

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

454

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

JUN - 3 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Governor Shirley Square Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Dudley, Hampden, Dunmore and Magazine Streets, Blue Hill Avenue and Mt. Pleasant Avenue

City or town: Boston (Roxbury) State: MA County: Suffolk

Not For Publication: Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Brona Simon</u>	<u>May 24, 2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO	
Date	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Eamon H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7.18.16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple, single dwellings
RELIGION/religious facility, church school, church-related residence
GOVERNMENT/fire station, correctional facility
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious structure, church school
COMMERCE/TRADE/business/specialty store/restaurant
SOCIAL/civic

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Italianate

OTHER/panel brick

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE/sandstone, CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Governor Shirley Square is located in the Mount Pleasant section of Roxbury, a densely developed urban neighborhood of Boston. The terrain within the district varies minimally. It is generally flat at the center of the district, along the Dudley Street axis. Land slopes gently downward to the northeast and east, in the direction of Hampden Street and Magazine Street, and upward to the west, where Mt. Pleasant Avenue follows the shallow rise in the land. Although the buildings occupy most of the small lots on which they stand, most properties, except the Blue Hill Avenue addresses, include a small patch of grassy lawn and several mature trees. The building setbacks vary throughout the district. Generally, the commercial buildings tend to directly border the public sidewalk, while the residential and institutional buildings typically feature a setback from the street in the range of ten to twenty feet. As a result of the main building having been removed from the former St. Joseph Home for the Aged site (424 Dudley Street), a large portion of the lot remains open lawn. Only one of the properties, the St. Joseph's School (115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue), has a significant amount of paved surface on its lot. The vacant lot at 403-405 Dudley Street was converted to a playground and community garden. Several small, adjoining vacant lots at the intersection of Blue Hill Avenue and Dudley Street (423-425 Dudley Street) are now the site of a public park.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

The principal hub for the local community of Mount Pleasant is Governor Shirley Square, located at the confluence of Dudley Street, Hampden Street, Dunmore Street, and Blue Hill Avenue. Mount Pleasant is a largely residential neighborhood, dominated by single- and multifamily housing from the 19th and early 20th centuries. The most intact of the historic houses in the neighborhood are located directly west of the square in the Mount Pleasant Historic District (NR 1989), and two blocks further southwest in the Moreland Street Historic District (NR 1983). (See the attached map for the spatial relationship of the three districts.) By the early 20th century, nearly every house lot in the area immediately surrounding Governor Shirley Square had been developed. This density remained until about 1950, by which time many of the houses had fallen into disrepair and a gradual process of demolition began, leaving many of the lots to the north, east, and south of Governor Shirley Square vacant.

The square historically served as the municipal, commercial, and institutional center for the Mount Pleasant neighborhood and has long been the convergence of several major transportation routes, with access to downtown Boston (via Hampden Street), Roxbury Center and Dorchester (along Dudley Street), and Mattapan and the town of Milton (by way of Blue Hill Avenue). Contributing resources in the Governor Shirley Square district include: three adjoining rowhouses (ca. 1870); two Victorian-era municipal buildings (a former firehouse and police station); three, large, late 19th-century residential blocks with first-floor commercial uses; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (1880) and its associated rectory, convent, and school; three surviving, late 19th-century resources from the former St. Joseph Home for the Aged (a stable, building addition, and gateway/wall); and three small, early 20th-century commercial buildings.

Historic buildings within the district were constructed between about 1870 and 1935, and represent the full range of architectural styles that were popularized in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Italianate, Panel Brick, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, and Art Deco styles. The district contains a total of 21 buildings, only four of which are noncontributing, as described below in the building descriptions. Alterations within the district have been minimal, largely limited to window, door, and storefront replacement. There have been no significant additions to any of the buildings. A former house lot bordering the square at 403-405 Dudley Street has been vacant for more than 60 years, and is now the site of a community garden and playground. Another vacant lot, at the intersection of Dudley Street and Blue Hill Avenue, held a filling station that was replaced by a recent public park. There are two additional vacant lots in the district, 139 Mt. Pleasant Avenue (site of the first St. Patrick's parochial school) and 420 Dudley Street (a former house lot), both now owned by the Archdiocese of Boston.

Narrative Description

District Resources

[Note: Resources are listed as per their location in the district, moving from north to south.]

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Adams Apartments (375-385 Dudley Street – Map #6; Photo 2)
Constructed 1891 – Contributing Building

Designed in the Panel Brick style, this four-story building has a rectangular plan (nine bays wide and approximately seven bays deep) and is notable for its brick façade with handsome detailing. The building is enclosed by a flat roof, and features three storefronts at the first floor of the Dudley Street elevation. The three storefronts have been renovated over the years, and today each consists of a large display window and a recessed entry holding a modern door. There are also three entries to the upper-level apartments at the first floor of the façade. These recessed entries have paneled side walls that appear to be historic features. The entries themselves have two-pane transoms and hold modern, six-panel doors. Window openings at the upper floors of the façade have rough-cut brownstone sills and lintels. Most windows hold 1/1 replacement sash. Decorative brick panels appear between the second- and third-floor windows, while an ornamental brick beltcourse runs between the third and fourth floors. The roofline is defined by a tall, scalloped brick cornice. The side and rear elevations have little architectural detailing.

Habolow Apartments (387-397 Dudley Street – Map #7; Photo 2)
Constructed 1896 – Edward P. Morse architect - Contributing Building

This four-story, Classical Revival-style building has a buff-colored brick façade that curves along the line of Dudley Street, where it is twelve bays wide and eight bays deep. The building has a W-shaped plan, formed by deep wings off the rear, and is enclosed by a flat roof. There are four commercial spaces at the first floor, and apartments above. The storefronts have been modified over time, but the original cast-iron columns and recessed entries remain. The first floor features two entries to the upper floors, each of which is recessed beyond an ornate arched entry with Ionic pilasters, a scroll keystone, and a tall entablature with dentils. Windows at the upper floors have simple stone sills; those at the second and third floors also have splayed lintels with decorative keystones. A stone beltcourse runs across the head of the fourth floor, beneath a brick band that originally held a tall cornice (removed 1953). Window openings hold 1/1 replacement windows. The secondary elevations are constructed of red brick and have simple, flat window sills and lintels.

McDermott's Block (206-210 Hampden/2-4 Dunmore Street – Map #15; Photo 1)
Constructed ca. 1880 – Contributing Building

The Panel Brick-style McDermott's Block reads as a single V-shaped building, but was designed to function as five distinct buildings separated by firewalls (still visible above the roofline). Each of the five sections is three stories, has a flat roof, and is constructed of brick with stone trim (limestone and granite). The building stretches nine bays along Dunmore Street, eleven bays along Hampden Street, and is four bays deep. Street-facing elevations rise from a smooth granite foundation to a tall, corbelled-brick cornice. Regularly spaced windows have limestone sills and lintels with simple incised decoration. A limestone plaque on the Dunmore Street elevation reads "McDermotts Block." Each of the five building sections has a main entry from the public sidewalk. Each doorway is topped by an incised limestone lintel. It seems likely that the entries originally held exterior doors, but today there are no doors in the exterior frames (just transoms), and recessed vestibule doors serve as the entries. Access to the two entries on Dunmore Street is by means of granite stoops, while those entries along Hampden Street have an internal set of stairs leading to the doorway. The entry vestibules feature paneled side walls. The section of the building at the corner of Dunmore and Hampden streets is dominated by a commercial space at the

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

first floor. The storefront features a broad granite lintel, cast-iron columns, paneled bases, and large display windows. Secondary elevations have little architectural detailing.

Steam Engine Company #12 Fire House (407 Dudley Street – Map #9; Photo 3)
Constructed 1874 – Nathaniel J. Bradlee architect - Contributing Building

The building is a two-story, Victorian Gothic brick firehouse with a single vehicle bay facing Dudley Street. The T-shaped building (one bay wide and seven bays deep) has a rear wing set perpendicular to the main block; both sections of the building are enclosed by hipped roofs. The façade and side elevations are highly ornamented with stone trim in the form of entry surrounds, window lintels, and a rusticated watertable. The façade is dominated by the former vehicle entrance at the first floor. The opening has been blocked, but the pilasters, entablature (including the name of the building, “Engine 12 B.F.D.”), and transom remain. Above the former entry is a paired window within a segmental-arched opening with an ornamented lunette and brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The roofline at the façade and side elevations is defined by a deep cornice over corbelled-brick brackets. These elevations also feature a broad stone beltcourse between the first and second floors, and two decorative brick courses between the windows. Tall windows at the side elevations have stone hoods with stylized pendants. The rear elevation is largely void of ornamentation.

