

NOV 16 1989

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Roxbury Presbyterian Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 328 Warren Street N/A not for publication
city, town (Roxbury) Boston N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02119

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>1</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<u>1</u>	_____
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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. Taenag 11/7/89
Signature of certifying official: Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission; Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

6. Function or Use Roxbury Presbyterian Church, Roxbury, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious StructureReligion: Religious StructureSocial: Meeting HallSocial: Meeting Hall**7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Queen Annefoundation Roxbury PuddingstoneHigh Victorian Gothicwalls Roxbury Puddingstoneroof slateother granite lintelswood window frames

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

7. Description: Roxbury Presbyterian Church

Roxbury Presbyterian Church is a stone Victorian Gothic Church which is prominently situated at the intersection of Warren and Woodbine Streets and is in close proximity to Walnut Streets. The church faces west on a trapezoidal lot which contains 8000 square feet. The asymmetrical-sprawling structure covers the lot almost completely, thus precluding an archeological investigation.

Located in the Roxbury section of Boston, the Roxbury Presbyterian Church lies within a neighborhood which historically was part of a picturesque area of rolling hills and fertile farm land near Roxbury's center. To the north, east, and south of this structure are densely settled areas containing mid-19th and early 20th-century single and multi-family wood frame and masonry housing, representing a variety of Victorian styles. To the west, across Warren Street, is a modern shopping plaza with an extensive asphalt paved parking lot. The bell tower of Roxbury Presbyterian Church which rises above the immediate neighborhood is a striking landmark in that area's skyline.

Built in 1891, Roxbury Presbyterian Church was built to the designs of John C. Spofford, and was constructed of rough-hewn Roxbury Puddingstone. In general massing and form the structure hugs the corner of Warren and Woodbine Streets in a low, sprawling manner. It is asymmetrical in elevation and features projecting and regressing surfaces of polygonal or curving bays. The low horizontality of the church is contrasted with the verticality of the octagonal and pointed tower which rises over the entrance. The steeply pitched rooflines of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church contribute to an overall heaviness and ruggedness of this church which, like the tower, retain a slight verticality in the pointed polygonal roof tops.

In plan the variety of spaces within the church and different-polygonal bays contribute to a general asymmetry. In elevation the church rises from a full basement to a second level containing the

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Roxbury, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

auditorium, reception area and ancillary rooms. The church is primarily enclosed by a steeply pitched modified traverse gable roof on this western facade. A series of polygonal projecting bays whose roofs are conical emanate from this larger central roofline. These rounded projections include a large semi-polygonal apse at the center of the west facade whose roof rises to a steep conical pitch. A second smaller polygonal bay is located to the right of this larger central apse.

The west (main) facade features a picturesquely rendered bell tower at its northwest corner. This tower is characterized by an interesting progression of geometric forms commencing with a tall, square base which is surmounted by a circular drum. The drum supports a wooden octagonal component which is surmounted by a pyramidal roof. The tower's stone base and drum are pierced by narrow round-headed stained-glass windows. The wooden octagonal portion of the bell tower exhibits weather related damage: several of the arched window's louvers are broken or missing and one of its colonettes has been removed. In the round base and octagonal bell tower, polygonal shapes are reflected in the other projecting bays on this western side of the church.

Projecting from the main entrance of the bell tower is the main entrance to the church, which is enclosed by an open-air gable porch. This porch features highly decorative woodwork. Its gable ends are highlighted by vergeboards behind which is a slightly recessed wooden arch with a drop-moulding keystone. Beneath this arch and along the sides of the porch's gable-end roof are a series of pointed wooden arches which are supported by turned posts that rest on a base of Roxbury puddingstone. The entrance porch's terra-cotta tiled floor exhibits a pair of glazed art tiles at its center. The original heavy oak doors to this entrance are still in-tact.

To the right of the main entrance is a square single story flat roofed component whose arched entrance provides access to the basement. A third entrance on this facade is located between the two polygonal apses and consists of a pointed arch door enframed in a darker stone.

The entire west facade features a fenestration of lancet windows all

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of which are framed in wood. To the right of the large octagonal bay is a gable roof section which forms the southern end of the church. It has two basement windows and a range of four wood-enframed windows on the second level.

The north elevation of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church along Woodbine Street features a large off-center gable with four basement windows. These windows, in turn, are surmounted by a large pointed-arch stained-glass window, which is flanked by tall narrow windows. At the apex of the north gable is a louvered trefoil window with wood enframements. To the right of this large gable is the corner bell tower and between these two elements is a single-story porch, which is fully enclosed and entered by way of a short flight of stone steps. This porch features five lancet windows, which are flanked by slender colonettes.

To the left of the large gable is a semi-polygonal projecting single story bay which is pierced by a second side entrance and two windows. Its roof, like those on the Warren Street/west side is a steeply pitched and conical roof topped by a fleur de lis finial.

The rear wall is dominated by a steeply pitched gable, which is constructed of stucco and half timbering and outlined with decorative wooden vergeboards. At the center of this gable end wall is a large pointed-arch stained-glass window. Beneath this window is a pair of small basement windows.

