pondside and Arborway districts, and is adjacent to the central Jamaica Plain business district (northeast from site) and municipal center of the town (southeast). To the immediate south and east of Monument Square are two prominent buildings: the Municipal Building (1868, - reconstructed in 1912) and the Loring-Greenough House (ca. 1760), a timber-framed Georgian house built by Joshua Loring, renowned Tory. Presently occupied by the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club who saved it from demolition in the 1920s, the property is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. To the northeast of the church property stands the Italianate style Eliot Hall (1855), home of the Footlight Club, oldest amateur theatrical group in the country (inc. 1878). This building was rented as a temporary town hall (1855-1868) and used as parish house for the First Church of Jamaica Plain (1860s-1890). Abutting the property to the northwest is the Eliot School (1832), built with funds endowed by John Eliot in 1689. Monument Square is dominated by the Gothic Revival Civil War monument erected in 1871. This site is the location of the first schoolhouse in Jamaica Plain. A potential National Register District has been identified for the area, which could include the church, the Monument, Curtis Hall, Eliot Hall, the Eliot School, and a range of wood frame dwellings dating largely from the 1840s - 1880s. At the time the First Church nomination was initiated (at the request of congregation members), the Boston Landmarks Commission did not anticipate

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References First Church of Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission & Boston Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.4 acres

Quad- Boston South

Scale- 1:25000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	2	5	5	5	0	4	6	8	6	1	2	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property conforms to the City of Boston's Tax Assessor's parcel #1801.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The bounds of the nominated property is the lot historically and presently associated with the First Church of Jamaica Plain.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, NR Director/MHC with Catherine Seiberling
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 1988
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
 city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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First Church of Jamaica Plain
Boston, Massachusetts

adequate resources to proceed with a district nomination in the near future. However, that situation has changed, and a district nomination is under preparation for the FY87 grant work program.

The First Church of Jamaica Plain has witnessed the growth of Jamaica Plain from country town to city suburb and its site is of long historic association both to its immediate environs and to the City of Boston. The present structure was erected on the site of the original meeting house of the Third Parish of Roxbury, built in 1769, as a result of a fissure in the Roxbury church organization.

The meeting house for the Congregational Society of the Third Parish Church of West Roxbury, built in 1769, was initiated at the request of Mrs. Susanna Pemberton with the financial backing of her husband, Benjamin, to accommodate the need for a third parish within West Roxbury. Built on a parcel of land left to the town of Roxbury by John Eliot (famous as clergyman and "Apostle to the Indians") upon his death in 1690, the structure was built at the cost of \$4,200 paid in part by the sale of 34 pews at \$83.33 a pew. Among the church incorporators in 1772 were the Pembertons, Eleazer & Nathaniel Weld, and Joshua Loring, all prominent and wealthy citizens of the village. Loring was a renowned Tory, maintaining status of captain in the British army until he fled Boston during the Revolutionary War. His grand Georgian house (Loring-Greenough house), was framed in England and considered to be among the finest in Roxbury. It was seized after the Revolution and sold by public auction to the Greenough family in 1784.

The original meeting house (on the same site as the existing structure) was about half the size of the present day church with dimensions of fifty eight x thirty eight feet, length running east to west with the entrance at the east facing Eliot Street. Of timber-frame structure and puritan vintage, it possessed a bell from "the new brick church" in the North End presented in 1783 by John Hancock, a summer resident of Jamaica Plain. The bell was replaced several times. The meeting house was not only a religious edifice and community gathering place, but served as haven during the Revolution, acting as hospital for American troops, for town meetings during the Siege of Boston, and for sessions of the General Court in 1778. A parsonage existed adjacent to the property, a gift of Joshua Loring, and was occupied until 1854 when it was sold and removed to a nearby site (the building is non-extant).

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The graveyard was consecrated in 1785 and enlarged in 1825. It includes at least twenty-four tombs and many graves with few interments made after 1848 because of the consecration of Forest Hills in the same year. In 1833, an iron railing was erected around the cemetery and considerable landscaping undertaken. In addition to local Revolutionary War veterans, two pastors of the Congregational Society, William Gordon, D.D. (pastor from 1772-1786) and Thomas Gray, D.D. (1793-1843) are buried here, as well as many of the church incorporators and local citizens.

