

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Temple Place Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 11-55, 26-58 Temple Place N/A not for publication
city, town Boston N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02111

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>12</u>	<u>2</u> 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 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. See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

March 7, 1988
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/specialty store
Commerce/Trade/office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/office
Commerce/Trade/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th century/Greek Revival

Late Victorian/Second Empire

Late Victorian/Renaissance Revival

Late-19th and Early-20th century
American Movements

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls brick, granite

roof unknown

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Temple Place Historic District is located in the heart of Boston's central business district, immediately southeast of the Boston Common, between Tremont and Washington Streets. The district includes small scale commercial buildings along either side of the one block long street of Temple Place. Fourteen buildings are included within the one acre district. Although several of the buildings have undergone significant modernization to the first floor storefronts, all are compatible in scale and style, and contribute to the character of the district.

The district includes fourteen buildings, of which twelve are contributing. All fourteen buildings were constructed to house commercial concerns. The buildings range in height from three to six stories and are set directly on the street. They are predominantly constructed of masonry--brick, granite, brownstone and limestone--and occupy lots which range in size from 1253 square feet to 10,958 square feet. The Temple Place district has retained to a large degree, the scale of a mid-19th-century commercial street.

The varied architectural character of the Temple Place Historic District may be attributed to the fact that the street was not struck by the Great Fire of 1872, thus allowing several early building types to survive. Two groups of Greek Revival buildings are remnants of a period when Temple Place was a fashionable residential enclave. Five Mansard/Second Empire buildings and one Renaissance Revival building reflect a major commercial development period which commenced in the 1860s. The remaining six buildings, all constructed in the first three decades of the 20th century, embody several building styles including Federal Revival, Renaissance Revival and Beaux Arts and reflect early commercial building types such as pier and spandrel and cast iron. The Temple Place Historic District maintains its 19th-century scale and has remained relatively unaffected by new development in the last fifty years.

The buildings of the district are generally in good condition and have been in continuous use since their construction. Many of the buildings have had some minor alterations, most often to the first floor storefront. Several buildings have undergone more severe alterations such as the removal of decorative molded lintels, the removal of a bow on the front elevation or the insertion of incompatible windows. Only four buildings have undergone this degree of treatment.

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The structure at 32-42 Temple Place, constructed in 1833, was originally a Greek Revival house. The offset curved bow and one adjacent bay of this 7-bay building were part of the house which originally had a matching left bow and center Doric portico. The building has been enlarged using matching brick and granite trim. The Greek Revival section has a raised granite basement, elongated first floor windows with 6/6/6 sash, and at the second and third levels 6/6 sash. A plain, wide entablature and cornice distinguish the top of the structure. A 1933 addition designed by James Purdon resulted in the round arch entrance with granite trim.

The buildings at 11-15 and 17-19 Temple Place (both ca. 1830-1840) were originally a pair of 3-bay, 4 1/2-story Greek Revival row houses which have been remodeled for commercial purposes. The second and third floors retain original brick walls, window fenestration, and rectangular stone sills and lintels. Altered fenestration at the fourth and fifth stories and modernized storefronts significantly change the original appearance of this building.

29-35, 37-39, and 43 Temple Place are three substantially intact gray granite mansard style commercial buildings constructed between 1868 and 1870. 29-35 Temple Place is a 7-bay, gray granite, Mansard commercial building. The second floor has three wide basket-arched windows and one narrower semi-circular, 2/2 arched window in the far right bay (above the original entrance to the upper floors). Doric half-columns are located between the windows. The third floor is divided into seven identical 2/2 segmental arched windows separated by pilasters. A stringcourse separates the third and fourth floors with a central shield and "W" in block letters. At the fourth story, 2/2 sash windows are capped by a heavy stone modillion cornice and mansard roof. Three paired dormer pierce the painted metal mansard level. The storefront level has been modernized, and original piers removed or obscured.

37-39 and 43 Temple Place comprise a pair of finely-detailed Mansard granite commercial buildings with ten bays treated as a unit. The building at #39 features a later classical storefront, while original fluted cast iron pilasters and recessed entrance are found at #41. Windows at the second story are semi-circular arched with keystones and are separated by Doric half columns. Those at the third level have stilted segmental heads and at the fourth story feature rounded corners. All are 1/1 sash. The facade is crowned by a heavy granite modillion block cornice. A shield and raised letter "T" are located on the stringcourse between the third and fourth floors at the left. Five dormers of paired windows break up the straight sided mansard with painted metal roof. The building at 43 Temple Place retains some early interior elements in decorated beams and panels.

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The building at 21-23 Temple Place, constructed ca. 1865, is a 3-bay, granite Mansard commercial building. The three upper stories have window openings graduated in size, with segmental heads and no enframements or lintels. Some of the original 2/2 sash survives, as does a heavy stone modillion cornice and sheet copper mansard roof. The first floor storefront has been modernized.

Another 3-bay Mansard commercial building constructed between 1865-75, stands across the street at 26-28 Temple Place. The building is constructed of brick and has been significantly altered. The two story storefront has been modernized and elaborate cap molded lintels have been removed from the upper three stories. A pressed metal bracketed cornice and metal sheathed mansard top the five story structure.

A third 3-bay Mansard building, constructed ca. 1868-70, stands at 44-46 Temple Place. The second floor has a large semi-circular tympanum from what was originally a 2-story storefront arch. The third floor has wide triple show windows which are not original, and the fourth floor features a brownstone facade. A metal facade has turned the mansard roof into a fifth story.

The building at 48-50 Temple Place, is a four story, 3-bay commercial building in the Renaissance Revival style, built ca. 1867-1868, which is virtually intact above the first floor. The upper floors feature three semi-circular arched windows separated by Corinthian 3/4 round columns at the second story and by Doric pilasters at the third and fourth floors. The window heights diminish at each successive story, and each story is separated by a pronounced entablature. A heavy stone, bracket cornice caps the building.

The remaining buildings in the district were all constructed in the 20th century. The 2-bay, granite Beaux Arts/Classical Revival commercial building at 52-56 Temple Place was constructed in 1902. The four story building has a modernized storefront with a Greek wave band between the first and second stories. The second and third stories share two wide, two-story semi-circular arched windows with decorative metal mullions and spandrel panels between stories. At the top floor there are six small rectangular windows, a stone dentil cornice, and stone parapet.

The building at 45-47 Temple Place is a 3-bay commercial building with Italian Renaissance detailing. It was constructed between 1902-08, and has an intact storefront, one of the few on the street. The storefront has a recessed

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center entrance with original wooden doors, decorative cast iron trim and intact marble piers. Elongated second floor windows have capped lintels, and the windows diminish in size on the upper stories. The third and fourth floor windows have simple surrounds and 1/1 sash. The building is capped by a metal modillion cornice and a stone parapet.

There are two early-20th century pier and spandrel commercial buildings in the Temple Place District; the earlier building, at 25-27 Temple Place, was constructed in 1907. It is a 3-bay, five story building with free classical decoration. The side piers are stone, the remaining piers and spandrels are metal and frame wide plate glass windows. The storefront is relatively intact, flanked by torcheres and topped by a lintel accentuated with two lions' heads. The segmental arched second floor window has a Greek wave band above it. The third through fifth floors have 3 story fluted Corinthian colonettes supporting a wide entablature and parapet with cartouche and initial "H" in the center.