Roxbury Police Station #9 (409 Dudley Street – Map #10; Photo 3)
Constructed 1872 – Alden Frink architect - Contributing Building

Police Station #9 is a handsome, Second Empire-style structure of brick construction with a hipped roof and rectangular plan (three bays wide and six bays deep). The building is enclosed by a mansard roof and ornamented with stone detailing, in the form of quoins, beltcourses, and window trim. The walls rest on a high stone watertable. The main entry is centered on the façade and consists of a segmental-arched opening with a simple transom above replacement double doors. Windows are arranged symmetrically across the building, and include both single and paired configurations. Window openings have stone sills set on brackets, and are topped by stylized hoodmolds. The roofline is defined by deep overhanging eaves resting on brackets. The mansard roof features shallow, gabled dormers along all sides. A central cross gable flanked by pilasters projects above the mansard at the façade, and holds a segmental-arched dormer.

St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church (400 Dudley Street – Map #8; Photo 11)
Constructed 1873 – William P. Wentworth architect - Contributing Building

St. Patrick’s Church is the largest of the buildings at Governor Shirley Square, and is constructed of red brick trimmed with stone that appears to have been painted. This Victorian Gothic-style building is rectangular in plan (three bays wide and ten bays deep), with a projecting central tower at the façade. The main block of the church is enclosed by a shallow gable roof, from which projects a broad clerestory level with very small, gabled dormers. The church rises from an ashlar foundation of rustic polychromatic stones. The façade is dominated by the central tower with its massive entry, rose window with tracery, and large, Gothic-arched openings (now blocked) in the belfry. The main entry at the base of the tower is set within a tall Gothic arch, with quatrefoil tracery windows and replacement doors. The main entry is flanked by two secondary entrances, also set in Gothic arches with quatrefoil tracery windows in the transom. The secondary entries retain what appear to be the historic double doors. The façade also features oculi and lancet windows. Bays at the side elevations are separated by shallow buttresses. The worship space is lit by tall, pointed-arch windows with stylized keystones and imposts. Paired, pointed-

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

arch windows line the lower level.

St. Patrick's Rectory (10 Magazine Street – Map #16; Photo 4)
Constructed ca. 1900 – Contributing Building

St. Patrick's Rectory is a three-story, red-brick building with a raised basement level and irregular footprint (roughly six bays wide and nine bays deep). The building features Colonial Revival-style detailing, and is enclosed by a hipped roof, and finished with slate shingles and copper gutters/fascia defining the deep overhanging eaves. Tall, brick chimneys and copper-clad, gabled dormers with pediments project from the roof. Most window openings have segmental-arched brick heads and stone sills; window openings hold aluminum replacement sash. The elevation facing Magazine Street (facing southeast) features a prominent bowed bay. Principal access to the building is by means of an entry at the side (southwest) elevation. The entry is sheltered by a brick portico, and retains the historic doors and sidelights. This elevation is further ornamented by a brick bay window. The remainder of this nine-bay-wide façade is punctuated by asymmetrically placed window openings, as is the case with the two secondary elevations, along Dunmore Street and at the rear.

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (424 Dudley Street - Map #11; Photo 4). The large 1878 building (designed by Charles J. Bateman) that formerly housed the St. Joseph Home for the Aged was demolished in 1983, leaving only two secondary buildings (the stable and an addition to the main building), as well as the entry gate on Dudley Street and adjoining brick walls that surround most of the property.

Stable (Photo 2)

Constructed 1899 – Franz J. Untersee architect - Contributing Building

The former stable is a 1½-story building designed with Victorian Gothic-style detailing. It is constructed of red brick, and trimmed with rough-cut granite in the form of window and door lintels, window sills, and imposts and keystones at windows on the street-facing elevation (north). Windows hold a mix of older, wood, 6/6, double-hung sash and more recent 1/1 sash. Having a rectangular plan (seven bays wide and one bay deep), the building is enclosed by a steep, slate-covered gable roof. The longer side elevations feature a series of slender, gabled wall dormers (four on either side). The gable ends of the roof feature decorative wood brackets beneath the deep overhanging eaves. The north elevation (facing Magazine Street) has little fenestration, other than a single pointed-arched window above an entry. Access to the entry is by means of a recent wood stoop. The entry itself is topped by a brick segmental arch with granite imposts, and holds what appears to be the historic door. The former carriage entries at the west elevation were infilled (likely in the 1980s, when the building was converted to use as a convent). The opposite wall (east elevation) features standard window openings. An added fire escape leads to the second story of the west elevation, where an original window opening was converted to a doorway.

Addition (Photo 4)

Constructed ca. 1890 – Contributing Building

The surviving portion of the former St. Joseph Home for the Aged stands along the Magazine Street side (north) of the property. It was constructed as an addition to the main building, for use as a smoking room on the first floor and dormitories on the second floor. The addition consists of a two-story, red-brick main block, with an attached, single-story, wood-frame enclosed porch on the south elevation (the porch is greatly altered, but surviving wood columns suggest it may have been part of the original construction or

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

an early addition). A small, single-story brick connector off the southwest corner appears to have joined the addition to the main building. The addition is rectangular in plan (six bays wide along Magazine Street and two bays deep) and enclosed by a flat roof, from which projects an added headhouse. Copper coping remains along the roof edge at the north and east elevations of the addition. Windows are arranged asymmetrically across the building, and are set in segmental-arched openings with granite sills. Modern aluminum replacement windows are in place. There is little in the way of architectural ornamentation, other than a corbelled-brick cornice.

Gateway/Wall (Photo 5)

Constructed ca. 1878 – Contributing Structure

The gateway stands along the Dudley Street property line and is constructed of brick and granite. The structure features a central, granite, arched entry, with side piers rising to support a voussoir and a scroll keystone. The arch holds an ornate iron fan, and is flanked by paneled brick piers with granite caps and brick wing walls with granite coping. A granite pediment above the arch features the inscription “JMJ/Little Sisters of the Poor/St. Joseph/Home for the Aged.” Extending to either side of the gateway are low brick walls with granite bases and caps, topped by iron-picket fencing. This wall/fencing runs along the entire Dudley Street property line (approximately 212 feet). Along the Magazine Street boundary, the wall is reduced in height and constructed of granite blocks that step down to follow the slope of the land, extending about 192 feet to a driveway opening just before the stable building. This granite wall is topped by modern cyclone fencing. The wall begins again on the opposite side of the driveway in front of the stable, and extends to the eastern property line (roughly 96 feet). Here the wall is again taller and constructed of brick with a granite cap and base. Along Woodward Street, the brick and granite wall runs along roughly one third of the property line (approximately 136 feet); only the granite base remains along the remainder of the property line (roughly 197 feet). The entire wall along Woodward Street is topped by modern cyclone fencing.

St. Patrick’s Convent and School (115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue - Map #18)

School (Photo 6)

Constructed 1929 – John C. Foley architect - Contributing Building

The Classical Revival-style St. Patrick’s School is a three-story, red-brick building trimmed with cast stone in the form of a watertable, beltcourses, main entry surrounds, decorative panels at the façade, window sills and lintels, cornices, quoins, and coping. Cast stone is also used for a variety of smaller decorative elements at the façade. Having a rectangular footprint (nine bays wide by three bays deep), the building sits on a raised basement and is enclosed by a flat roof. The roofline is defined by a low brick parapet that steps up to a shallow arch at the center of the façade. Windows are arranged symmetrically at all elevations in groupings of two and three. Window openings hold modern aluminum replacement sash. Principal access is by means of a stately entry centered on the façade. The entry holds modern aluminum replacement doors, and is flanked by paneled pilasters with stylized capitals supporting a simple entablature. There are matching side entrances with simple granite stoops and modern doors.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Convent (Photo 10)

Constructed 1917 – Edward T.P. Graham architect - Contributing Building

Designed with Arts and Crafts styling, the St. Patrick's Convent has a four-story, rectangular main block (three bays wide and eight bays deep) and a three-story, attached side wing to the southwest (three bays wide by two bays deep). Both sections are constructed of red brick trimmed with cast stone in the form of beltcourses and decorative panels. Brick is used heavily in ornamenting the building, for quoins, window heads, dentils, and rustication at the first floor. Of particular note is the panel brick cornice at the principal elevations. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and has an irregular footprint. Windows are arranged symmetrically at most elevations and are in a variety of sizes and forms. These include standard rectangular and arched windows, narrow paired windows, broad arched openings, segmental-arched openings, and elongated windows with transoms. While most windows hold modern replacement sash, there are a number of historic multipane sash and stained-glass windows. Principal access is by means of a central entry at the façade. The simple entry is located within an arched opening and consists of a paneled wood door set beneath an arched transom. Above the entry is an arched brick niche for statuary.