In 1843, a committee was formed to evaluate the structure of the old meeting house. Further action was not taken until 1851 when a more substantial "Building Committee" addressed the concerns of altering or rebuilding the existing structure. The committee reported that "the welfare of the parish, the prosperity of the Sunday School, and the comfort and convenience of the Society will be promoted by the increased accomodation afforded by a neatly and economically arranged church" [Church History, p. 53]. In 1853 a contract was signed for \$21,800 (actual building cost was to reach \$32,224.19) which included the cost of a new bell, organ, and iron fence. Nathaniel J. Bradlee was hired as architect, William C. Poland, contractor, William R. Huston, carpenter, and Obadiah F. Adams, stone mason.

The relationship of N.J. Bradlee with the Building Committee is not clear, however, significant facts are known. George F. Weld was a principal member of the Building Committee and Weld's daughter Julia was married to Bradlee by the Reverend Grindall Reynolds in 1856 (pastor of the church from 1848-58). Whether or not Bradlee received the commission because of his involvement with the parish and relationship with Julia Weld, or whether his subsequent marriage was the result of his commission is not known. If Bradlee was a member of the parish (he was born in Roxbury and resided at 65 Highland Street from 1871 until his death), he may have had considerable voice and control of the significant alterations to the tower and church interior in 1872.

The corner-stone of the new church was laid June 6, 1853 and a box of documents and memorabilia placed within. The new church was dedicated in June of 1854 and seems to have warranted less significance and publicity than the cornerstone dedication. The deliberation within the parish over the necessity of a new structure had been arduous within the community. Just prior to the construction of the new church, the old meeting house was moved across Eliot Street (on the future site of Eliot Hall, built a year later in 1855) and remodelled as a stable. It burned to the ground in May of 1855, a rumoured incendiary act of vandals opposed to the new church construction and reduced status of their meeting house.

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First Church of Jamaica Plain
Boston, Massachusetts

In April of 1862, the Congregational Society decided to change their legal name and it was voted that "the corporate name be changed to the First Unitarian Society of Jamaica Plain. Because of objections to the sectarian use of the word "Unitarian" and parish sentiment for their congregational roots, in 1864 the parish decided on the name of "the First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain". This name both acknowledges the churches religious origins and the increased understanding of Jamaica Plain as its own civic entity. Eventually the church became more commonly known as the First Church of Jamaica Plain.

During these post-civil war years, the church prospered simultaneously with Roxbury's incorporation into the City of Boston and subsequent boom of Jamaica Plain as a "streetcar" suburb. The church records of 1868 indicate ownership of the 113 available pews and a handsome surplus in the treasury. The First Church of Jamaica Plain has never known a more prosperous time as it had in the late nineteenth century.

In 1888, another building committee was formed to determine the cost of a parish house. Prior to this, the church had leased Eliot Hall for parish uses. An appeal for funding in the parish raised the requisite \$20,000 within six weeks. The cornerstone was laid in 1889 and work completed by 1890. The architect is unknown.

The First Church of Jamaica Plain is one of Bradlee's few excursions into the Gothic style. Bradlee was twenty-four at the time of this commission and the church is not only among his earliest works but also is the first church commission that he received (he later designed five other Boston churches) and only one of two of his church designs that are extant (the other, the original South Congregational Church at 15 Union Park Street in the South End, built in 1862 in the Italianate style, is presently a Greek Orthodox church and has been altered significantly). Bradlee was born in 1829 in West Roxbury, educated at the Chauncy Hall School, and at the age of seventeen began as apprentice to architect George M. Dexter. He served as draftsman with Dexter's firm for more than ten years and began his own practice upon Dexter's death.

Bradlee, if not a member of the Ecclesiological Movement himself, would certainly have been influenced by its fervor and architectural practices. Boston's first dose of the Gothic Revival in church building was in Charles

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Bulfinch's Federal Street Church of 1809 (destroyed in 1859), his only Gothic experiment. However, this church was essentially a Federal meeting house with Gothic flourishes. Solomon Willard's Church of St. John the Evangelist (1830) Bowdoin Street, Boston, and George Dexter's Old Fitchburg Railroad Station (1847) Causeway Street, Boston, a massive battlemented structure on which Bradlee may have worked, were most likely similar influences. Most of these buildings utilize granite in its "rustic" or rockface form, a practice of the Ecclesiologists and clearly used by Bradlee at the First Church of Jamaica Plain.