The second pier and spandrel building at 49-51 Temple Place was constructed in 1927. It is four stories high and has one window bay. The storefront is moderately altered, but the upper floors remain intact. Two continuous brick piers flank metal spandrels which distinguish the stories. The windows consist of a large plate glass pane flanked by two smaller panes, and topped by multi-paned windows separated by a metal transom bar. The fourth floor window is arched and accented by alternating brick and stone voissoirs and projecting key stone. A metal modillioned cornice, and a brick and stone pedimented parapet with center shield top the building.

The Singer Building at 53-55 Temple Place, built in 1926, is a 3-bay Federal Revival commercial building. It is six stories high, and the tallest building within the district. It also has a relatively intact storefront which retains two fluted pilasters with tobacco leaf capitals, a stone entablature, and a recessed entrance with original wooden pedimented door, which is offset to the right. The upper portion of the storefront window feature a leaded glass oval medallion motif. The second floor windows are elongated and have an iron balcony. There are festoon panels between the second and third floors, and 6/6 sash at the third through sixth floors. The building is topped by an elaborate entablature with pulvinated frieze and a stone balustrade.

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Archaeology

No archaeological survey work has been conducted within the Temple Place Historic District, however, the district's archaeological potential may be evaluated in a general manner on the basis of secondary historical sources, 18th-century maps, and the results of archaeological surveys in the vicinity of the district.

Archaeological resources within the district may be contained beneath any of the buildings that lack cellars and within back lots to the following addresses on Temple Place: 11-19, 25-43, and 44-50. Although it is unlikely that intact archaeological resources survive within the district due to 19th- and 20th-century construction, even poorly-preserved data may contribute to our understanding of prehistoric and early colonial land use in this part of Boston. Archaeological data from the Boston Common indicates several thousand years of prehistoric activity in this area. The Temple Place Historic District may contain archaeological data for 17th- and 18th-century residential and commercial activity concentrated along present-day Washington Street. Archaeological deposits of 19th-century domestic refuse may provide information on the material lifestyles of prominent Boston residents.

8. Statement of Significance Temple Place Historic District, 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)

Period of Significance
1830-1938

Significant Dates

Architecture

Commerce

Community Planning and Development

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nathaniel J. Bradlee

Peabody and Stearns

Little and Russell

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

The fourteen buildings in the Temple Place Historic District embody several periods in the evolution of what is now Boston's central business district. The earliest of these buildings, Greek Revival row houses constructed in the 1830s, represent a period when Temple Place was an exclusive residential neighborhood. There are six buildings from the 1860s and early 1870s which were built during a major development period that altered the character of the residential street to a commercial center. Finally, there are five buildings, constructed from 1900 to the 1920s which represent a number of early-20th-century commercial styles. This district is significant in that it preserves the low scale of the 19th-century streetscape which survived Boston's Great Fire of 1872, and which has remained relatively unaffected by new development in the last fifty years. Finally it includes the work of several important Boston architects including Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Little & Russell, and Peabody & Stearns. The Temple Place Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant at the local level.

During the Colonial period, the area which includes the Temple Place Historic District was a "rural, unsettled patch of country" defined geographically by the Common, Back Bay and South Cove. The most important transportation route and only land route to the mainland was Washington Street, which led from the town center and over the neck to Roxbury. The semi-rural appearance of the area as late as the turn-of-the-19th-century is conveyed in sketches of Tremont and Boylston Streets in 1800, which show scattered detached frame houses and outbuildings with an occasional brick Federal Mansion.

In the first half of the 19th century, Temple Place was one of the most prestigious addresses in the city. A study published in 1851, called "The Rich Men of Massachusetts," revealed that there were forty-one men in Boston worth between \$500,000 and one million dollars. These men built their homes

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in certain neighborhoods including Beacon Hill, Pemberton Square, Collonade Row and Temple Place. The Perkins family was the most prominent resident of Temple Place. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, a wealthy China trade merchant, built an elegant Greek Revival Town House at 32-42 Temple Place. Perkins is also known for donating his previous Pearl Street house to the New England Asylum for the Blind, later renamed the Perkins Institute in his honor. Other handsome Greek Revival rowhouses were put up on Temple Place in the 1830s. Among prominent citizens who did so was James Savage, historian and founder of the Provident Institute for Savings, which was housed in Perkins former Temple Place home from 1854.

Also remaining from the earliest development of the street, though in substantially altered form are 11-15 and 17-19 Temple Place. These were originally two Greek Revival rowhouses, which have suffered major integrity losses due to alterations for commercial purposes.

Temple Place, originally a dead-end street, was established in 1708 and was given the name Turnagain Alley. It was renamed in 1830 after the Gothic Masonic Temple constructed on the corner of Tremont Street, where the former R.H. Stearns building now stands. The Masonic Temple was a landmark structure for its day, and has been heralded for "open(ing) the way for this new Gothic invasion." The Masonic Temple was moved to the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets in 1857, and the building became the home of the United States Court House. At about that time, in the 1860s, Temple Place was opened up to Washington Street, and residences were gradually replaced by commercial buildings.

Six of the buildings on Temple Place date from a period when the neighborhood's character was becoming increasingly commercial. The street gained a reputation as a shopping area for ladies, and almost every shop catered to the female trade. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists five millinery stores, four tailors, three trimming stores, a shoe store, an engraver, an upholsterer, and a sewing machine dealer. Throughout the 19th and into the mid-20th century, occupants included hosiery and glove dealers, shoe stores, a corset company, dye houses, and beauty parlors. The Mansard building at 26-28 Temple Place, constructed ca. 1865-75, is a typical example. In 1877, the following tenants were listed: a millinery store, a dentist, a tailor, a dressmaker, offices, a window shade dealer and upholsterer, and two tailors' work rooms.

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Several buildings are significant for their associations with important Boston architects or as uncommon building types which survived the Great Fire of 1872. The buildings at 29-35, 37-39 and 41-43 Temple Place are important for both reasons as they are rare surviving examples of the pre-fire work of the eminent 19th-century Boston architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee. The Boston Landmarks Commission's 1980 central business district preservation study considers these buildings to be among the city's best examples of mid-19th-century mansard commercial architecture.

Architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) began his architectural training in the office of George Dexter and succeeded to Dexter's practice after Dexter's death. He was well-known as an architect of commercial buildings, said to number at least 500, of which many were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1872. The Temple Place Buildings appear to be three of the remaining four extant pre-fire buildings (along with 40 Winter Street), and are surprisingly well-intact. Among Bradlee's later works are the Hemenway, Phillips and Marlboro Buildings, all designed with his partner Walter T. Winslow.

In addition, 43 Temple Place has importance as a rare surviving example of 19th-century interior store detailing and as the home for over a century of the Melvin & Badger Pharmacy.

Another rare surviving pre-fire building stands at 48-50 Temple Place. It is one of a few remaining early granite Renaissance Revival Commercial buildings in the central business district and is in an excellent state of preservation. All the details above the ground level appear to be original including most of the sash. 21-23 Temple Place is also significant at a largely intact example of a pre-fire commercial building in the restrained granite tradition. This structure housed a shoe store, tailor, engraver and millinery shop, and contributed to the character of the district.