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Roxbury, Massachusetts

Interior Description

Roxbury Presbyterian Church's well-preserved interior has been renovated with appropriate paint and plaster treatments. Still intact are late 19th century pews, multipanelled altar, organ (ca. 1920's), and encircling dado. Particularly noteworthy is this church's small but choice collection of stained-glass windows. These windows are characterized by vivid, luminous color and well-executed designs. The large north window is dedicated to the memory of Hugh Brown and depicts Christ and the children. Flanking this scene, in narrow window segments, are the inscription "Blessed are the Pure of Heart for They Shall See God," and "Blessed are They That Mourn for They Shall be Comforted." The rear (east) gable's large window depicts Christ and His followers set within vertical tracery. Flanking the central scene are the inscriptions "Which Hope We Have as an Anchor," and "Take Up Thy Cross and Follow Me." This window's three circular segments contain stained-glass depicting an anchor, dove, and a heart pierced by a cross. All of the stained-glass windows were recently restored and covered with lexan to preserve their beauty. However, the walls and ceiling of the vestibule within the bell tower exhibit water damage.

8. Statement of Significance ~~Roxbury Presbyterian Church, Roxbury, 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

Social History

Religion

Period of Significance

1891

Significant Dates

1891

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Spofford, John C.

Swanson, William

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

8. Significance: Roxbury Presbyterian Church

The Roxbury Presbyterian Church at 328 Warren Street was built in 1891 to house a parish that was organized in 1881 and traces its beginning to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Boston. For that reason Roxbury Presbyterian Church is one of that area's oldest churches with a single continuous congregational history. The church is also significant for its association with the Gilchrist brothers, founders of Boston's Gilchrist's Department Store who financed half the costs of the church's construction. The church is also known for the variety of social and humanitarian issues it has taken part in since its founding. Architecturally, Roxbury Presbyterian Church is important for its association with Boston architecture and architect John C. Spofford of the firm of Brigham and Spofford who created a late Victorian Gothic design using locally quarried Roxbury Puddingstone. In its maintenance of integrity in design, location, materials, and workmanship, the Roxbury Presbyterian Church meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on a local level and Exception A for previously discussed reasons.

The area surrounding the Roxbury Presbyterian Church site in the 18th century consisted mainly of rocky uplands and fertile farmland. For this reason, Roxbury supplied the City of Boston with cattle and produce in that period. For nearly half a century after the Revolutionary War, Roxbury maintained its profile as a suburban village. During the first half of the 19th century Roxbury was an important center for tanneries, rope walks and breweries, while its craftsmen were also known for the manufacture of leather shoes, hats and gloves.

Beginning in the 1840's, the area south of the present Dudley Station saw increased residential uses. The hilly terrain was incompatible with industrial uses but was highly conducive to the

See continuation sheet

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Roxbury, Massachusetts

construction of summer houses and stately mansions. Roxbury was incorporated as its own city in 1846 but was annexed to Boston in 1868. By the late 19th century Roxbury was almost completely built up with masonry row houses and wood frame single and multifamily dwellings. The incorporation of a trolley line from Boston to this area in the late 1880's created a convenient transportation link for Roxbury residents to the downtown.

Suffolk County Deeds indicate that Roxbury Presbyterian Church was built in 1891. The parcel on which the church was constructed is shown as being divided into three lots numbered 1, 2 and 4 on a 5-lot Suffolk County Deed plan of June 1, 1870. In 1875 lots 1 and 2, containing 2703.92 and 2046.45 square feet respectively, were owned by Donald Kennedy, while lot 4 which contained 20,450 square feet was owned by Donald C. Perrin. Donald Kennedy owned a multibuilding medicine factory complex one block to the north on Warren Street between Waverly and Clifford Streets in Roxbury. Donald C. Perrin was a wealthy Roxbury real estate speculator. By the mid-1880s Kennedy owned all three lots and had erected a stable near the Woodbine and Warren Streets corner. The cornerstone of the present church was laid on July 17, 1891 and the church was opened for services on April 6, 1892.

Roxbury Presbyterian Church was an off-shoot of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Boston. During the early 1880's a family of Roxbury Presbyterians walked two miles from Roxbury to South Boston to attend services. As more Presbyterians joined the family on their weekly pilgrimages, it became clear that a Presbyterian Church needed to be established in Roxbury. On October 18, 1885 a group of Presbyterians met for worship in Highland Hall at the corner of Warren Street and Walnut Avenue in Roxbury. Services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph W. Sanderson. Among the parish's original congregation were several immigrants from the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The most prominent of the congregation, however, were Robert and John Gilchrist. These two gentlemen were brothers and owners of Gilchrist's Department Store, an important early 20th century downtown Boston commercial emporium which evolved from the Gilchrist Brothers' late 19th-century dry-goods store at 5-7 Winter Street in Boston. Robert Gilchrist served as the moderator of Roxbury Presbyterian Church's building committee is estimated that the Gilchrist family financed half of the

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church's construction. The building committee also included Adam Archibald, insurance agent; Roland C. Whittelt; Charles L. William, mason; Robert Gallagher, plasterer, Vinton Passler; and Peter H. Lawson, proprietor of a millinery store on Washington Street in Boston. It would seem likely that the church's masonry work and interior plastering may be the work of Charles L. Williams and Robert Gallagher, respectively. The builder of this church was a William Swanson. The Church was dedicated on April 16, 1892.