143 Mt. Pleasant Avenue (Map #17)

Constructed ca.1850-1870 - Noncontributing Building

Research indicates that the house at 143 Mt. Pleasant Avenue was on the site as early as 1873, and possibly as early as 1858. It is difficult to date the house visually because it has been so extensively altered. The only historic fabric visible is the brick foundation. This rectangular building (three bays wide by four bays deep) has a gable roof, synthetic siding, asphalt-shingle roof, replacement windows and doors, a modern entry hood, and concrete stoop. The architectural integrity of the building has been lost due to the major alterations.

1-5 Blue Hill Avenue (Map #1; Photo 7))

Constructed 1935 – Frederick A. Norcross architect - Contributing Building

This one-story building is typical of early 20th-century commercial construction, being built of brick, with a flat roof and simple, stylized ornamentation in concrete. The building has an irregular plan (roughly triangular), with long elevations running along Mt. Pleasant Avenue (roughly 70 feet) and Blue Hill Avenue (approximately 67 feet), and shorter walls running between Mt. Pleasant Avenue and Blue Hill Avenue. It adjoins the neighboring building at 7 Blue Hill Avenue to the south. The Blue Hill Avenue elevation is divided into storefronts; the existing wood storefronts were installed in 1995, and cover most of the elevation. The only historic detailing visible at this elevation is brick corbelling along the cornice line. The brick wall along Mt. Pleasant Avenue originally had several windows, but those were infilled with CMU and the wall was painted. There is one doorway at the Mt. Pleasant Avenue elevation, currently holding a metal gate. There is no fenestration at the rear elevation.

7 Blue Hill Avenue (Map #2; Photo 7)

Constructed 1978 – Noncontributing Building

7 Blue Hill Avenue is in the center of a row of three one-story commercial buildings. It was built in 1978 as a garage/repair shop, and converted to offices and retail space in 1988. It is a single-story, brick building with a rectangular plan (measuring roughly 37 feet by 34 feet) and a flat roof. Aluminum entries and storefronts line the Blue Hill Avenue elevation. The building is noncontributing due to its age.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

11-13 Blue Hill Avenue (Map #3; Photo 7)

Constructed ca. 1890; Altered 1964– Noncontributing Building

This building was originally constructed ca. 1890 as a three-story structure, with housing on the top two floors and commercial space at the first floor. In 1964 the top two floors were removed, and in 1997 the first floor was rebuilt as a tire shop and pizza shop to create the appearance seen today. The building footprint measures approximately 43 by 45 feet. There is no historic fabric visible at the façade. The building is noncontributing due to extensive alterations.

20 Blue Hill Avenue (Map #4; Photo 8)

Constructed 1924 – Nathan Douglas architect - Contributing Building

This one-story structure is enclosed by a flat roof, has an irregular plan (roughly measuring 101 feet wide and 77 feet deep), and joins 22 Blue Hill Avenue to the south. It was constructed as a garage, and the original building permit indicates that the façade was built of brick and cast stone. Currently, the façade has a stucco finish and recent fenestration, likely dating to 2001 when a major renovation was undertaken. The façade is divided into bays by wide piers. The roofline is defined by a central pediment. The original red-brick walls are still visible at the side and rear elevations; neither has any notable architectural ornamentation. The side (east) elevation has a series of irregular sized windows, while the rear elevation has been heavily altered, with many changes to windows and loading bays.

22 Blue Hill Avenue (Map #5; Photo 8)

Constructed 1926 – Arthur O. Bottomley architect - Contributing Building

22 Blue Hill Avenue is a single-story brick building with a flat roof, and has an irregular footprint measuring roughly 82 feet by 120 feet. It was designed with Art Deco-style detailing, particularly evident in the parapet at the façade. The side elevations are largely covered by adjoining buildings, but the rear elevation is fully exposed. It was constructed as a public garage. The brick façade is now painted and much of the fenestration has been altered, but the original garage bays are clearly visible, although one was infilled with a storefront entry. The original building permit indicates that the façade is constructed of “brick and stone,” but all materials at the façade are now painted, so it is difficult to determine what type of stone was used. The garage bays are defined by decorative surrounds, while the greatest amount of architectural detailing is along the roofline, where there is a cornice with dentils and a stepped parapet featuring a central pediment and volutes. The rear elevation is an unpainted red-brick wall with a series of large window openings. The openings were partially infilled, and now hold smaller sash. There is no notable architectural detailing at the rear.

429, 431, 433 Dudley Street (Map #12, 13, 14; Photo 9)

Constructed ca. 1870 – Contributing Buildings

The three identical rowhouses at 429, 431, and 433 Dudley Street were built together as a small residential row around 1870. Each has a roughly rectangular footprint (each three bays wide by three bays deep). These Italianate-style buildings are constructed of red brick and have a granite watertable at the façade, brownstone trim (window sills and lintels), and a mansard roof. Most window openings hold modern replacement sash, but the dormers at #433 appear to retain the historic wood, 2/1 sash. The front and side elevations feature a brick cornice with dentils above a shallow brick fascia, while the rear elevation has a simple, corbelled-brick cornice. The façade at each address features a bowed bay. The

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

façades rest on a raised basement level, so that access to the front entries is by means of a granite stoop. The entries are topped by modest hood moldings and hold modern replacement doors. At the façade, each mansard has two dormers (one mitered dormer and one with segmental-arched head) with dentil moldings.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1870-1966

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wentworth, William P.
Bradlee, Nathaniel J.
Norcross, Frederick A.
Morse, Edward P.
Frink, Alden
Foley, John C.
Graham, Edward T. P.
Untersee, Franz J.
Douglas, Nathan
Bottomley, Arthur O.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Governor Shirley Square, located in the heart of the Mount Pleasant section of Boston's Roxbury neighborhood, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the transformation of Roxbury from a rural farming community to a streetcar suburb of Boston. The character of Roxbury changed notably after the town was annexed to Boston in 1868. This transformation is well represented in Mount Pleasant by two of the historic buildings at Governor Shirley Square: a former fire station and a police station, which represent municipal improvements made by the city of Boston shortly after annexation. Other buildings in the district were erected in direct response to the increase in local population in the late 19th century, which resulted in a demand for centralized commercial and institutional amenities, as well as additional housing. The Governor Shirley Square Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a cohesive collection of well-preserved buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries that exemplify a wide range of architectural styles and building types. The buildings further exemplify the designs of ten Boston architects, including the well-known firms of William Pitt Wentworth, Nathaniel Bradlee, Frederick A. Norcross, and Edward P. Morse.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A – Community Planning & Development

Roxbury, one of six towns founded by the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1630, was initially settled in the area around the meetinghouse at John Eliot Square, some distance north of what is today Governor Shirley Square. Just south of John Eliot Square, the intersection of Washington Street and Dudley Street (later known as Dudley Square) emerged as the community's commercial center. Aside from Roxbury Center (Eliot Square and Dudley Square), the town of Roxbury was largely undeveloped as late as 1830.