The building at 25-27 Temple Place is significant for its association with the architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns. Completed in 1907, it is a well detailed early-20th-century commercial building notable for its skeletal frame arrangement designed to allow maximum window area and interior light. The firm of Peabody and Stearns is one of the most distinguished and best known architectural firms in Boston. Both partners graduated from Harvard University, and began their association together in 1870. Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) was largely responsible for the plan and execution of much of the firm's work, while John Goddard Stearns, Jr. (1843-1917) was in charge

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of the supervision of building construction. The work of the firm embraced nearly every building type including churches, railroad station, office buildings, residences, schools and municipal buildings, and some of their most renown works include the Custom House Tower, the Exchange Building on State Street, the Simmons College Building, and the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard.

Another significant building stands at 53-55 Temple Place, constructed in 1926, it is one of the city's best examples of Federal Revival commercial architecture. It is notable for features such as the leaded glass above the storefront windows, festoon panels and fine Georgian Revival interior wood panelling. This building was constructed as a salesroom for the Singer Sewing Machine Company (with offices for Singer and other tenants on upper floors) and has remained in its original use for over fifty years. It was designed by the firm of Little and Russell who were predominantly involved in residential work, but also designed office buildings at 20 Newbury Street and 380 Boylston Street, and were associated with Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore on the Little Building at Boylston and Tremont Street in the theatre area. Senior partner, J. Lovell Little (1871-1949) studied at M.I.T. and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and was the president for a time of the Boston Society of Architects.

In addition, the Temple Place District is significant for being the location of several major Boston banks. The best example is at 32-42 Temple Place, which was originally the home of Thomas Handasyd Perkins in 1833. In 1854, the Provident Institution for Savings moved into this building. They were the first savings bank in the United States to be incorporated and the second to open its door for depositors.

The Beaux Arts building at 52-56 Temple Place, completed in 1902, was the first branch office of the Old Colony Trust Company, which had its main office in the Ames Building. Old Colony was a commercial bank established in 1890 and advertised in the 1920s as one of the largest trust companies in New England. In 1930, Old Colony became affiliated with the First National Bank, and the structure has housed a First National branch office since that date.

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:

Boston Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property one acre

Quad- Boston South Scale- 1:25000

UTM References

A	<u>1,9</u>	<u>33,01,1,5</u>	<u>4,69,10,8,0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1,9</u>	<u>33,04,9,0</u>	<u>4,69,10,6,5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1,9</u>	<u>33,01,4,5</u>	<u>4,69,09,9,5</u>
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D	<u>1,9</u>	<u>33,00,9,0</u>	<u>4,69,10,4,0</u>
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

see assessors map

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg/National Register Director/MHC with Carol Kennedy/Boston Landmarks Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 1987

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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21-23 Temple Pl.; 25-27 Temple
Pl.; 35 Temple Pl.
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Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Temple Place Historic District includes the substantially intact mid-to-late-19th-century streetscape and excludes the significantly larger scale buildings at either end of the district. The Stearns Building (140 Tremont Street, 1908-1909), abuts the western district boundary on the north side of Temple Place and was previously listed in the National Register, as was St. Paul Cathedral (Episcopal), (136 Tremont Street, 1820).

The buildings which line Washington and Tremont Streets are of a considerably larger scale and of later construction periods than the character of Temple Place. The building at 141-143 Tremont Street, abutting the district's western edge on the southern side of Temple Place is a modern, twelve-story, curtain-wall office building (1969). At the district boundary's northeasterly edge, 70 Temple Place/481 Washington Street, is a large scale six-story commercial building (1920), given completely new facades in the mid-1980s. On the southeasterly end of Temple Place, outside the district boundary, is a larger scale eleven-story terra-cotta clad department store (1908), which relates primarily to Washington Street's development rather than that of Temple Place.

While several pre-fire buildings remain outside of the district boundary along West Street, Winter Street, and Bromfield Street, those streets have suffered more extensive loss of integrity than Temple Place. Nominations for a number of these individual buildings have been initiated (e.g. 20-30 Bromfield Street; Wesleyan Building, 34 Bromfield Street; and Lock-Ober's Restaurant, 1-3 Winter Place).