Roxbury Presbyterian Church was designed by John C. Spofford of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Brigham and Spofford which included Charles Brigham. Brigham, in the 1870's, had been partner in the firm of Sturgis and Brigham whose most memorable achievement was the Boston Museum at Copley Square (completed 1876; demolished 1909).

John C. Spofford's partnership with Charles Brigham began in the late 1870's. Spofford was born in Maine in 1854 and trained as a mason and carpenter. Educated in architecture at the University of Maine, Spofford trained in the office of William J. Preston before working as a draftsman for the firm of Sturgis and Brigham. The partnership of Brigham and Spofford resulted in numerous public buildings in the Boston area as well as in Maine. Brigham and Spofford are credited with Memorial Hall in Belfast, Maine; the city hall in Lewiston, Maine; the public library at Everett, Massachusetts; the public library and the town hall in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. The firm served as architects of the additions to the Maine and Massachusetts State Capitals. In addition, railroad stations in Roxbury and Stoughton, and several residences in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain were products of this firm's office. After 1891, Spofford practiced architecture alone, maintaining an office in Boston. He was responsible for the designs of the Bangor (Maine) City Hall and the Masonic Hall in Augusta, Maine. Active as an architect well into the 1930's, John Spofford was last listed in the Boston City Directories in 1936 as a resident of Brookline with his practice at 114 State Street.

The designs for the Roxbury Presbyterian Church date to 1891 and, therefore, present a problem in terms of dates. The architect on the building permit is "John C. Spofford," alone. While the plans for Roxbury Presbyterian Church might also have been the work of the

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Roxbury, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

firm together, the fact that both the firm's break up and the date of the church's designs fall into the same year, creates a problem in specifying the architect in charge of the project.

Roxbury puddingstone, a locally quarried building material, was employed along with granite and wood in the Church's construction. Puddingstone, a butterscotch colored conglomerate stone, was first used in Boston church construction during the early 1860's and was widely employed in Boston's Back Bay ecclesiastical edifices during the late-19th century. Scattered about the Highlands and Mission Hill sections of Roxbury are mid-19th century dwelling units constructed of puddingstone. Roxbury Presbyterian Church ranks among the more substantial Roxbury examples of puddingstone construction.

Architecturally, Roxbury Presbyterian Church is representative of Victorian Gothic stylistic influences of the late-19th century. These influences can be seen in the pointedness of the various gables and asymmetry, both of which are characteristic of this structure. In addition, the entire fenestration consists of lancet or pointed-arch windows. Since this period was one of architectural eclecticism, this church also incorporates then-current Queen Anne Revival influences as represented in the octagonal tower, decorative vergeboards and turned posts.

The interior of the main hall of Roxbury Presbyterian Church conforms somewhat to the asymmetrical qualities of the structure's exterior. The center of this interior worship space features a high-conical-shaped ceiling that is outlined with dark-wooden beams. The altar area lies front and center of this configuration and is mostly constructed of dark wood. The chancel features a large pipe organ which dates to 1920, above which is one of two large stained-glass windows in the church.

This window on the east wall features the resurrected Christ appearing to his disciples. The figure of Christ is in the center of this window with his hand raised. The colors of this window are vibrant and luminous. The second large stained-glass window is located on the north wall of this main hall. It features Christ and the children, one of the most popular themes in late 19th century stained-glass iconography. Other colorful stained-glass appears in

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Roxbury, Massachusetts

the rear of the main hall, but is primarily decorative.

Several ancillary rooms emanate from the main-worship area of the church, including the ministers' office, a counting room, and the ladies parlour. The basement level of the church, according to the current ministers, was not built with the church but was dug later. It contains several recreational and meeting rooms, one of which is used on Sundays as a worship area by a local Hispanic group. Other organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous use these meeting rooms on a regular basis.

The first pastor to officiate within the newly completed church building at Warren and Woodbine Streets was Dr. Martin Kneeland. During the pastorate of the Reverend Clarence A. Young (1911-1923), the growth of the congregation necessitated the remodeling of the church auditorium. At that time, the hall in the basement was constructed and named "Gilchrist Hall" in honor of John and Robert Gilchrist. The present organ was installed at some point during the young pastorate. During the pastorate of Reverend Carlisle between 1928 and 1935, the church corporation assumed another sizeable mortgage in order to make a complete renovation and redecoration of the church.

During the 1930's under the pastorate of Reverend Samuel A. Jackson, the church distinguished itself in helping those who had fallen on hard times as the result of the the Great Depression. In addition, overseas missionary work received an increasingly greater emphasis during Rev. Jackson's pastorate. The church's benevolence budget was greatly augmented during the late 1930's until it became one of the highest per capita in the denomination. The Jacksons were the first pastorate family to live in the present parsonage house at 25 Woodbine Street.