The area around Governor Shirley Square historically served as an important crossroads. Dudley Street was established in the 17th century, and was the earliest major road here, providing access from Roxbury Center to Dorchester (the portion from Dearborn Street southward was known as Eustis Street until 1868, when Roxbury became part of Boston). Hampden Street (laid out about 1840 and known as East Street until 1868) provided access to downtown Boston, while Blue Hill Avenue travels through Mattapan into the town of Milton (established by 1842 as East Street/Brush Hill Turnpike route; became Blue Hill Avenue in 1870). The only streets in what is today the Mount Pleasant neighborhood, where Governor Shirley Square is located, were Eustis Street (now Dudley Street) and the route that would become Magazine Street. At the time, there were just a few scattered farms present. These buildings included the residence of Moses White (no longer extant) on the west side of Eustis (Dudley) Street, where the land sloped gently upward. In 1833, the 26-acre White farm was subdivided into 71 house lots to create the Mount Pleasant subdivision.¹ The neighborhood attracted upper

¹ Carol Kennedy with Betsy Friedberg. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – Mount Pleasant Historic District* (1989), 8/1.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

middle-class merchants, professionals, and industrialists who could commute into Boston via omnibus from Roxbury Center and after 1856 via the street railway.² By 1841, Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Forest Street, and Vine Street had been laid out and a dozen houses had been erected in the Mount Pleasant subdivision. Use of the name "Mount Pleasant" would eventually be expanded to encompass the broader neighborhood around the original subdivision. By 1858, more than half of the house lots in the Mount Pleasant subdivision had been built upon. Simultaneously, development had been spreading southward along Dudley Street, from Roxbury Center toward Mount Pleasant. By 1860, houses lined both sides of Eustis (Dudley) Street as far south as the intersection with East Street (now Hampden Street and Blue Hill Avenue). There remained very little development east and south of East Street until after 1860, when the streetcar line was extended down Dudley Street southeast toward Dorchester. The expanded streetcar lines allowed for easy access to downtown Boston, making suburban communities like Roxbury very attractive for residential development. When municipal services in Roxbury were expanded and improved after annexation to Boston in 1868, residential development was further spurred.

Although much of the Roxbury population was made up of Irish immigrants between 1850 and 1870, due to the significant industrial base, Mount Pleasant residents were largely New England natives in the years following annexation to Boston. The Federal census of 1870 indicates that there was only a minor immigrant population in the area around what is today Governor Shirley Square, and those were primarily Irish-born women serving in domestic positions.

By 1873, the Mount Pleasant subdivision was largely occupied, and many of the properties to its south and west had been subdivided for residential development. At the same time, most of the house lots between Dudley Street and what is today Eustis Street had been developed, and construction had spread southward between Magazine Street and Shirley Street. The area had transformed from an agrarian village to a densely developed streetcar suburb in a matter of 40 years. The estate of Enoch Bartlett, flanking Dudley Street just south of Blue Hill Avenue, was subdivided around 1870, resulting in the creation of small house lots on the southwest side of Dudley Street. The three adjoining, identical rowhouses at **429, 431, and 433 Dudley Street** are the only remaining examples of the 19th-century, single-family house type in the district, as many of the early homes were replaced by commercial buildings or mixed commercial/multifamily residential buildings.

Shortly after Roxbury become part of Boston in 1868, the Dudley Street/Hampden Street/Blue Hill Avenue intersection began to take shape as the municipal, commercial, and institutional focus for the Mount Pleasant neighborhood. The **Roxbury Police Station** (409 Dudley Street–1872) was built at the intersection of Dudley Street and Mt. Pleasant Avenue. The adjoining lot was selected for the site of the **Steam Engine Company #12 Fire House** (407 Dudley Street–1874).

Construction of the prominent **St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church** (400 Dudley Street–1873) is indicative of the changing population in Roxbury in the second half of the 19th century. St. Patrick's parish was originally established in Boston's South End to serve a largely Irish immigrant population, but this demographic rapidly outgrew the church there. When construction of the new church basement in the heart of the Mount Pleasant neighborhood was completed in 1874, the parish was moved from Northampton Street in the South End to the new site in Roxbury. The upper portion of the church was completed in 1880. There are several additional buildings in the district that are associated with St. Patrick's parish. The current **St. Patrick's Rectory** (10 Magazine Street) was constructed around 1900 to replace an earlier rectory that stood on the opposite side of the church (first rectory no longer extant). A parochial elementary school (which later became a girls' high school)

² Sam Bass Warner, Jr. *Streetcar Suburbs, The Process of Growth in Boston (1870-1900)* (Cambridge, MA, 1962), 23.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

was erected by St. Patrick's parish in 1887, on a nearby lot at the intersection of Mt. Pleasant Avenue and Forest Street (this school is no longer extant). The existing **St. Patrick's School** (115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue) was constructed in 1929 to accommodate the growing parish community, and continues to educate elementary-level children of the parish. From the start, students of the parish were taught by the Sisters of Charity of Halifax. The **St. Patrick's Convent** (115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue) was built in 1917 for the Sisters, to replace an earlier convent they occupied on Perrin Street, just outside the district. Founded by Elizabeth Ann Seton at Emmitsburg, MD, in 1809, the Sisters of Charity focused on operating educational and social welfare facilities in Roman Catholic dioceses throughout the United States. In 1849 the Halifax, Nova Scotia, community of sisters became independent, known as the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Halifax, and continued to carry on the tradition of teaching and social welfare. The sisters were called to staff the new St. Joseph's School in 1887, and eventually expanded to teach at many other area parishes, including those in Dorchester, Needham, Wellesley, Medford, Lowell, Lawrence, and North Andover.

In 1872, that portion of Enoch Bartlett's estate on the northeast side of Dudley Street (immediately south of St. Patrick's Church) became the site of **St. Joseph Home for the Aged** (424 Dudley Street), a home for the destitute elderly operated by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Founded in 1839 by St. Jeanne Jugan in France, the Little Sisters of the Poor was established to care for the elderly. The order grew to become one of the largest in the Roman Catholic Church, serving the elderly throughout the world. The Little Sisters expanded from France into England in 1851, and then to America in 1868. Beginning in New York, they established thirteen homes for the poor in the United States by 1881, including St. Joseph's Home for the Aged in Roxbury. Although the facility closed around 1976 and the main building was removed in 1983, the site retains several remnants from the property, including the **Gateway/Wall** (ca. 1878), **Addition** (ca. 1890), and **Stable** (1899). Ownership of the property was transferred from the Little Sisters of the Poor to the Archdiocese of Boston in 1984.

In the late 19th century, larger multifamily apartment blocks became more prevalent in Mount Pleasant, as in other parts of Roxbury, as the population and demand for housing in the area grew. In many cases, earlier single-family homes were removed to make way for the larger multifamily dwellings. A collection of substantial three- and four-story brick apartment buildings were constructed at the Dudley/Hampden Street intersection in the late 19th century, many on lots that had previously been occupied by houses. These differed from many of the other multifamily residential buildings in Mount Pleasant in that they included commercial space at the first floor. Three of these blocks are extant: **McDermott's Block** (206-210 Hampden/2-4 Dunmore Street), **Adams Apartments** (375-385 Dudley Street), and **Habolow Apartments** (387-397 Dudley Street). The McDermott's Block was built about 1880 by Andrew McDermott, who purchased the property on the east side of Hampden Street (between Dunmore and Eustis streets) in 1855, and built his house at the north end of the lot near the Eustis Street. McDermott was a florist, and operated a nursery. The southern half of his lot remained vacant until he built the McDermott's Block as a rental property. The Adams Apartments were erected in 1891 by builder James H. T. Adams. The building was constructed with three commercial spaces, and nine apartments above. The Habolow Apartments were constructed in 1896 by real estate developer Louis Habolow. The building was constructed to accommodate four commercial spaces on the first floor and twelve apartments above. Habolow was an important figure in shaping development in Roxbury in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, having erected numerous apartment blocks in the area.

Mixed residential/commercial development also emerged a bit further south in the district, at the intersection of Blue Hill Avenue and Dudley Street. By the 1880s the first block of Blue Hill Avenue southwest of Dudley Street was the location of about a dozen small, wood-frame buildings (two and three stories), with commercial spaces on the first floors and apartments above. In the early 20th century, these buildings were all gradually replaced, primarily by one-story, brick commercial buildings. The district includes three examples of these early

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

20th-century commercial buildings, namely **1-5 Blue Hill Avenue**, **20 Blue Hill Avenue**, and **22 Blue Hill Avenue**. 1-5 Blue Hill Avenue occupies the prominent corner lot where Blue Hill Avenue, Mt. Pleasant Avenue, and Dudley Street converge. The building was constructed in 1935 for Freida Simon, to hold four stores. According to the original building permits, 20 Blue Hill Avenue was constructed as a “garage” for owner W. H. Partridge, while 22 Blue Hill Avenue was commissioned by Catherine M. Rova as a “public garage.”