TEMPLE PLACE DISTRICT DATA SHEET

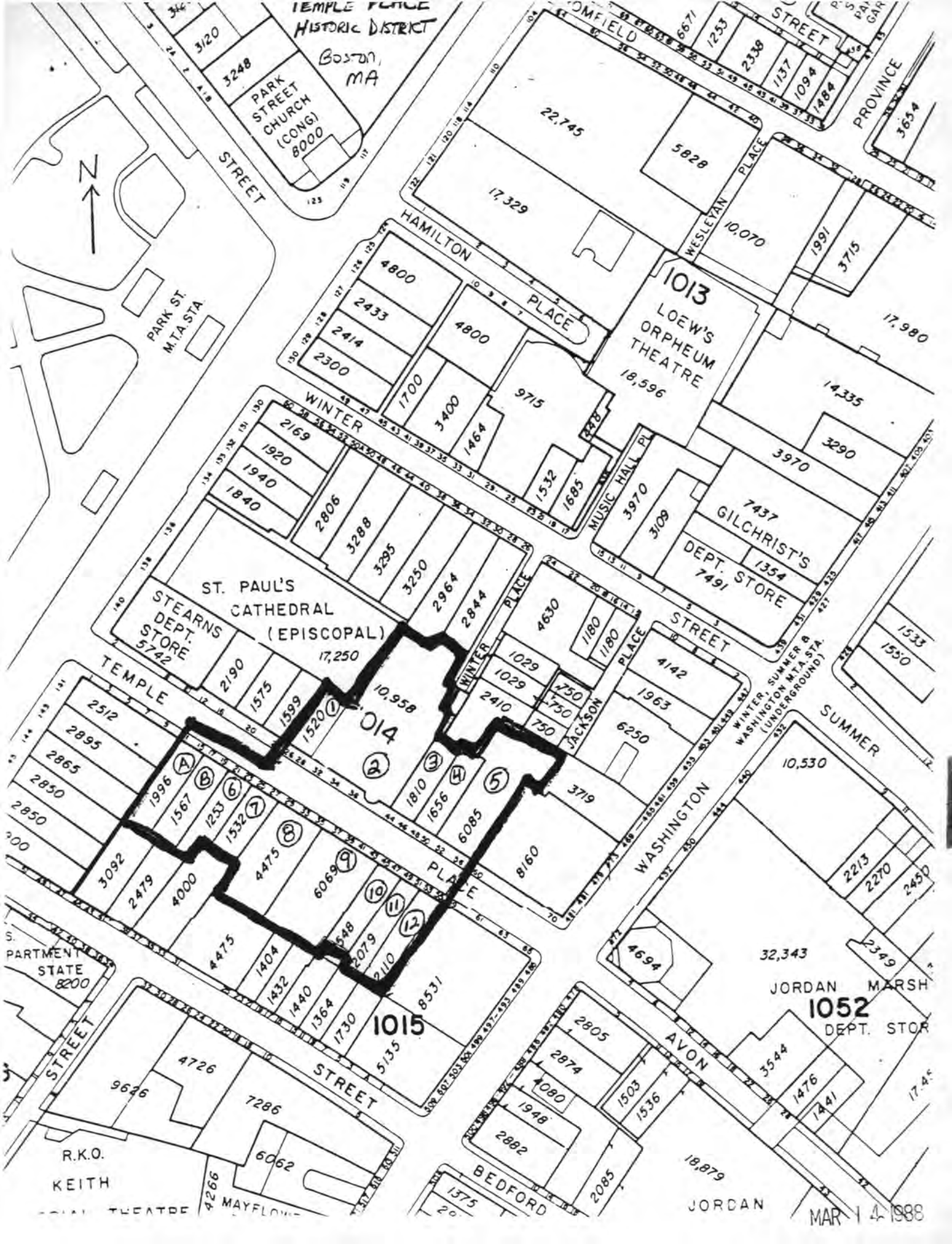
Boston, Massachusetts

<u>Map#</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource/Status</u>
1	26-28	Perkins House	ca. 1865-75	2nd Empire Mansard	B/C
2	30-42		1833	Greek Revival	B/C
3	44-46		ca. 1868-70	Mansard	B/C
4	48-50		ca. 1867-68	Renaissance Revival	B/C
5	52-58	Old Colony Trust Co.	1902	Beaux Arts/ Classical Revival	B/C
A	11-15		ca. 1830-40	Altered Greek Revival	B/NC
B	17-19		ca. 1830-40	Altered Greek Revival	B/NC
6	21-23		ca. 1865	Mansard	B/C
7	25-27		1907	Pier & Spandrel	B/C
8	29-35		1868-70	Mansard	B/C
9	37-43		1868-69	Mansard	B/C
10	45-47		ca. 1902-08	Renaissance Revival Commercial	B/C
11	49-51		1927	Pier & Spandrel Commercial	B/C
12	55	Singer Building	1926	Federal Revival Commercial	B/C

NOTE: All buildings located on Temple Place

KEY: B.....building
 C.....contributing
 NC....noncontributing

DISTRICT TOTALS: contributing- 12B
 noncontributing- 2B



TEMPLE PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOSTON, MA

PARK STREET CHURCH (CONG) 8000

1013 LOEW'S ORPHEUM THEATRE 18,596

PARK ST. M.T.A. STA.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (EPISCOPAL) 17,250

GILCHRIST'S 7437 DEPT. STORE 7491

STEARNS DEPT. STORE 5742

JORDAN MARSH 1052 DEPT. STORE

R.K.O. KEITH THEATRE

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1014

1015

TEMPLE STREET

HAMILTON PLACE

WINTER PLACE

WINTER PLACE

MUSIC HALL PL.

JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

AVON STREET

BEDFORD STREET

MAYFLOWN STREET



TEMPLE STREET

HAMILTON PLACE

WINTER PLACE

WINTER PLACE

MUSIC HALL PL.

JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

AVON STREET

BEDFORD STREET

MAYFLOWN STREET



TEMPLE STREET

HAMILTON PLACE

WINTER PLACE

WINTER PLACE

MUSIC HALL PL.

JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

AVON STREET

BEDFORD STREET

MAYFLOWN STREET



TEMPLE STREET

HAMILTON PLACE

WINTER PLACE

WINTER PLACE

MUSIC HALL PL.

JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

AVON STREET

BEDFORD STREET

MAYFLOWN STREET



TEMPLE STREET

HAMILTON PLACE

WINTER PLACE

WINTER PLACE

MUSIC HALL PL.

JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

AVON STREET

BEDFORD STREET

MAYFLOWN STREET



TEMPLE STREET

HAMILTON PLACE

WINTER PLACE

WINTER PLACE

MUSIC HALL PL.

JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON STREET

AVON STREET

BEDFORD STREET

MAYFLOWN STREET



TEMPLE STREET

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88000427

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Temple Place Historic District
Suffolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

MAR 14 1988

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 4/14/88 - 4/28/88

Action: ACCEPT

RETURN 4-28-88

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

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

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Please see attached
Sheet and reverse.*

Recom./Criteria: Return

Reviewer: Swartz

Discipline: Archaeological History

Date: 4/28/88

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

*Count - Please
see attached sheet*

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

Acreage 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 *Please provide scale for "sketch map"*
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to *Beth L. Savage (202) 343-9540*

Signed *Carol O. Skull* Date *4-28-88* Phone: _____

Return: Temple Place Historic District

Please clarify the count of contributing and noncontributing buildings, using the guidelines in Bulletin 16. The count of buildings is not necessarily the same as the number of current tax parcels. Buildings originally constructed as single units should each be counted as one even though they are part of the same parcel today. 14 parcels are indicated on the map, 17 separate buildings are mentioned in the text, and inventory lists 12. Please make sure the revised count is reflected consistently in sections 3 and 7, in the inventory, and on the sketchmap. Also, please code contributing and noncontributing buildings on the sketchmap.

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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 Temple Place Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 11-55, 26-56 Temple Place

N/A not for publication

city, town Boston

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk

code 025 zip code 02111

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	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 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. See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official

June 3, 1988
Date

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Amy Schlager

7/26/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Temple Place Historic District, Boston, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/specialty storeCommerce/Trade/office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/officeCommerce/Trade/specialty store**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th century/Greek RevivalLate Victorian/Second EmpireLate Victorian/Renaissance RevivalLate-19th and Early-20th centuryAmerican Movements

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation granitewalls brick, graniteroof unknown

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Temple Place Historic District is located in the heart of Boston's central business district, immediately southeast of the Boston Common, between Tremont and Washington Streets. The district includes small scale commercial buildings along either side of the one block long street of Temple Place. Fifteen buildings are included within the one acre district. Although several of the buildings have undergone significant modernization to the first floor storefronts, all are compatible in scale and style, and contribute to the character of the district.

The district includes fifteen buildings, of which thirteen are contributing. All fifteen buildings were constructed to house commercial concerns. The buildings range in height from three to six stories and are set directly on the street. They are predominantly constructed of masonry--brick, granite, brownstone and limestone--and occupy lots which range in size from 1253 square feet to 10,958 square feet. The Temple Place district has retained to a large degree, the scale of a mid-19th-century commercial street.

The varied architectural character of the Temple Place Historic District may be attributed to the fact that the street was not struck by the Great Fire of 1872, thus allowing several early building types to survive. Two groups of Greek Revival buildings are remnants of a period when Temple Place was a fashionable residential enclave. Six Mansard/Second Empire buildings and one Renaissance Revival building reflect a major commercial development period which commenced in the 1860s. The remaining six buildings, all constructed in the first three decades of the 20th century, embody several building styles including Federal Revival, Renaissance Revival and Beaux Arts and reflect early commercial building types such as pier and spandrel and cast iron. The Temple Place Historic District maintains its 19th-century scale and has remained relatively unaffected by new development in the last fifty years.

The buildings of the district are generally in good condition and have been in continuous use since their construction. Many of the buildings have had some minor alterations, most often to the first floor storefront. Several buildings have undergone more severe alterations such as the removal of decorative molded lintels, the removal of a bow on the front elevation or the insertion of incompatible windows. Only four buildings have undergone this degree of treatment.