The essence of Bradlee's original design remains despite the renovations of the tower and church interior in 1872 and 1893. It is a structure of restrained Gothic dignity, reflecting the contemporary rage of the English parish church revival, adhering to the tenets of the Ecclesiological movement in mid-nineteenth century American church design.

Bradlee's contribution to Boston's architectural fabric was most significant, particularly after the Great Fire of 1872. He designed over 500 buildings in the city including Back Bay townhouses, several residences in Jamaica Plain, and a vast number of commercial structures. After 1868, his firm's average number of commissions jumped from seven to eighteen a year and in 1872 Bradlee took on two partners (Walter T. Winslow and George H. Wetherell) who continued the firm after his death in 1888. Among Bradlee's most significant architectural works are the old New England Mutual Life Insurance Building (1873) in the grand style of the French Renaissance Revival and prominently sited at Post Office Square (razed in 1946), the Old Boston & Maine Railroad station at Haymarket (non-extant), the Rialto Building on Devonshire Street, the Baker Chocolate Factory in Dorchester, and Gray's Hall at Harvard College. Many of Bradlee's residential commissions in the Back Bay and West Roxbury are still extant, in addition to many commercial buildings. His clients were varied, his commissions profuse, and his use of style eclectic.

In addition to his architectural vocation, Bradlee was involved in a number of civic activities. In 1867, he was one of nine founding members of the Boston Society of Architects, serving as treasurer for three years. He was director and trustee of numerous boards, insurance, railroad, and manufacturing companies and even ran an unsuccessful campaign for Mayor of Boston in 1876.

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First Church of Jamaica Plain
Boston, Massachusetts

Potential archaeological resources of the First Church site contain data that provide a broad, historical context for the building itself. These may include: 1) the foundations of the 1769 meeting house which may provide information on its orientation, dimensions, and architectural details, 2) gravestone fragments significant to parish history, genealogy, and gravestone scholarship, and 3) 19th-century deposits from around the First Church building and parish house which may provide information on parish activities.

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Section number 9 Page 1

First Church of Jamaica Plain
Boston, Massachusetts

- Bradlee, Nathaniel J. "Plans for the First Church of Jamaica Plain", 1854, volume 2: 135-188. Collections of the Boston Athenaeum.
- Drake, Francis S. The Town of Roxbury: Its History and Antiques. Roxbury, MA: 1878.
- Ernst, Ellen L. The First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain, 1769-1909. Jamaica Plain, MA: 1909.
- First Church of Jamaica Plain. Church Archives (letters, ledgers, and assorted documents): 1700s-1950.
- Gray, Thomas. Half Century Sermon at Jamaica Plain. Boston, MA: 1842.
- Morse, Robert M. First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain. Boston, MA: George H. Ellis Co., 1917.
- Reynolds, Grindall. A Discourse Preached on the Occasion of Leaving the Old Meeting House at Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, MA. Boston, MA: Joseph G. Torrey Press, 1853.
- Seaver, Fred. The Founders and Incorporators of the Third Parish Church in Jamaica Plain. Jamaica Plain, MA: 1917.
- Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins Press, 1968.

FIRST CHURCH OF JAMAICA PLAIN
6 Centre Street

1" = 100'
Boston Redevelopment Authority, 1976
(property indicated by
cross-hatching)



Black line indicates boundary of
"Potentially Eligible Area" for
district nomination to the National
Register of Historic Places



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National Park Service

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88000955

Date Listed: 07/15/88

First Church of Jamaica Plain
Property Name

Suffolk
County

MA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Betsy K. Searge
for Signature of the Keeper

2-2-89
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Criteria considerations:

Criteria exception G was inadvertently checked. Criteria exception D is applicable to the property for the significance of the contributing cemetery.

This information was confirmed with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Coordinator, MASHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

First Church of Jamaica Plain
Suffolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive review

MAY 31 1998

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 6/30/88 - 7/15/88
Action: ACCEPT 7-15-88
 RETURN _____
 REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

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

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Historically important 18th-century
burial ground and Gothic Revival
church noted for architectural
importance.*

Recom./Criteria Accept A & C
Reviewer Suzette
Discipline Architectural History
Date 7/15/88
_____ see continuation sheet

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

1. Name _____

2. Location _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership		Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition		Accessible	

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		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

Acreege of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

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: _____



FIRST CHURCH OF JAMAICA PLAIN
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Photographed by: CAROL KENNEDY

1986

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
BOSTON, MA

VIEW: LOOKING NORTH AT FIRST CHURCH
(FROM MONUMENT SQUARE)

Photo 1 of 4



We should build
in each heart
a wall against war.