In the years following World War II, the church began receiving American Blacks into its membership. Integration began during the pastorate of Reverend Samuel Allen Jackson (1936-1955) and continued under the leadership of Reverend James Scotland (1955-1958) and Reverend Francis D. S. Miller (1959-1979). The church strongly supported Civil Rights activities during the 1960's under the leadership of Dr. Miller. Since 1985, the co-pastors of Roxbury Presbyterian Church

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Roxbury Presbyterian Church,
Roxbury, Massachusetts

have been Rick and Toby Gillespie-Mobley. The Reverends Gillespie-Mobley are the Church's first black pastors and first co-pastors; Toby Gillespie-Mobley is the church's first female pastor. Church parishoners celebrated the 100th anniversary of Roxbury Presbyterian Church in July 1986 by participating in a reenactment of the two mile walk from Roxbury to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in South Boston.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Roxbury Presbyterian Church, Roxbury, 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

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	2	8	4	4	0
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4	6	8	7	1	3	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel conforms to the City of Boston Tax Assessor's Parcel Number 837 Ward 12.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The present legal boundaries conform to the original/historical city boundaries of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church's property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ed Gordon, Carol Huggins, BLC w/Anne Tait, MHC
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August, 1989
 street & number 80 Boylston St., Suite 310 telephone (617)727-8470
 city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

n/14/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Roxbury Presbyterian Church,
Roxbury, Massachusetts

9. Bibliography

City of Boston, Inspectional Services Department Permit.

Architects File, Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library.

Herndon, ed., Boston of Today, 1892.

Atlases: 1873-1895.

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Withey, Henry, Dictionary of America Architects (Deceased), Los Angeles,
Hennessey and Ingalls, 1970.

"Roxbury Presbyterian Church 1886-1986" (Church files)

"Roxbury Celebrates 100 Years of Local Service," Bay State Banner,
July 17, 1986.

Interviews:

Reverend Toby Gillespie-Mobley
Jeanette Boone.



11/10/60

220HV-2
61.70

STREET
WARREN STREET

WARREN
EDGEMOOD
EDGEMOOD

WAVERTY
CLIFFORD

WOODBINE

PERKINS

6,000
PRESBYTERIAN
CH. OF ROXBURY

Roxbury Presbyterian Church
328 Warren Street
Roxbury (Boston), Mass.
Boston Redevelopment Authority
Map Number 18N-11E
Scale: 1" = 100'

(Sheet 18N-10E)

48IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Roxbury Presbyterian Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 11/16/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/28/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/14/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89002125

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/28/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The significance of the Church in the areas of social history and religion is unclear in the statement of significance. Please provide further justification for the property's individual significance in these areas or delete them from the resubmission. Additionally, please reevaluate the period of significance if either of these can be more fully developed. If either is applicable the period would most likely include more than just the date of construction, 1891. For example, the info. provided in #8, pg. 4, #3 describes activities in the 1930s.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 12/28/89

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N activities in the 1930s.

If architecture remains as the sole area then 1891 may remain as the only applicable date.

CLASSIFICATION

___ count ___ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___ historic ___ current

DESCRIPTION

___ architectural classification
___ materials
___ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___ acreage ___ verbal boundary description
___ UTM's ___ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed *Peter J. Savage* Phone (202) 343-9540
Date 12/28/89

Data Collector Recommendation: SLR Clarification/Return

Lower Action: SLR Final Return
 None

DOCUMENTATION ISSUES--DISCUSSION SHEET

State Name MA County Name Suffolk Resource Name Roxbury Presbyterian Church

Reference No. 89-2125 Multiple Name _____
Listed Date _____

Section of Nomination:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Classification | <input type="checkbox"/> Description | <input type="checkbox"/> Geographical Data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State/Agency Certification | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significance | <input type="checkbox"/> Accompanying Documentation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Function | <input type="checkbox"/> Bibliographical References | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

See Page _____ Paragraph _____

Solution:

NR Staff:

Date:

Data Collector's Explanation of Problem:

They claim religious and social significance but make almost no attempt to justify their argument (see sect. 8 TP 1 and pg 8/4 TP 3). If these claims are correct, however, I would think that the period of significance would extend beyond the 1891 date of construction into the 1930's. I entered period + area of significance as they are entered on the form.

Data Collector:

Shampton

Date:

11/17/89

Resolution in Data Base:

D.B. Corrected:

Date:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
JAN 29 1991

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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historic name Roxbury Presbyterian Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 328 Warren Street not for publication
city, town (Roxbury) Boston vicinity
state MA code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02119

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</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>1</u>	_____ Total

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

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.
Judith B. McDonough Jan. 23, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date
STHPO, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Ex. Dir.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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 _____

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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:)

Beth R. Savage 3/15/91

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Structure
Social: Meeting Hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Structure
Social: Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
High Victorian Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Roxbury Puddingstone
walls Roxbury Puddingstone
roof Slate
other granite Lintels
wood frame windows

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

7. Description: Roxbury Presbyterian Church

Roxbury Presbyterian Church is a stone Victorian Gothic Church which is prominently situated at the intersection of Warren and Woodbine Streets and is in close proximity to Walnut Street. The church faces west on a trapezoidal lot which contains 8000 square feet. The assymetrical-sprawling structure covers the lot almost completely, thus precluding archaeological investigation.