 See continuation sheet

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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NATIONAL
REGISTERSection number 7 Page 1Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

The structure at 32-42 Temple Place, constructed in 1833, was originally a Greek Revival house. The offset curved bow and one adjacent bay of this 7-bay building were part of the house which originally had a matching left bow and center Doric portico. The building has been enlarged using matching brick and granite trim. The Greek Revival section has a raised granite basement, elongated first floor windows with 6/6/6 sash, and at the second and third levels 6/6 sash. A plain, wide entablature and cornice distinguish the top of the structure. A 1933 addition designed by James Purdon resulted in the round arch entrance with granite trim.

The buildings at 11-15 and 17-19 Temple Place (both ca. 1830-1840) were originally a pair of 3-bay, 4 1/2-story Greek Revival row houses which have been remodeled for commercial purposes. The second and third floors retain original brick walls, window fenestration, and rectangular stone sills and lintels. Altered fenestration at the fourth and fifth stories and modernized storefronts significantly change the original appearance of this building.

29-35, 37-39, and 43 Temple Place are three substantially intact gray granite mansard style commercial buildings constructed between 1868 and 1870. 29-35 Temple Place is a 7-bay, gray granite, Mansard commercial building. The second floor has three wide basket-arched windows and one narrower semi-circular, 2/2 arched window in the far right bay (above the original entrance to the upper floors). Doric half-columns are located between the windows. The third floor is divided into seven identical 2/2 segmental arched windows separated by pilasters. A stringcourse separates the third and fourth floors with a central shield and "W" in block letters. At the fourth story, 2/2 sash windows are capped by a heavy stone modillion cornice and mansard roof. Three paired dormer pierce the painted metal mansard level. The storefront level has been modernized, and original piers removed or obscured.

37-39 and 43 Temple Place comprise a pair of finely-detailed Mansard granite commercial buildings with ten bays treated as a unit. The building at #37-39 features a later classical storefront, while original fluted cast iron pilasters and recessed entrance are found at #41-43. Windows at the second story are semi-circular arched with keystones and are separated by Doric half columns. Those at the third level have stilted segmental heads and at the fourth story feature rounded corners. All are 1/1 sash. The facade is crowned by a heavy granite modillion block cornice. A shield and raised letter "T" are located on the stringcourse between the third and fourth floors at the left. Five dormers of paired windows break up the straight sided mansard with painted metal roof. The building at 41-43 Temple Place retains some early interior elements in decorated beams and panels.

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National Park Service

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

The building at 21-23 Temple Place, constructed ca. 1865, is a 3-bay, granite Mansard commercial building. The three upper stories have window openings graduated in size, with segmental heads and no enframements or lintels. Some of the original 2/2 sash survives, as does a heavy stone modillion cornice and sheet copper mansard roof. The first floor storefront has been modernized.

Another 3-bay Mansard commercial building constructed between 1865-75, stands across the street at 26-28 Temple Place. The building is constructed of brick and has been significantly altered. The two story storefront has been modernized and elaborate cap molded lintels have been removed from the upper three stories. A pressed metal bracketed cornice and metal sheathed mansard top the five story structure.

A third 3-bay Mansard building, constructed ca. 1868-70, stands at 44-46 Temple Place. The second floor has a large semi-circular tympanum from what was originally a 2-story storefront arch. The third floor has wide triple show windows which are not original, and the fourth floor features a brownstone facade. A metal facade has turned the mansard roof into a fifth story.

The building at 48-50 Temple Place, is a four story, 3-bay commercial building in the Renaissance Revival style, built ca. 1867-1868, which is virtually intact above the first floor. The upper floors feature three semi-circular arched windows separated by Corinthian 3/4 round columns at the second story and by Doric pilasters at the third and fourth floors. The window heights diminish at each successive story, and each story is separated by a pronounced entablature. A heavy stone, bracket cornice caps the building.

The remaining buildings in the district were all constructed in the 20th century. The 2-bay, granite Beaux Arts/Classical Revival commercial building at 52-56 Temple Place was constructed in 1902. The four story building has a modernized storefront with a Greek wave band between the first and second stories. The second and third stories share two wide, two-story semi-circular arched windows with decorative metal mullions and spandrel panels between stories. At the top floor there are six small rectangular windows, a stone dentil cornice, and stone parapet.

The building at 45-47 Temple Place is a 3-bay commercial building with Italian Renaissance detailing. It was constructed between 1902-08, and has an intact storefront, one of the few on the street. The storefront has a recessed

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Continuation Sheet

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

center entrance with original wooden doors, decorative cast iron trim and intact marble piers. Elongated second floor windows have capped lintels, and the windows diminish in size on the upper stories. The third and fourth floor windows have simple surrounds and 1/1 sash. The building is capped by a metal modillion cornice and a stone parapet.

There are two early-20th century pier and spandrel commercial buildings in the Temple Place District; the earlier building, at 25-27 Temple Place, was constructed in 1907. It is a 3-bay, five story building with free classical decoration. The side piers are stone, the remaining piers and spandrels are metal and frame wide plate glass windows. The storefront is relatively intact, flanked by torcheres and topped by a lintel accentuated with two lions' heads. The segmental arched second floor window has a Greek wave band above it. The third through fifth floors have 3 story fluted Corinthian colonettes supporting a wide entablature and parapet with cartouche and initial "H" in the center.

The second pier and spandrel building at 49-51 Temple Place was constructed in 1927. It is four stories high and has one window bay. The storefront is moderately altered, but the upper floors remain intact. Two continuous brick piers flank metal spandrels which distinguish the stories. The windows consist of a large plate glass pane flanked by two smaller panes, and topped by multi-paned windows separated by a metal transom bar. The fourth floor window is arched and accented by alternating brick and stone voisoirs and projecting key stone. A metal modillioned cornice, and a brick and stone pedimented parapet with center shield top the building.

The Singer Building at 53-55 Temple Place, built in 1926, is a 3-bay Federal Revival commercial building. It is six stories high, and the tallest building within the district. It also has a relatively intact storefront which retains two fluted pilasters with tobacco leaf capitals, a stone entablature, and a recessed entrance with original wooden pedimented door, which is offset to the right. The upper portion of the storefront window feature a leaded glass oval medallion motif. The second floor windows are elongated and have an iron balcony. There are festoon panels between the second and third floors, and 6/6 sash at the third through sixth floors. The building is topped by an elaborate entablature with pulvinated frieze and a stone balustrade.

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

Archaeology

No archaeological survey work has been conducted within the Temple Place Historic District, however, the district's archaeological potential may be evaluated in a general manner on the basis of secondary historical sources, 18th-century maps, and the results of archaeological surveys in the vicinity of the district.

Archaeological resources within the district may be contained beneath any of the buildings that lack cellars and within back lots to the following addresses on Temple Place: 11-19, 25-43, and 44-50. Although it is unlikely that intact archaeological resources survive within the district due to 19th- and 20th-century construction, even poorly-preserved data may contribute to our understanding of prehistoric and early colonial land use in this part of Boston. Archaeological data from the Boston Common indicates several thousand years of prehistoric activity in this area. The Temple Place Historic District may contain archaeological data for 17th- and 18th-century residential and commercial activity concentrated along present-day Washington Street. Archaeological deposits of 19th-century domestic refuse may provide information on the material lifestyles of prominent Boston residents.