The streetscapes in Mount Pleasant remained largely unchanged until about 1950. By then, the building stock was aging and many of the structures had fallen into disrepair. Large-scale urban renewal efforts by the city in the 1950s and 1960s resulted in demolition of many buildings in the Mount Pleasant neighborhood, particularly northeast and south of Governor Shirley Square. Fortunately, most of the buildings in the vicinity of the square were spared, and today form a cohesive collection of historic resources.

The Dudley Street/Hampden Street intersection was bestowed with the name of Governor Shirley Square in 1913 to commemorate William Shirley (1694-1771), who was the longest-serving governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1741 to 1749 and again from 1753 to 1756. Shirley was later the Governor of the Bahamas (1760-1768). Shirley is best known for organizing the siege of Louisbourg during King George’s War, and for his role militarily during the French and Indian Wars. His Roxbury home, the Shirley-Eustis House (ca. 1750, NR 1966), still stands at 33 Shirley Street.

Criterion C – Architecture

The Governor Shirley Square Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as a cohesive collection of well-preserved buildings representing a range of architectural styles and types. Buildings in the district document the progression of architectural design that paralleled the development of the Mount Pleasant neighborhood from a rural agrarian community to a streetcar suburb of Boston. The buildings further exemplify the designs of eleven Boston architects, many of whom were instrumental in shaping the character of Roxbury in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Contributing buildings in the district, constructed between 1870 and 1935, represent the principal architectural styles and building forms that characterized the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The earliest of these are the Italianate-style rowhouses at **429, 431, and 433 Dudley Street** (ca. 1870). Houses of this style and type were scattered throughout the Mount Pleasant neighborhood and were built extensively throughout Boston, particularly in the South End. Designed as single-family homes, these houses are characterized by their brick bow fronts, mansard roofs, raised side-hall entries, and corbelled-brick cornices with dentils.

Following annexation of Roxbury to Boston in 1868, the city invested in expanded municipal services and infrastructure, constructing substantial, well-designed buildings with impressive architectural ornamentation. In Mount Pleasant the city erected the Second Empire-style **Roxbury Police Station #9** (409 Dudley Street, 1872), and **Steam Engine Company #12 Fire House** (407 Dudley Street, 1874). These brick buildings with stone trim and high-style Victorian Gothic detailing are a testament to the city’s commitment to erect buildings befitting their role of serving the community. The Second Empire-style police station was designed by Alden Frink (1833-1908), who was also responsible for the design of Police Station #10 on Roxbury Street. Frink was a Vermont native who established an office in Boston in 1861, and continued his practice there until 1900. Among Frink’s designs for buildings in Massachusetts were the New England Manufacturers’ and Mechanics’ Institute (Boston, ca. 1880), Frederick William Dahl Leather Factory (Jamaica Plain, 1884, BOS.8846), “Abbotsford”/A. D. Williams, Jr. Mansion (Roxbury, 1872; BOS.11374; NR 1987), and the William Prescott

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Building (Boston; BOS.5236; 1880).³ In addition, he designed a number of stations for the Boston & Maine Railroad. The firehouse at Governor Shirley Square represents the work of prominent Boston architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888), a Boston native who trained in the architecture office of George M. Dexter. Bradlee took over the practice following Dexter's death in 1856, and became highly acclaimed as the architect for numerous commercial buildings in downtown Boston. A prolific designer, Bradlee also made a name for himself as the designer of many public and institutional buildings in Massachusetts, including the State Insane Asylum (Danvers, ca. 1875; DAN.68; NR 1984), Gray's Hall at Harvard College (Cambridge, 1862), the YMCA on Boylston Street (Boston, 1875), Mt. Auburn Cemetery Reception House (Cambridge, 1870; CAM.270; NR 1975), and Walnut Street Pumping Station (Lynn, 1871; LYN.1145).⁴

At the heart of the Governor Shirley Square district is **St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church** (400 Dudley Street). Begun in 1873 and completed in 1880, the church is an excellent example of Victorian Gothic architecture. Its imposing façade bordering Governor Shirley Square features a broad, central tower with a substantial rose window, and three tall entries with quatrefoil tracery set within Gothic arches. The church was designed by William Pitt Wentworth (1839-1896), a Vermont native who received his architectural training in New York City. He established a practice in Boston, and over a 30-year career became known for his institutional and ecclesiastic designs. Among his many Massachusetts commissions were the State Hospital for the Insane (Medfield, 1896; NR 1994), Church of the Messiah (Falmouth; ca. 1888; FAL.577), Grace Episcopal Church and Parish House in Newton (NWT.736), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Revere; 1887; REV.3), and The Fairfax Block (Cambridge, 1869; CAM.234).⁵

The Victorian Gothic style was also used in the design of the **St. Joseph Home for the Aged Stable**, built in 1899. This small brick building is reminiscent of Victorian Gothic cottages in its scale and use of small pointed-arch windows and multiple steep-gabled wall dormers. The stable was designed by Franz J. Untersee (1858-1927), a native of Switzerland who established an architecture practice in America in 1882, and maintained a Boston office until the 1920s. Much of Untersee's early work was in nearby Brookline, where he was also a resident. Here he designed a public bathhouse (1896), manual training school (1901), and the Brookline Savings Bank (1922, BKL.695). His other works include numerous commissions for Roman Catholic facilities in the Greater Boston area, including St. Mary of the Assumption School (Brookline; BKL.1763; 1906), Infant Jesus - St. Lawrence Church Rectory (Brookline, BKL.2329; 1896), St. John's School (Quincy - 1909), St. Anthony of Padua Church (Boston, BOS.8238; 1894), and St. Alphonsus Hall (Boston, BOS.7315; 1899).⁶

In addition to St. Patrick's Church, the parish was responsible for three other buildings that contribute to the architectural significance of the Governor Shirley Square district. **St. Patrick's Rectory** (10 Magazine Street) was constructed around 1900 and stands to the rear of the church. The rectory exhibits restrained but well-designed elements of the Colonial Revival style, most notably the entry enclosure featuring a tall entablature with dentils, and the copper-clad gabled dormers with pedimented gable, cornice with dentils, and paneled pilasters. **St. Patrick's Convent** (built 1917) and **St. Patrick's School** (built 1929) share a large lot in the southwest corner of the district (115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue), and are consistent with the Boston Archdiocese tradition of constructing substantial, well-designed buildings. **St. Patrick's Convent** was designed by Edward T. P. Graham (1872-1964) in a style inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, with its rusticated base, inferred quoins, low, flared gable roof, and tiled cornice. Graham trained in the offices of Willard Brown and Shepley,

³ Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Rutan & Coolidge before opening his own Boston practice in 1904. Throughout his long and prolific career, Graham became known for his ecclesiastic designs in the Greater Boston area. He was often employed by Roman Catholic organizations and parishes and his work included five buildings at St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Brighton; BOS.8122; ca.1912), Sisters of St. Joseph Convent (Boston; BOS.13083; 1916), Holy Name Church (West Roxbury; BOS.10460; 1929), St. Rose Catholic School (Chelsea; CLS.34; 1911), and Most Blessed Sacrament Church (Quincy; QUI.105; 1918). **St. Patrick's School** is a well-preserved example of stylized Classical Revival design, one of several revival styles favored for early 20th-century institutional design. The school exhibits characteristic elements of the style, including strict symmetry, inferred quoins, heavy window surrounds, decorative spandrel panels, a center entry with prominent surrounds, and an arched pediment in the parapet. St. Patrick's School was designed by John C. Foley, an architect/builder based in Somerville, MA, about whom little is known. According to the Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS), Foley was responsible for the design of a number of apartment blocks and single-family homes in Boston and neighboring Brookline in the early 20th century.