Located in the Roxbury section of Boston, the Roxbury Presbyterian Church lies within a neighborhood which historically was part of a picturesque area of rolling hills and fertile farmland near Roxbury's center. To the north, east and south of this structure are densely settled areas containing mid-19th and early 20th century single and multi-family wood frame and masonry housing, representing a variety of Victorian styles. To the west, across Warren Street, is a modern shopping plaza with an extensive asphalt paved parking lot. The bell tower of Roxbury Presbyterian Church which rises above the immediate neighborhood is a striking landmark in that area's skyline.

Built in 1891, Roxbury Presbyterian Church was built to the designs of John C. Spofford, and was constructed of rough-hewn Roxbury Puddingstone. In general massing and form the structure hugs the corner of Warren and Woodbine Streets in a low sprawling manner. It is asymmetrical in elevation and features projecting and regressing surfaces of polygonal or curving bays. The low horizontality of the church is contrasted with the verticality of the octagonal and pointed tower which rises above the entrance. The steeply pitched rooflines of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church contribute to an overall heaviness and ruggedness of this church which, like the tower, retain a slight verticality in the pointed polygonal roof tops.

In plan, the variety of spaces within the church and the different polygonal bays contribute to a general asymmetry. In elevation the church rises from a full basement to a second level continuing the auditorium reception area and ancillary rooms. The church is primarily enclosed by a steeply pitched modified traverse gable roof on this western facade. A series of polygonal projecting bays whose roofs are conical emanate from this larger central roofline. These rounded projections include a large semi-polygonal apse at the center of the west facade whose roof rises to a steep conical pitch. A second smaller polygonal bay is located to the right of the larger central apse.

See continuation sheet

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The west (main) facade features a picturesquely rendered bell tower at its northwest corner. This tower is characterized by an interesting progression of geometric forms commencing with a tall, square base which is surmounted by a circular drum. The drum supports a wooden octagonal component which is surmounted by a pyramidal roof. The tower's stone base and drum are pierced by narrow round headed stained glass windows. The wooden octagonal portion of the bell tower exhibits weather related damage: several of the arched window's louvers are broken or missing and one of its colonettes has been removed. In the round base and octagonal bell tower polygonal shapes are reflected in the other projecting bays on this western side of the church.

Projecting from the main entrance of the bell tower is the main entrance to the church which is enclosed by an open air gable porch. This porch features highly decorative wood work. Its gable ends are highlighted by vergeboards behind which is a slightly recessed wooden arch with a drop moulding keystone. Beneath this arch and along the sides of the porch's gable end roof are a series of pointed wooden arches which are supported by turned posts that rest on a base of Roxbury puddingstone. The entrance porch's terra cotta tiled floor exhibits a pair of glazed art tiles at its center. The original heavy oak doors to this entrance are still in tact.

To the right of the main entrance is a square single story flat roofed component whose arched entrance provides access to the basement. A third entrance on this facade is located between the two polygonal apses and consists of a pointed arch door enframed in a darker stone.

The entire west facade features a fenestration of lancet windows all of which are framed in wood. To the right of the large octagonal bay is a gable roof section which forms the southern end of the church. It has two basement windows and a range of four wood enframed windows on the second level.

The north elevation of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church along Woodbine Street features a large off center gable with four basement windows. These windows, in turn, are surmounted by a large pointed arch stained glass window which is flanked by tall narrow windows. At the apex of the north gable is a louvered trefoil window with wood enframements. To the right of this large gable is the corner bell tower and between these two elements is a single story porch which is fully enclosed and entered by way of a short flight of stone steps. This porch features five lancet windows which are flanked by slender colonettes.

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To the left of the large gable is a semi-polygonal projecting single story bay which is pierced by a second side entrance and two windows. Its roof, like those on the Warren Street/west side is a steeply pitched and conical roof topped by a fleur de lis finial.

The rear wall is dominated by a steeply pitched gable which is constructed of stucco and half timbering and outlined with decorative wooden vergeboards. At the center of this gable end wall is a large pointed arch stained glass window. Beneath this window is a pair of small basement windows.

Interior Description

Roxbury Presbyterian Church's well preserved interior has been renovated with appropriate paint and plaster treatments. Still intact are late 19th century pews, multi panelled altar, organ (ca. 1920's), and encircling dado. Particularly noteworthy is this church's small but choice collection of stained glass windows. These windows are characterized by vivid, luminous color and well executed designs. The large north window is dedicated to the memory of Hugh Brown and depicts Christ and the children. Flanking this scene, in narrow window segments, are the inscription "Blessed are the Pure of Heart for They Shall See God," and "Blessed are They That Mourn for They Shall be Comforted." The rear (east) gable's large window depicts Christ and His followers set within vertical tracery. Flanking the central scene are the inscriptions "Which Hope We Have as an Anchor," and "Take Up Thy Cross and Follow Me." This window's three circular segments contain stained glass depicting an anchor, dove, and a heart pierced by a cross. All of the stained glass windows were recently restored and covered with lexan to preserve their beauty. However, the walls and ceiling of the vestibule within the bell tower exhibit water damage.