8. Statement of Significance Temple Place Historic District, 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
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1830-1938

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person N/A

Architect/Builder

Nathaniel J. Bradlee

Peabody and Stearns

Little and Russell

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

The fifteen buildings in the Temple Place Historic District embody several periods in the evolution of what is now Boston's central business district. The earliest of these buildings, Greek Revival row houses constructed in the 1830s, represent a period when Temple Place was an exclusive residential neighborhood. There are seven buildings from the 1860s and early 1870s which were built during a major development period that altered the character of the residential street to a commercial center. Finally, there are five buildings, constructed from 1900 to the 1920s which represent a number of early-20th-century commercial styles. This district is significant in that it preserves the low scale of the 19th-century streetscape which survived Boston's Great Fire of 1872, and which has remained relatively unaffected by new development in the last fifty years. Finally it includes the work of several important Boston architects including Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Little & Russell, and Peabody & Stearns. The Temple Place Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant at the local level.

During the Colonial period, the area which includes the Temple Place Historic District was a "rural, unsettled patch of country" defined geographically by the Common, Back Bay and South Cove. The most important transportation route and only land route to the mainland was Washington Street, which led from the town center and over the neck to Roxbury. The semi-rural appearance of the area as late as the turn-of-the-19th-century is conveyed in sketches of Tremont and Boylston Streets in 1800, which show scattered detached frame houses and outbuildings with an occasional brick Federal Mansion.

In the first half of the 19th century, Temple Place was one of the most prestigious addresses in the city. A study published in 1851, called "The Rich Men of Massachusetts," revealed that there were forty-one men in Boston worth between \$500,000 and one million dollars. These men built their homes

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References Temple Place Historic District, Boston, Massachusetts

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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:

Boston Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property one acre

Quad- Boston South

Scale 1:25000

UTM References

A	1 9	3 3 0 1 1 5	4 6 9 1 0 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 9	3 3 0 1 4 5	4 6 9 0 9 9 5

B	1 9	3 3 0 4 9 0	4 6 9 1 0 6 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 9	3 3 0 0 9 0	4 6 9 1 0 4 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See assessors map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg/National Register Director/MHC with Carol Kennedy/Boston Landmarks
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 1987 Commission
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470
 city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

in certain neighborhoods including Beacon Hill, Pemberton Square, Collonade Row and Temple Place. The Perkins family was the most prominent resident of Temple Place. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, a wealthy China trade merchant, built an elegant Greek Revival Town House at 32-42 Temple Place. Perkins is also known for donating his previous Pearl Street house to the New England Asylum for the Blind, later renamed the Perkins Institute in his honor. Other handsome Greek Revival rowhouses were put up on Temple Place in the 1830s. Among prominent citizens who did so was James Savage, historian and founder of the Provident Institute for Savings, which was housed in Perkins former Temple Place home from 1854.

Also remaining from the earliest development of the street, though in substantially altered form are 11-15 and 17-19 Temple Place. These were originally two Greek Revival rowhouses, which have suffered major integrity losses due to alterations for commercial purposes.

Temple Place, originally a dead-end street, was established in 1708 and was given the name Turnagain Alley. It was renamed in 1830 after the Gothic Masonic Temple constructed on the corner of Tremont Street, where the former R.H. Stearns building now stands. The Masonic Temple was a landmark structure for its day, and has been heralded for "open(ing) the way for this new Gothic invasion." The Masonic Temple was moved to the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets in 1857, and the building became the home of the United States Court House. At about that time, in the 1860s, Temple Place was opened up to Washington Street, and residences were gradually replaced by commercial buildings.

Six of the buildings on Temple Place date from a period when the neighborhood's character was becoming increasingly commercial. The street gained a reputation as a shopping area for ladies, and almost every shop catered to the female trade. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists five millinery stores, four tailors, three trimming stores, a shoe store, an engraver, an upholsterer, and a sewing machine dealer. Throughout the 19th and into the mid-20th century, occupants included hosiery and glove dealers, shoe stores, a corset company, dye houses, and beauty parlors. The Mansard building at 26-28 Temple Place, constructed ca. 1865-75, is a typical example. In 1877, the following tenants were listed: a millinery store, a dentist, a tailor, a dressmaker, offices, a window shade dealer and upholsterer, and two tailors' work rooms.

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

Several buildings are significant for their associations with important Boston architects or as uncommon building types which survived the Great Fire of 1872. The buildings at 29-35, 37-39 and 41-43 Temple Place are important for both reasons as they are rare surviving examples of the pre-fire work of the eminent 19th-century Boston architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee. The Boston Landmarks Commission's 1980 central business district preservation study considers these buildings to be among the city's best examples of mid-19th-century mansard commercial architecture.

Architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) began his architectural training in the office of George Dexter and succeeded to Dexter's practice after Dexter's death. He was well-known as an architect of commercial buildings, said to number at least 500, of which many were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1872. The Temple Place Buildings appear to be three of the remaining four extant pre-fire buildings (along with 40 Winter Street), and are surprisingly well-intact. Among Bradlee's later works are the Hemenway, Phillips and Marlboro Buildings, all designed with his partner Walter T. Winslow.

In addition, 41-43 Temple Place has importance as a rare surviving example of 19th-century interior store detailing and as the home for over a century of the Melvin & Badger Pharmacy.

Another rare surviving pre-fire building stands at 48-50 Temple Place. It is one of a few remaining early granite Renaissance Revival Commercial buildings in the central business district and is in an excellent state of preservation. All the details above the ground level appear to be original including most of the sash. 21-23 Temple Place is also significant at a largely intact example of a pre-fire commercial building in the restrained granite tradition. This structure housed a shoe store, tailor, engraver and millinery shop, and contributed to the character of the district.

The building at 25-27 Temple Place is significant for its association with the architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns. Completed in 1907, it is a well detailed early-20th-century commercial building notable for its skeletal frame arrangement designed to allow maximum window area and interior light. The firm of Peabody and Stearns is one of the most distinguished and best known architectural firms in Boston. Both partners graduated from Harvard University, and began their association together in 1870. Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) was largely responsible for the plan and execution of much of the firm's work, while John Goddard Stearns, Jr. (1843-1917) was in charge

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

of the supervision of building construction. The work of the firm embraced nearly every building type including churches, railroad station, office buildings, residences, schools and municipal buildings, and some of their most renown works include the Custom House Tower, the Exchange Building on State Street, the Simmons College Building, and the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard.

Another significant building stands at 53-55 Temple Place, constructed in 1926, it is one of the city's best examples of Federal Revival commercial architecture. It is notable for features such as the leaded glass above the storefront windows, festoon panels and fine Georgian Revival interior wood panelling. This building was constructed as a salesroom for the Singer Sewing Machine Company (with offices for Singer and other tenants on upper floors) and has remained in its original use for over fifty years. It was designed by the firm of Little and Russell who were predominantly involved in residential work, but also designed office buildings at 20 Newbury Street and 380 Boylston Street, and were associated with Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore on the Little Building at Boylston and Tremont Street in the theatre area. Senior partner, J. Lovell Little (1871-1949) studied at M.I.T. and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and was the president for a time of the Boston Society of Architects.

In addition, the Temple Place District is significant for being the location of several major Boston banks. The best example is at 32-42 Temple Place, which was originally the home of Thomas Handasyd Perkins in 1833. In 1854, the Provident Institution for Savings moved into this building. They were the first savings bank in the United States to be incorporated and the second to open its door for depositors.