In the 1880s and 1890s, as the local population expanded, larger multifamily residences were built in the Mount Pleasant neighborhood to accommodate the growing demand for housing. Those in the historic district included commercial spaces on the first floor, which served to further establish the square as the community hub of the Mount Pleasant neighborhood. There are three examples of this building type in the district: the **McDermott's Block** (206-210 Hampden/2-4 Dunmore Street, ca. 1880); the **Adams Apartments** (375-385 Dudley Street, 1891); and the **Habolow Apartments** (387-397 Dudley Street, 1896). The two older buildings were both designed in the Panel Brick style. The use of brick for detailing in the design of Panel Brick buildings allowed for ornamentation without the expense of carved stone. Trademark elements of the style include geometric motifs, ornamental stringcourses, decorative panels repeated across the façades, and projecting, corbelled cornices. Decoration was often focused on points of interest, such as windows, rooflines, doors, and pilasters. While the McDermott's Block is more modest in its brick ornamentation, limited to the corbelled cornice, the Adams Apartments are more highly embellished, with a scalloped corbelled cornice, broad decorative stringcourse, and embellished spandrel panels. Although the Habolow Apartments were constructed only five years later, architect Edward P. Morse (1849- ca.1924) chose to forego the more popular Panel Brick style in favor of Classical Revival-style detailing, in the form of splayed stone window lintels with keystones, arched entries flanked by engaged Ionic columns supporting a tall entablature, and a prominent ornamental cornice (removed in the 1950s). Morse, a New Hampshire native, practiced architecture in Boston from 1893 to 1910. It appears that he continued to work as an architect after moving to the nearby town of Winthrop around 1911. Morse was very active in the Mount Pleasant area at the end of the 19th century, designing six major apartment buildings in the 1890s, including five for developer Louis Habolow. In addition to the building at Governor Shirley Square, Morse designed 114-122 Mt. Pleasant Avenue (BOS.11311, 1897), 1-7 Fairland Street (BOS.11217, 1896), 35-39 Vine Street (BOS.11385, 1896), and 37-31 Forest Street (BOS.11225, 1896). Morse is also known to have designed apartment buildings in Brookline and Medford.⁷

In the early 20th century, commercial construction in the district shifted southward one block, from Governor Shirley Square to the intersection of Dudley Street and Blue Hill Avenue. Here, older two- and three-story wood-frame buildings were gradually replaced by single-story commercial buildings. Advances in building materials and techniques resulted in the increased use of concrete and cast stone as less expensive alternatives for architectural ornamentation in the early 20th century. The most notable of the early 20th-century commercial buildings in the district is the building at **22 Blue Hill Avenue**, which was built in 1926 as a public garage following plans of architect Arthur O. Bottomley (1884-1968). Bottomley was a native of Halifax, England,

⁷ Ibid.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

who was a partner in the Boston firm Burk & Bottomley from 1917 to 1920, and subsequently worked independently from 1921 to 1929. According to the Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System, Bottomley was also responsible for the design of St. Joseph's Parochial School in Salem, Massachusetts (SAL.3954, NRDIS, 1921). Although the brick and cast-stone façade of the former garage at 22 Blue Hill Avenue has been painted, its character-defining elements are still evident, particularly the three large vehicle bays and the Art Deco ornamentation of the parapet. Another of the early 20th-century commercial buildings facing Blue Hill Avenue, **1-5 Blue Hill Avenue** (1935) was designed by well-known architect Frederick A. Norcross. Although the building has been altered with fairly recent storefronts, the original form is still evident in its low roofline, brick façade divided into storefronts by piers, and corbeled brick cornice. Frederick A. Norcross (1871-1929) was a Boston native with a prolific architectural firm that lasted 36 years, during which time he became known for his design of hundreds of apartment buildings in Boston's North End, Fenway, and Brighton neighborhoods, as well as the nearby community of Brookline.

Up until 1950, the streetscapes within the Governor Shirley Square Historic District changed very little, with the notable exception of a filling station constructed between 1931 and 1950 at the intersection of Blue Hill Avenue and Dudley Street (where the public park is today), in the former location of several 19th- century residential and commercial buildings. A 19th- century house that stood just south of the Habalow Apartments at 387-397 Dudley Street was also removed. In more recent years, the vacated house lot was turned into a community park. By the mid 20th century, many of the buildings in the district and adjoining neighborhood had fallen into disrepair, and a large number of them were removed in the 1960s as part of the city's large-scale urban renewal efforts. This left many vacant lots around the Mount Pleasant neighborhood, particularly on the northeast side of Dudley Street, where the building stock was generally older. Fortunately, the loss of buildings within the boundaries of the Governor Shirley Square Historic District was limited to Blue Hill Avenue, where one building on the west side of the street was removed (replaced by the current building at 7 Blue Hill Avenue in 1978), and the top two floors were removed from the building at 11-13 Blue Hill Avenue. The service station that stood at the corner of Blue Hill Avenue and Dudley Street was removed around 1970, and was replaced by what is now known as the Dudley Town Common, leaving the arrangement of buildings that is found in the district today.

Several lots that had stood vacant for more than 60 years now serve new community purposes: 403 Dudley Street is now a playground, while 405 Dudley is a community garden.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information (if appropriate)

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Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books, Articles, and Unpublished Documentation

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Maps and Atlases

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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 # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Historical Commission
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): see district data sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.84 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Latitude: 42.326359 | Longitude: -71.076158 |
| B. Latitude: 42.326392 | Longitude: -71.074706 |
| C. Latitude: 42.325098 | Longitude: -71.073343 |
| D. Latitude: 42.323978 | Longitude: -71.075324 |
| E. Latitude: 42.324718 | Longitude: -71.077525 |

Or

UTM References

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated district occupies Boston city lots 800698000, 800706000, 800708000, 800709000, 800740000, 800743000, 800744000, 802716000, 802717000, 802718000, 802719000, 802721000, 802722000, 802723000, 802724000, 802785000, 802786000, 802787000, 802788000, 802789000, 802790000, 802790030, 802847000, 802848000, 802848001, 802849000, 802850000, 802851000, 802852000, 802853000, 802854000, and 802855000. Boundaries are delineated on attached city GIS map.

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries were drawn to include the municipal, commercial/residential, and institutional buildings that historically formed the core of the Mount Pleasant neighborhood. District boundaries were extended to the southwest to encompass the St. Patrick's School and former convent, so that all buildings associated with St. Patrick's parish could be included. Outside the district boundaries the building stock is far less cohesive and there is considerably greater alteration, except to the northwest, where the Mount Pleasant Historic District (NR 1989) is located. Among the other historic buildings that survive in the immediate area (such as the Gothic Revival house at the end of LaGrange Street), many have been extensively altered. More intact historic buildings are found in the adjacent Mount Pleasant Historic District (NR 1989) and the Frances and Isabella Apartments (NR 2002).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christine Beard, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail: betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: April 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Governor Shirley Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Boston

County: Suffolk

State: MA

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date Photographed: March 31, 2015 (Photos 1-9, 11), January 22, 2014 (Photo 10)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Image Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 11	MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0001.tif	View southeast showing McDermott's Block (left, 206-210 Hampden/2-4 Dunmore Street) and St. Patrick's Church (right, 400 Dudley Street)
2 of 11	MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0002.tif	View northwest showing Habolow Apartments (left, 387-397 Dudley Street) and Adams Apartments (right, 375-385 Dudley Street)
3 of 11	MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0003.tif	View northwest showing Roxbury Police Station #9 (left, 409 Dudley Street) and Steam Engine Company #12 Fire House (right, 407 Dudley Street)
4 of 11	MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0004.tif	View southwest showing St. Joseph Home for the Aged Stable and Addition (left, 424 Dudley Street) and St. Patrick's Rectory (right, 10 Magazine Street)

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

- 5 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0005.tif View northeast showing St. Joseph Home for the Aged Gateway/Wall (424 Dudley Street)
- 6 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0006.tif View southwest showing St. Patrick's School (left) and Convent (right, 115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue)
- 7 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0007.tif View northwest showing 11-13 Blue Hill Avenue (left), 7 Blue Hill Avenue (center), and 1-5 Blue Hill Avenue (right)
- 8 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0008.tif View south showing 20 Blue Hill Avenue (left) and 22 Blue Hill Avenue (right)
- 9 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0009.tif View northwest showing 429-433 Dudley Street
- 10 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0010.tif View south showing St. Patrick's Convent façade (northeast elevation)
- 11 of 11 MA_Boston (Suffolk County)_GovShirleySq0011.tif View southeast showing St. Patrick's Church façade (northwest elevation)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**GOVERNOR SHIRLEY SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