8. Statement of Significance Roxbury Presbyterian Church

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

Period of Significance
1891

Significant Dates
1891

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Spofford, John C.
Swanson, William

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

The Roxbury Presbyterian Church, built in 1891, is important for its association with Boston architecture and architect John C. Spofford of the firm, Brigham and Spofford. The late Victorian Gothic church is constructed of locally quarried Roxbury Puddingstone and is one of the most substantial puddingstone structures in the Boston area. Architecturally the Roxbury Presbyterian Church is one of the best examples of late 19th century, Victorian Gothic architecture in the Roxbury neighborhood. The church was built to house a parish that was organized in 1881 and traces its beginning to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Boston. Roxbury Presbyterian is one of the area's oldest churches with a single continuous congregational history. In its maintenance of integrity of design, location materials and workmanship, the Roxbury Presbyterian Church meets criteria C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level and exception A for previously discussed reasons.

The area surrounding Roxbury Presbyterian Church in the 18th century consisted mainly of rocky upland and fertile farmland. For this reason, Roxbury supplied the city of Boston with cattle and produce in that period. For nearly half a century after the Revolutionary War, Roxbury maintained its profile as a suburban village. During the first half of the 19th century Roxbury was an important center for tanneries, rope walks and breweries, while its craftsmen were also known for the manufacture of leather shoes, hats and gloves.

Beginning in the 1840s, the area south of the present Dudley Station saw increased residential uses. The hilly terrain was incompatible with industrial uses but was highly conducive to the construction of summer houses and stately mansions. Roxbury was incorporated as its own city in 1846 but was annexed to Boston in 1868. By the late 19th century, Roxbury was almost completely built up with masonry row houses and wood frame single and multifamily dwellings. The incorporation of a trolley line from Boston to this area in the late 1880s created a convenient transportation link for Roxbury residents in the downtown.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Boston Landmarks Commission

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	2	3	4	4	0
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4	6	8	7	1	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel conforms to the City of Boston Tax Assessor's parcel #837, ward 12.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The present legal boundaries conform to the original/historical city boundaries of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church property

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ed Gordon, BLC consultant/Anne Tait, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August, 1989 (update, 12/90)
street & number 80 Boylston Street, Suite 310 telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Suffolk County Deeds indicate that Roxbury Presbyterian Church was built in 1891. The parcel on which the church was constructed is shown as being divided into three lots numbered 1, 2 and 4 on a 5-lot Suffolk County Deed plan of June 1, 1870. In 1875 lots 1 and 2, containing 2703.92 and 2046.45 square feet respectively, were owned by Donald Kennedy, while lot 4 which contained 20,450 square feet was owned by Donald C. Perrin. Donald Kennedy owned a multi-building medicine factory complex one block to the north on Warren Street between Waverly and Clifford Streets in Roxbury. Donald C. Perrin was a wealthy Roxbury real estate speculator. By the mid-1880's Kennedy owned all three lots and had erected a stable near the Woodbine and Warren Streets corner. The cornerstone of the present church was laid on July 17, 1891 and the church was opened for services on April 6, 1892.

Roxbury Presbyterian Church was an off-shoot of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of South Boston. During the early 1880's a family of Roxbury Presbyterians walked two miles from Roxbury to South Boston to attend services. As more Presbyterians joined the family on their weekly pilgrimages, it became clear that a Presbyterian Church needed to be established in Roxbury. On October 18, 1885 a group of Presbyterians met for worship in Highland Hall at the corner of Warren Street and Walnut Avenue in Roxbury, and services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph W. Sanderson. Among the parish's original congregation were several immigrants from the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The most prominent of the congregation, however, were Robert and John Gilchrist. These two gentlemen were brothers and owners of Gilchrist's Department Store, an important early 20th century downtown Boston commercial emporium which evolved from the Gilchrist Brothers' late 19th century dry goods store at 5-7 Winter Street in Boston. Robert Gilchrist served as the moderator of Roxbury Presbyterian Church's building committee and it is estimated that the Gilchrist family financed half of the church's construction. The building committee also included Adam Archibald, insurance agent; Roland C. Whittelt; Charles L. William, mason, Robert Gallagher, plasterer, Vinton Passler; and Peter H. Lawson, proprietor of a millinery store on Washington Street in Boston. It would seem likely that the church's masonry work and interior plastering may be the work of Charles L. Williams and Robert Gallagher, respectively. The builder of this church was a William Swanson. The Church was dedicated on April 16, 1892.

Roxbury Presbyterian Church was designed by John C. Spofford of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Brigham and Spofford which included Charles Brigham. Brigham, in the 1870's, had been partner in the firm of Sturgis and Brigham whose most memorable achievement was the Boston Museum at Copley Square (completed 1876; demolished 1909).