The Beaux Arts building at 52-56 Temple Place, completed in 1902, was the first branch office of the Old Colony Trust Company, which had its main office in the Ames Building. Old Colony was a commercial bank established in 1890 and advertised in the 1920s as one of the largest trust companies in New England. In 1930, Old Colony became affiliated with the First National Bank, and the structure has housed a First National branch office since that date.

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Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

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- Photographs: Collections of the Bostonian Society, the Society for the
Preservation of New England
Antiquities, and the Boston
Public Library (Print
Department).
- Rice-Mank Collection, The Bostonian Society: Blueprints for:
21-23 Temple Pl.; 25-27 Temple
Pl.; 35 Temple Pl.
- Suffolk County Deeds: 863/300; 895/142; 928/64; 933/278; 1035/190; 1623/97
- Whitehill, Walter M. The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of
Boston, 1816-1966. Published by
the Provident, 1966.
- Whiting, John. A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy. 1877.
- Withey, Henry F. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects
(Deceased). Los Angeles: New
Age Publications, 1956.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 13 1988

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

TEMPLE PLACE DISTRICT: LIST OF OWNERS

Note: All buildings are located on Temple Place

<u>Street #</u>	<u>Owner Name</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
26-28	Cathedral Church St Paul	28 Temple Pl Boston, MA 02108
32-42	Provident Institution for Savings	42 Temple PL Boston, MA 02108
44-46	Boston Redevelopment Authority	46 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
48-50	Stoddard Realty Inc.	50 Temple PL Boston, MA 02108
52-58	Moore, Harvey B. TRSTS	52 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
11-15	Cohen, Jeffrey L TRSTS c/o Jeffrey L. Cohen	1 Milk St. Boston, MA 02109
17-19	Cohen, Jeffrey L. TRSTS c/o Jeffrey L. Cohen	1 Milk St. Boston, MA 02109
21-23	Levin, Henry H TRSTS	99 Chauncy St. Boston, MA 02112
25-27	Levin, Henry H. TRSTS	99 Chauncy St. Boston, MA 02112
29-35	Levin, Henry H. TRSTS.	99 Chauncy St. Boston, MA 02112
37-43	Levin, Maynard H. TRSTS	37 Temple Pl. Boston, MA 02111
45-47	New Eng Board of Higher Education	47 Temple Pl. Boston, MA 02111
49-51	Holmes, Robert W., Jr. TS	51 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
55	Fifty 5 Temple Place Assn	55 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
55-unit-1	Temple PL Management Corp.	55 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
55-unit-2	Randall, Alexander V TRSTS	55 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
55-unit-3	Fisher, Douglas S., Et Al.	55 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
55-unit-4	Novak, Borisa	55 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111
55-unit-B	Temple PL Management Corp.	55 Temple PL Boston, MA 02111

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

JUN 13 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number _____ Page _____

55-unit-5s	Temple PL Management Corp.	55 Temple PL	Boston, MA	02111
55-unit-5	Passalacqua, Richard M Etal	55 Temple PL	Boston, MA	02111
55-unit-6	Happeney, Barbara T. TRST	55 Temple PL	Boston, MA	02111
55-unit-7	Temple PL Management Corp.	55 Temple PL	Boston, MA	02111

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The district boundary includes all of the following Boston Assessors' parcels, in Ward 03: 4790, 4789, 4788, 4787, 4786, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809.

The acreage is just over one acre.

TEMPLE PLACE DISTRICT DATA SHEET

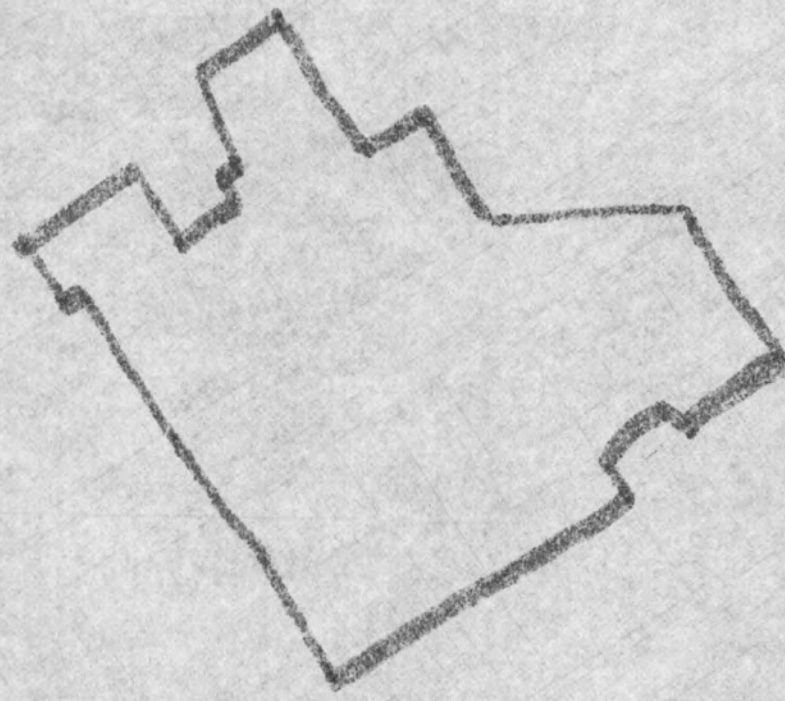
Boston, Massachusetts

<u>Map#</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Resource/Status</u>
1	26-28	Perkins House	ca. 1865-75	2nd Empire Mansard	B/C
2	32-42		1833	Greek Revival	B/C
3	44-46		ca. 1868-70	Mansard	B/C
4	48-50		ca. 1867-68	Renaissance Revival	B/C
5	52-56	Old Colony Trust Co.	1902	Beaux Arts/ Classical Revival	B/C
A	11-15		ca. 1830-40	Altered Greek Revival	B/NC
B	17-19		ca. 1830-40	Altered Greek Revival	B/NC
6	21-23		ca. 1865	Mansard	B/C
7	25-27		1907	Pier & Spandrel	B/C
8	29-35		1868-70	Mansard	B/C
9	37-39		1868-69	Mansard	B/C
10	41-43		1868-69	Mansard	B/C
11	45-47		ca. 1902-08	Renaissance Revival Commercial	B/C
12	49-51		1927	Pier & Spandrel Commercial	B/C
13	53-55	Singer Building	1926	Federal Revival Commercial	B/C

NOTE: All buildings located on Temple Place

AMERICAN COTTON

55% COTTON FIBER



AMERICAN COTTON

JUN 13 1988

88000427

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Temple Place Historic District
Suffolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

Working No. 3-14-88

Fed. Reg. Date: _____

Date Due: 7/28/88

Action: ACCEPT 7-26-88

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

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

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Range of high style urban
architect representing
major period of Boston's commercial
growth*

Recom./Criteria Accept A.C

Reviewer Abigail J. C.