FIRST CHURCH OF JAMAICA PLAIN
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Photographed by: CAROL KENNEDY

1986

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
BOSTON, MA

VIEW: DETAIL OF FRONT ENTRY (looking north)

Photo 2 of 4



FIRST CHURCH OF JAMAICA PLAIN
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY: CAROL KENNEDY
(1986) - BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
BOSTON, MA

VIEW: DETAIL OF PARISH HOUSE (looking south)

Photo 3 of 4



FIRST CHURCH OF JAMAICA PLAIN
BOSTON, MA

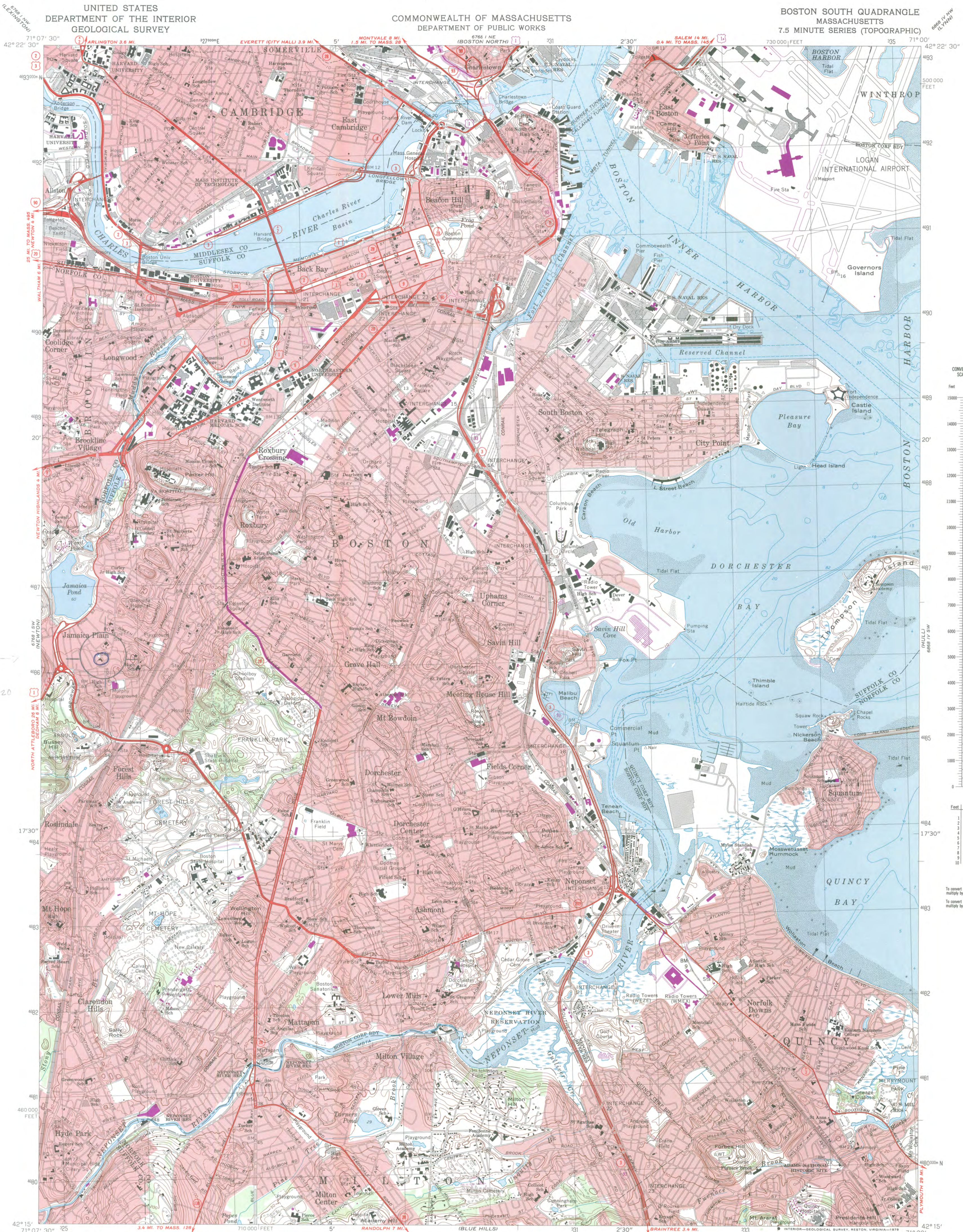
PHOTOGRAPHED BY : CAROL KENNEDY

(1986)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
BOSTON, MA

VIEW: NORTH ELEVATION OF PARISH HOUSE SHOWING
MASSING OF STRUCTURE AND CEMETARY (c. 1785)
IN FORE GROUND (facing southwest).