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

John C. Spofford's partnership with Charles Brigham began in the late 1870's. Spofford was born in Maine in 1854 and trained as a mason and carpenter. Educated in architecture at the University of Maine, Spofford trained in the office of William J. Preston before working as a draftsman for the firm of Sturgis and Brigham. The partnership of Brigham and Spofford resulted in numerous public buildings in the Boston area as well as in Maine. Brigham and Spofford are credited with Memorial Hall in Belfast, Maine; the city hall in Lewiston, Maine; the public library at Everett, Massachusetts; the public library and the town hall in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. The firm served as architects of the additions to the Maine and Massachusetts State Capitols. In addition, railroad stations in Roxbury and Stoughton, and several residences in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain were products of this firm's office. After 1891, Spofford practiced architecture alone, maintaining an office in Boston. He was responsible for the designs of the Bangor (Maine) City Hall and the Masonic Hall in Augusta, Maine. Active as an architect well into the 1930's, John Spofford was last listed in the Boston City Directories in 1936 as a resident of Brookline with his practice at 114 State Street.

The designs for the Roxbury Presbyterian Church date to 1891 and, therefore, present a problem in terms of dates. The architect on the building permit is "John C. Spofford," alone. While the plans for Roxbury Presbyterian Church might also have been the work of the firm together, the fact that both the firm's break up and the date of the church's designs fall into the same year, creates a problem in specifying the architect in charge of the project.

Roxbury puddingstone, a locally quarried building material, was employed along with granite and wood in the Church's construction. Puddingstone, a butterscotch colored conglomerate stone, was first used in Boston church construction during the early 1860's and was widely employed in Boston's Back Bay ecclesiastical edifices during the late 19th century. Scattered about the Highlands and Mission Hill sections of Roxbury are mid-19th century dwelling units constructed of puddingstone. Roxbury Presbyterian Church ranks among the more substantial Roxbury examples of puddingstone construction.

Architecturally, Roxbury Presbyterian Church is representative of Victorian Gothic stylistic influences of the late 19th century. These influences can be seen in the pointedness of the various gables and asymmetry both of which are characteristic of this structure. In addition, the entire fenestration consists of lancet or pointed arch windows. Since this period was one of architectural eclecticism, this church also incorporates then-current Queen Anne Revival influences as represented in the octagonal tower, decorative vergeboards and turned posts.

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The interior of the main hall of Roxbury Presbyterian Church conforms somewhat to the asymmetrical qualities of the structure's exterior. The center of this interior worship space features a high conical shaped ceiling that is outlined with dark wooden beams. The altar area lies front and center of this configuration and is mostly constructed of dark wood. The chancel features a large pipe organ which dates to 1920, above which is one of two large stained glass windows in the church.

This window on the east wall features the resurrected Christ appearing to his disciples. The figure of Christ is in the center of this window with his head raised. The colors of this window are vibrant and luminous. The second large stained glass window is located on the north wall of this main hall. It features Christ and the children, one of the most popular themes in late 19th century stained glass iconography. Other colorful stained glass appears in the rear of the main hall, but is primarily decorative.

Several ancillary rooms emanate from the main worship area of the church, including the ministers' office, a counting room, and the ladies parlour. The basement level of the church, according to the current ministers, was not built with the church but was dug later. It contains several recreational and meeting rooms, one of which is used on Sundays as a worship area by a local Hispanic group. Other organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous use these meeting rooms on a regular basis.

The first pastor to officiate within the newly completed church building at Warren and Woodbine Streets was Dr. Martin Kneeland. During the pastorate of the Reverend Clarence A. Young (1911-1923), the growth of the congregation necessitated the remodeling of the church auditorium. At that time, the hall in the basement was constructed and named "Gilchrist Hall" in honor of John and Robert Gilchrist. The present organ was installed at some point during the Young pastorate. During the pastorate of Reverend Carlisle between 1928 and 1935, the church corporation assumed another sizeable mortgage in order to make a complete renovation and redecoration of the church.

During the 1930's under the pastorate of Reverend Samuel A. Jackson, the church distinguished itself in helping those who had fallen on hard times as the result of the the Great Depression. In addition, overseas missionary work received an increasingly greater emphasis during Rev. Jackson's pastorate. The church's benevolence budget was greatly augmented during the late 1930's until it became one of the highest, per capita in the denomination. The Jacksons were the first pastorate family to live in the present house at 25 Woodbine Street.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

In the years following World War II, the church began receiving American Blacks into its membership. Integration began during the pastorate of Reverend Samuel Allen Jackson (1936-1955) and continued under the leadership of Reverend James Scotland (1955-1958) and Reverend Francis D. S. Miller (1959-1979). The church strongly supported Civil Rights activities during the 1960's under the leadership of Dr. Miller. Since 1985, the co-pastors of Roxbury Presbyterian Church have been Rick and Toby Gillespie-Mobley. The Reverends Gillespie-Mobley are the Church's first black pastors and first co-pastors; Toby Gillespie-Mobley is the church's first female pastor. Church parishoners celebrated the 100th anniversary of Roxbury Presbyterian Church in July 1986 by participating in a reenactment of the two mile walk from Roxbury to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in South Boston.

Archaeological Significance

The potential archaeological significance of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church is limited because the entire church structure covers almost the entire lot.