Discipline Arch Hist

Date 7/26/88

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

Acreage 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: _____



SO
MAK
MAKE-
PART
FAVOR
GAN



JACK & JILL'S
FUN SHOP
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FUN SHOP
J&J SALES • JOBBERS

TRICKS
MAGIC
PUZZLES
JOKES
OVELTIES
GAGS

COMIC

**MICKEY
FINN**

SPORTING
GOODS

MICKEY FINN

**UNIFORM
CENTER
OF
BOSTON**
NURSEWEAR

20% OFF
ALL ITEMS
EXCEPT
CLOTHING

20% OFF
ALL ITEMS
EXCEPT
CLOTHING

20% OFF
ALL ITEMS
EXCEPT
CLOTHING



29-43 Temple Place
Boston, Massachusetts

MAR 14 1988

Carol Kennedy, 1985
Negative on file at Boston Landmarks
Commission

Photograph number 1 of 2
Northeast oblique view; camera facing
west



Barley

Barley

Provi

Rich World
CREAM
ITY
TOWN

Valet
Parking
P

8330-406
Wells Fargo
Armored Service
Corporation
1956 3580
MONTREAL

W
Arm

Temple Place District
Boston, Massachusetts

Carol Kennedy, 1985
Negative Filed at Boston Landmarks
Commission
Boston City Hall

Photo number 2 of 2
View of north side of Temple Place
(Even street numbers; camera facing northwest)

MAR 14 1988



MICKEY FINN

UNIFORM CENTER

MICKEY FINN

Panzeretti HAIR SALON

ORIENT GIFT Center

19

Shelly's TA

Shelly's TAIL Fashion

DiCarlo FABRICS

Dr. Eleanor F. Roberts's Association
Electrology and Dermology (Head Skin Care)

Temple Place Historic District
Boston, Massachusetts

Carol Kennedy, 1985
Negative filed at Boston Landmarks
Commission
Boston City Hall

Photo number 1 of 2
View of south side of Temple Place
(Odd street numbers; camera facing southeast)

MAR 14 1988

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Temple Place Historic District	Suffolk County, Massachusetts	88000427

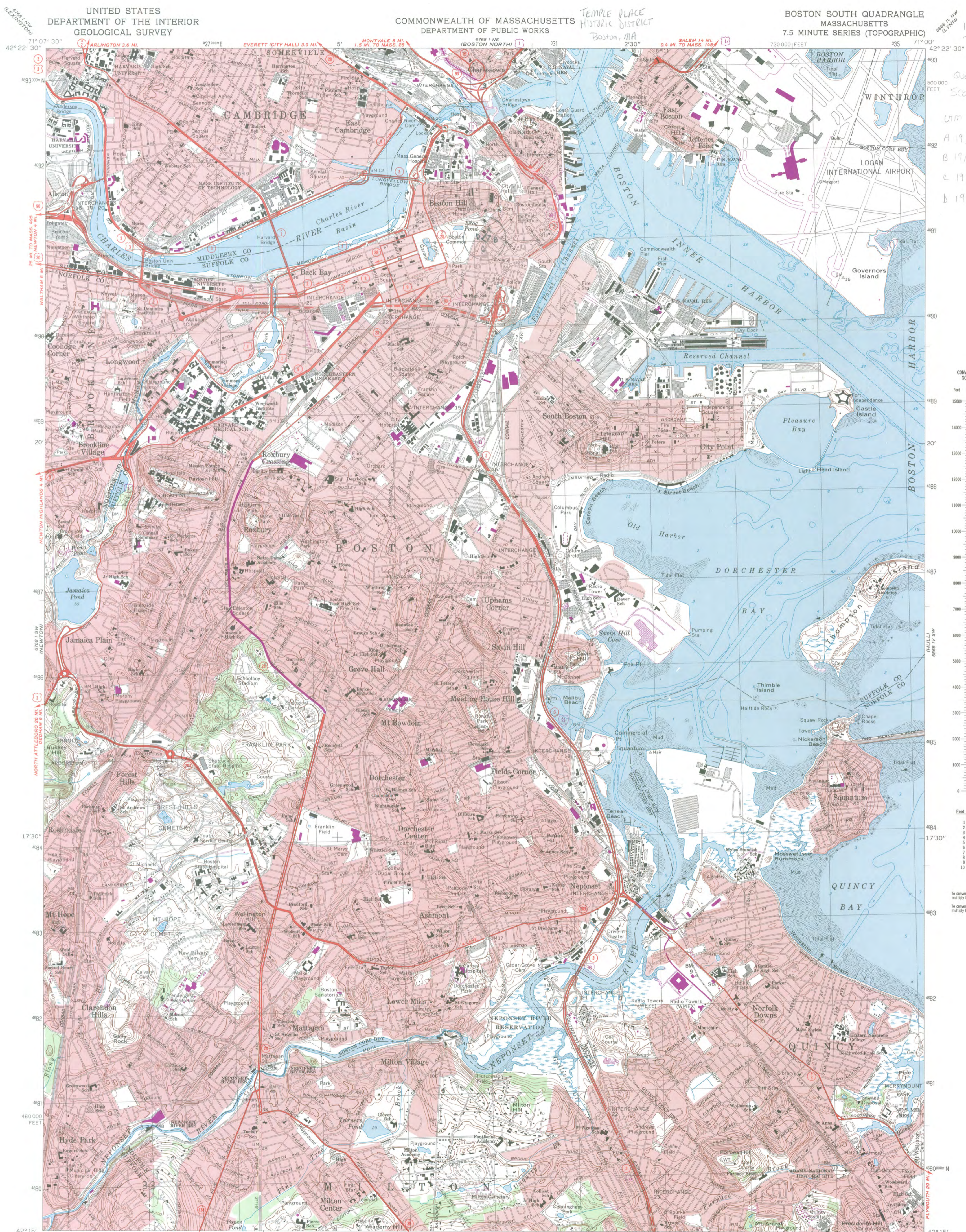
The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #2 from second set)

USGS Map

TEMPLE PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
11-55, 26-58 Temple Place
Boston, Massachusetts
Quad - Boston South
Scale 1:25000
UTM References:
A 19/33015/4691000
B 19/33040/4691065
C 19/33015/4691975
b 19/33009/4691040



Maped, 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

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 ——— Light duty road, hard or improved surface ———
Secondary highway, hard surface ——— Unimproved road ———

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5

1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6766 1 SE—SERIES 9814

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P 093545969

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

March 7, 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:

Districts

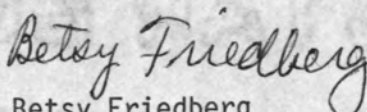
Boston, Temple Place Historic District
Milton, Milton Centre Historic District
Sterling, Sterling Center Historic District
Wellesley, Hunnewell Estates Historic District
Weston, Wellington Farm Historic District

Individual properties

Boston, Dorchester Lower Mills Branch Library, 1110 Washington Street
Oxford, Huguenot Fort, Fort Hill Road
Worcester (Worcester MRA), Aurora Hotel, 652-660 Main Street

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. We request the expedited review of the Hunnewell Estates Historic District, Wellesley.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure



June 3, 1988

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the revised nomination forms for the following properties, which were returned by your office for technical and substantive corrections:

Becket, North Becket Historic District, Main, High, and Pleasant Streets
(please note that photographs do reflect current condition of buildings within the district)

Boston (Charlestown), Francis B. Austin House, 58 High Street (HPCA #10350MA)

Boston, Temple Place Historic District, 11-55, 26-56 Temple Place

Cambridge (MRA amendment), Harvard Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Chicopee, Thomas C. Page House, 105 East Street

Peabody, First Unitarian Church, 7 Park Street (HPCA #10410MA)

All corrections have been made, as requested. Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

JUN 13 1988

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*