PHOTO 4 of 4

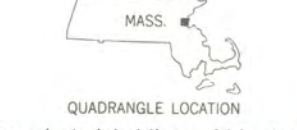
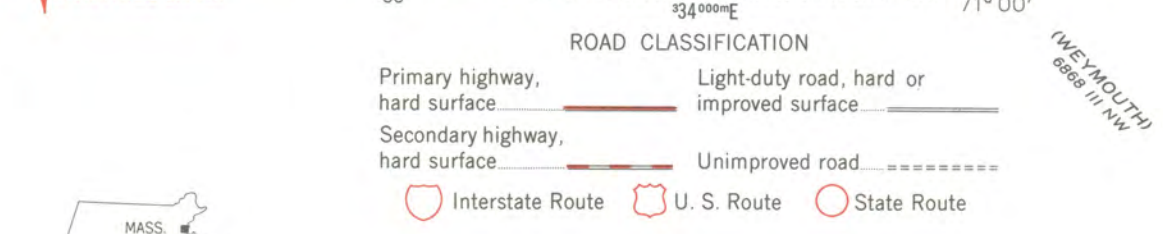
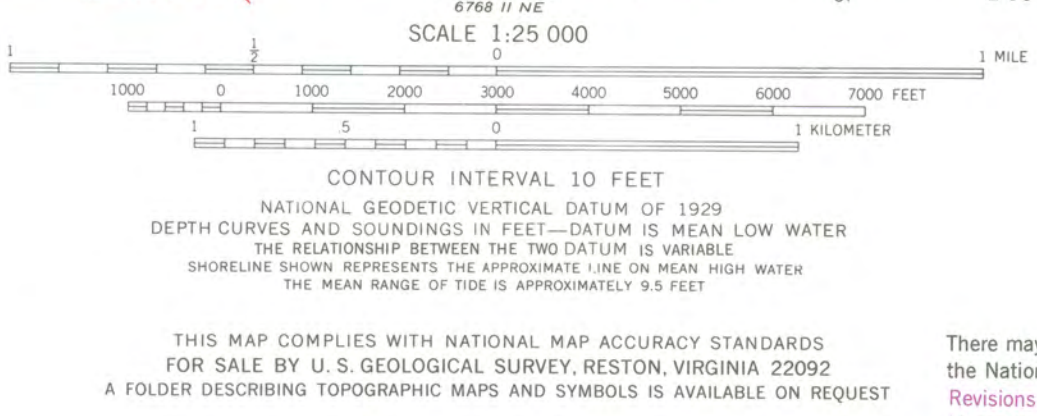
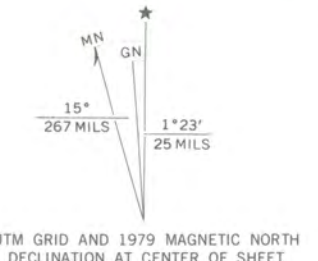


Quid Boston South
scale 1:25000

First Church of
Jamaica Plain
6 Elliot St.
Jamaica Plain
19/325 B.C./4626120



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



BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES 814

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

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



May 27, 1988

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 nomination forms for the following properties:

There are three properties in Boston:

Eliot Hall; 7A Eliot Street

First Church of Jamaica Plain; 6 Eliot Street

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England; 520 Parker Street

Haverhill, Intervale Factory; 402 River Street

Lincoln, Woods End Road Historic District; 68 Baker Bridge Road, 1, 5, 9,
and 10 Woods End Road

Lowell, Merrimack-Middle Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase);
Merrimack, Middle, Prescott, Central, and Market Streets;

A. Hocum Hosford Building HPCA# 10283MA

Vestry Building HPCA# 10207MA

D. L. Page Building HPCA# 1081MA

Quincy, Massachusetts Fields School; Rawson Road and Beach Street;
HPCA# 0570-84-MA

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Valerie A. Talmage, *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*

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by 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,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure

MAY 31 1988