JAN 29 1991

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1
9. Bibliography

City of Boston, Inspectional Services Department Permit.

Architects File, Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library.

Herndon, ed., Boston of Today, 1892.

Atlases: 1873-1895.

Boston City Directories, 1886-1892.

Withey, Henry, Dictionary of America Architects (Deceased), Los Angeles,
Hennessey and Ingalls, 1970.

"Roxbury Presbyterian Church 1886-1986" (Church files)

"Roxbury Celebrates 100 Years of Local Service," Bay State Banner,
July 17, 1986.

Interviews:

Reverend Toby Gillespie-Mobley
Jeanette Boone.

JAN 29 1991

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Roxbury Presbyterian Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/29/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/15/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89002125

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/15/91 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

White out on page 8/1.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 3/15/91

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION SHEET

State Name Massachusetts County Name Suffolk

Resource Name Roxbury Presbyterian Church

Data Collector's Surname Damron Today's Date 2/20/91

Federal Register List / / Cert. Date / /

Reference No. 91000219

Describe Problem:

added to - wall materials - stucco for rear wall
other materials - wood on walls

Team Leader _____ Date / / N R Staff _____ Date / /

Problem Team _____ Date / /



Roxbury Presbyterian Church

328 Warren St.

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Rosalind Pollan

1987

Negative located at Boston Landmarks
Commission

camera facing northeast



Roxbury Presbyterian Church

328 Warren St.

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Rosalind Pollan

1987

Negative located at Boston Landmarks
Commission

camera facing northeast



Roxbury Presbyterian Church

328 Warren St.

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Katherine L. Kottaridis

April 1988

Negative located at Boston

Landmarks Commission

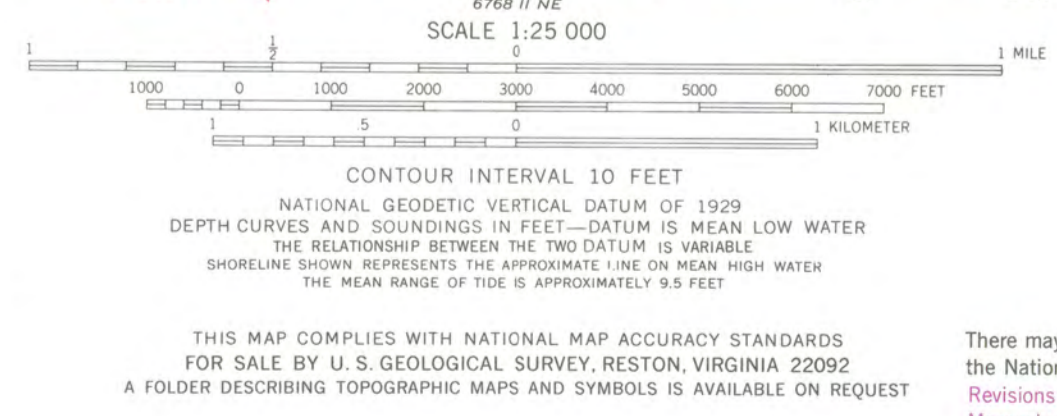
interior, camera facing east



Roxbury Presbyterian Church
19/328440/4687130
Suffolk Co. MA



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 USC&GS 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



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 ———

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

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES 9814

NOV 16 1989



November 3, 1989

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 please find the following nomination:

Roxbury Presbyterian Church, 328 Warren Street, Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk County), Massachusetts 02119

There has been no owner objection for the above mentioned property.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has 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. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Anne Tait
Assistant National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:



January 18, 1991

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:

Please and enclosed the following resubmitted nomination.

Roxbury Presbyterian Church, 328 Warren Street, Roxbury, Boston (Suffolk County), Massachusetts, 02119

All corrections have been made in accordance with your comments.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Carol Huggins, City of Boston The Environment Department

DJK/hl

PROPERTY NAME: Roxbury Presbyterian Church

OTHER NAME/ NOT APPLICABLE
SITE No. :

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ 328 Warren St.
BOUNDARY :

CITY: Boston

COUNTY: Suffolk

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: BUILDING

Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings	1	0
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:
NOT APPLICABLE

Federal NOT APPLICABLE
Agency:

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 11/16/89

Other NOT APPLICABLE
Certification:

Historic RELIGION
Functions: SOCIAL

Historic RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE
Subfunctions: MEETING HALL

Current RELIGION
Functions: SOCIAL

Current RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE
Subfunctions: MEETING HALL

Level of LOCAL Applicable Criteria: EVENT
Significance: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: RELIGIOUS PROPERTY

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY
RELIGION

Periods of: 1875-1899
Significance:

Circa: Specific Sig. Years:
1891

Architect/Builder/Engineer/
Designer:

Cultural Affiliation:
NOT APPLICABLE

Spofford, John C.
Swanson, William

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural Styles: QUEEN ANNE
GOTHIC

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: STONE
Wall Materials: STONE
Roof Materials: SLATE
Other Materials: GRANITE

Acreage: 0.9

UTM	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Coordinates:	19	/3 28 440	/46 87 130	/	/	/