Map #	MHC #	Street #	Street Name	Historic Name/ Outbuildings	Date	Style	Type	Status
1	16896	1-5	Blue Hill Avenue		1935	Altered Class. Reviv.	B	C
2	16897	7	Blue Hill Avenue		1978	None	B	NC
3	16898	11-13	Blue Hill Avenue		ca. 1890; 1964	Altered	B	NC
				shed	ca. 1970s	None	B	NC
19		16	Blue Hill Avenue	vacant				
4	16899	20	Blue Hill Avenue		1924	Altered Class.Rev.	B	C
5	16900	22	Blue Hill Avenue		1926	Art Deco	B	C
6	11186	375-385	Dudley Street	Adams Apartments	1891	Panel Brick	B	C
7	11187	387-397	Dudley Street	Habolow Apartments	1896	Classical Revival	B	C
8	11190	400	Dudley Street	St. Patrick's Church	1873	Victorian Gothic	B	C
20	9797	403	Dudley Street	Nuestra Playground	ca. 2000		Si	NC
21	9798	405	Dudley Street	Community Garden	ca. 2000		Si	NC
9	11188	407	Dudley Street	Steam Engine Company #12	1874	Victorian	B	C
10	11189	409	Dudley Street	Roxbury Police Station #9	1872	Second Empire	B	C
22		410	Dudley Street	vacant				
23	9799	419-425	Dudley Street	Dudley Town Common				
11	11179	424	Dudley Street	Stable	1899	Victorian Gothic	B	C
				Addition	ca. 1890	None	B	C
	9806			Gateway/Wall	ca. 1878	None	St	C
12	6525	429	Dudley Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
13	6526	431	Dudley Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
14	6527	433	Dudley Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
15	11252	206-210/	Hampden Street/	McDermott's Block	ca. 1880	Panel Brick	B	C
	11253	2-4	Dunmore Street					
	11254							
16	15314	10	Magazine Street	St. Patrick's Rectory	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
18	16894	115	Mt. Pleasant Avenue	St. Patrick's School	1929	Classical Revival	B	C
	11312			St. Patrick's Convent	1917	Craftsman	B	C
24		139	Mt. Pleasant Avenue	vacant				
17	16893	143	Mt. Pleasant Avenue		ca. 1850-1870	Altered	B	NC

TOTALS:

Building: 17 C, 4 NC

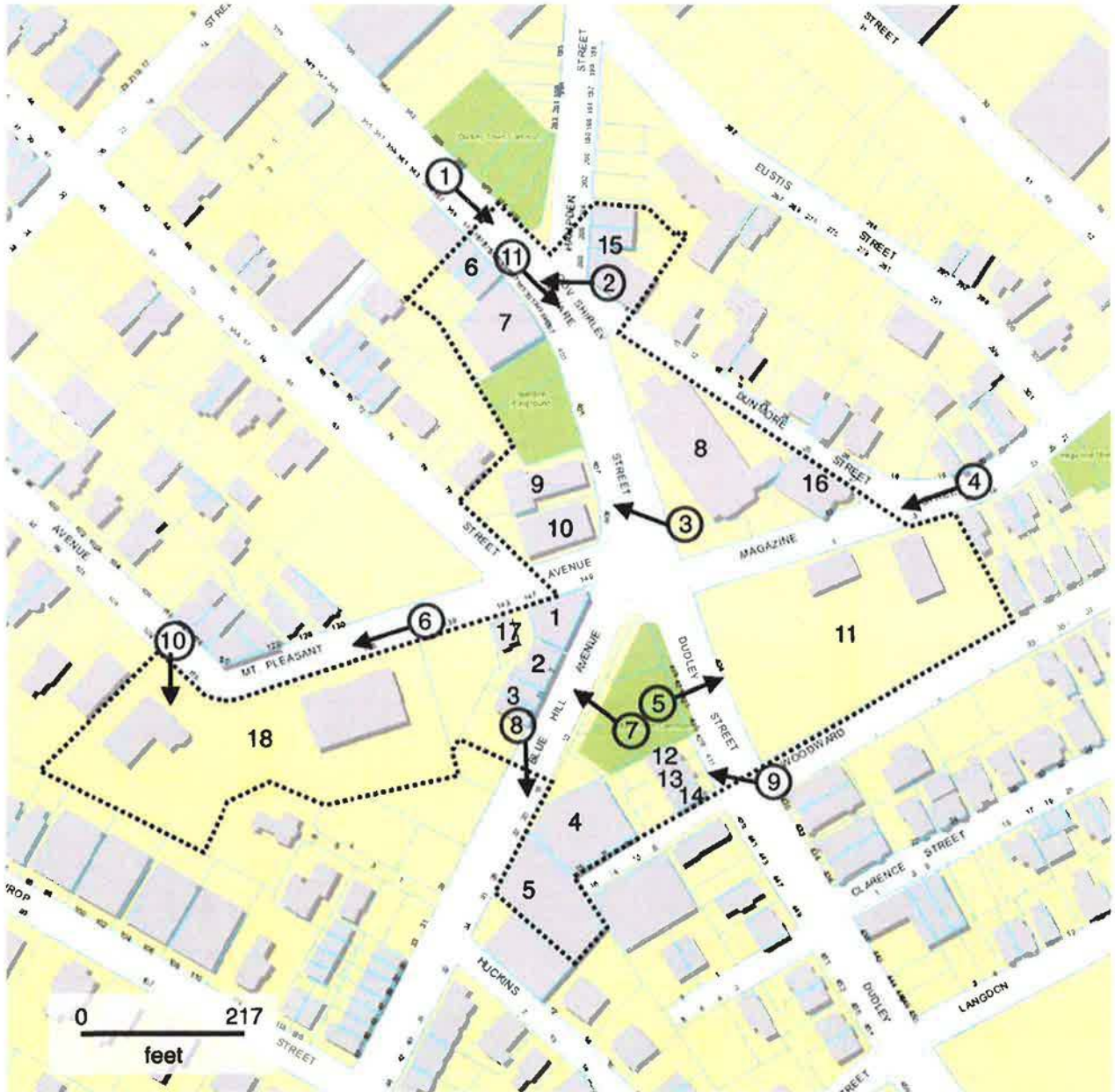
Structure: 1 C

Site: 2 NC

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

Sketch Map and Photo Key

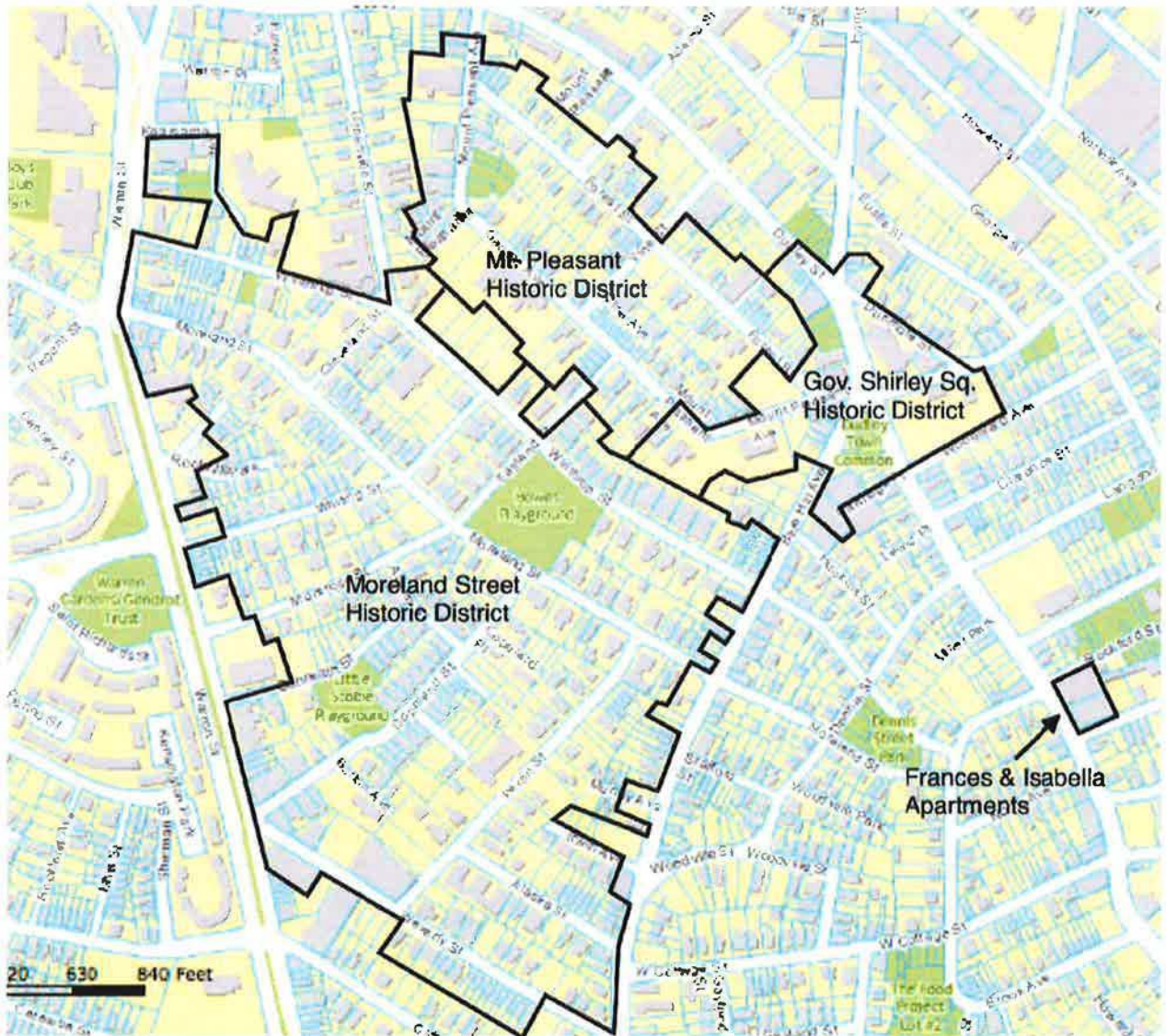


1, 2, 3, etc = building #
① → = photo #

Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

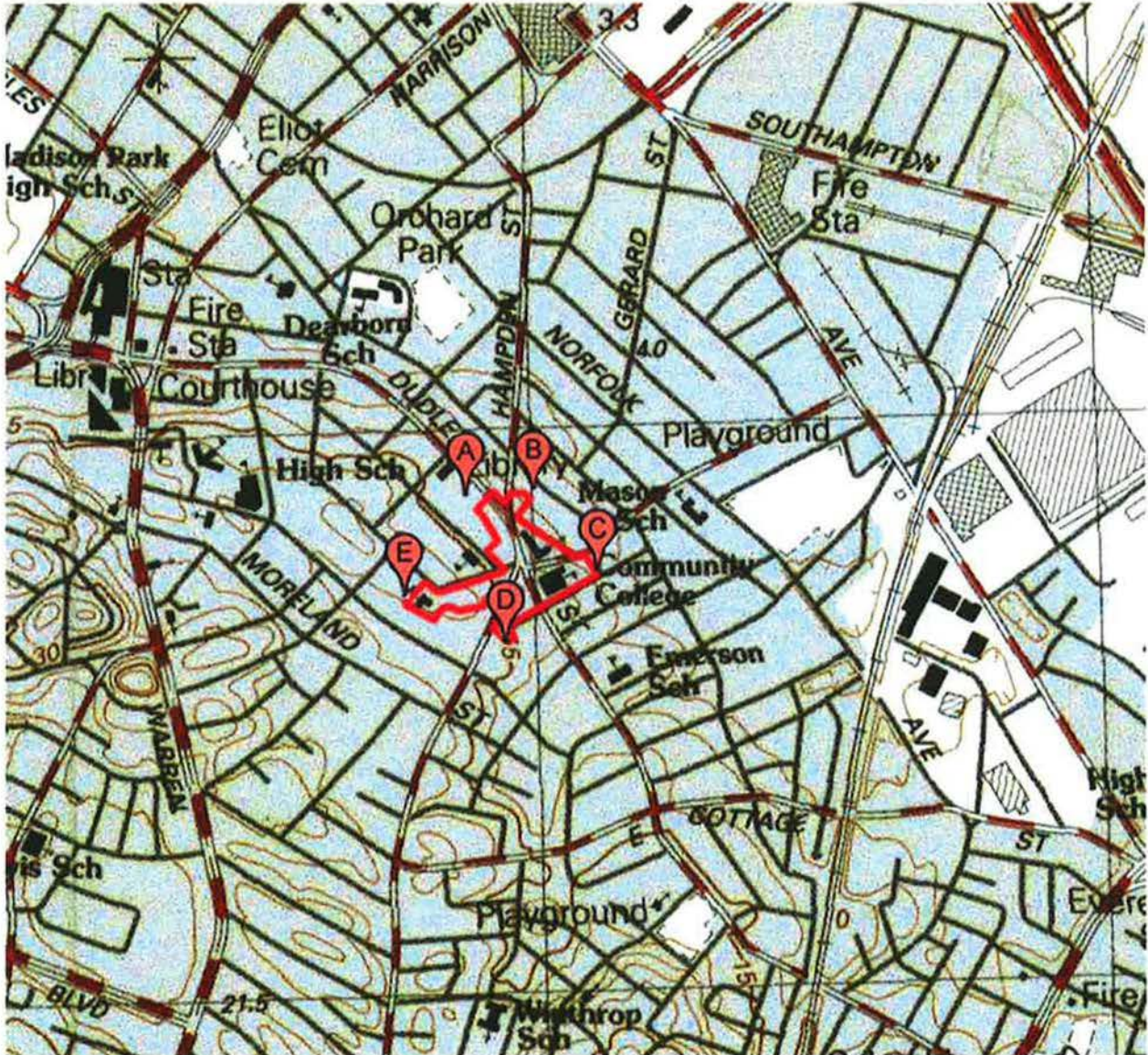
National Register Properties / Districts in the vicinity of the Gov. Shirley Square Historic District



Governor Shirley Square Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk Co., MA
County and State

USGS Topographic Map Excerpt (Boston South, MA)



Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (WGS84)

A. 42.326359, -71.076158
B. 42.326392, -71.074706
C. 42.325098, -71.073343

D. 42.323978, -71.075324
E. 42.324718, -71.077525



DUDLEY ST



EL SEMAFORO UPHOLSTERY

NUESTRA PROPERTIES

NUESTRA PROPERTIES

SALES & RENTALS REALTY
617-288-5088

EMPIRE INSURANCE AGENCY
617-442-3555

HOME & AUTO
INSURANCE
SALES
RENTALS

J.B. STUDIO J.B. STUDIO



NO
TURN
ON RED

10000



DUDLEY ST

100

100







Think Peace
Penser la Paz





TOW ZONE
No parking

No parking

SLOW

SAINT PATRICK SCHOOL



YIELD

20 MPH



PRIEL PIZZA
PRIEL'S Restaurant 817-442-2003

LOS COMPAGNOS BARBER SHOP

PRESTIGE BAGS AND LANGUAGE STORE

LAZITA MINI MART & DELI



BE OUR GUEST INC.





115





DEPI LA TAILOR

CLOTHING STORE

SALAS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Governor Shirley Square Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/03/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/27/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/12/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000454

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7.18.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED

MAR 08 2016



ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON

MASS. HIST. COMM

66 BROOKS DRIVE
BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS 02184-3839
Office: (617) 746-5672 FAX: (617) 746-5686
Email: Beirne_Lovely@rcab.org

F. Beirne Lovely, Jr.
General Counsel

March 7, 2016

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: PROPOSED GOVERNOR SHIRLEY SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Dear Officer Simon:

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, a Corporation Sole is the owner of the following properties listed in the proposed Governor Shirley Square Historic District:

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (400 Dudley Street);
St. Patrick's Rectory (10 Magazine Street);
St. Patrick's Convent and School (115 Mt. Pleasant Avenue); and
St. Joseph Home for the Aged (424 Dudley Street).

Please accept this letter in objection to the listing of the above-stated properties in the National Register of Historic places.

Sincerely,

F. Beirne Lovely, Jr.
General Counsel / Assistant Clerk

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

County of Norfolk

On this 7th day of March, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared F. Beirne Lovely, Jr., proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were driver's license and personal knowledge, to be the person who signed the preceding or attached document in my presence, and who swore or affirmed to me that the contents of the document are truthful and accurate to the best of his knowledge and belief.



Notary Public
My Commission Expires: Nov. 9, 2018



CITY OF BOSTON

THE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Boston City Hall, Room 709 • Boston, MA 02201 • 617/635-3850 • FAX: 617/635-3435

March 9, 2016

Ms. Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2016

MASS. HIST. COM.

Re: Governor Shirley Square Historic District, (Roxbury) Boston
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Ms. Simon:

The Boston Landmarks Commission (BLC) is very pleased to support the listing of the Governor Shirley Square Historic District, (Roxbury) Boston, in the National Register of Historic Places. The BLC unanimously voted to support this listing at its March 8, 2016 public meeting.

Thank you for providing the BLC with the opportunity to support this deserving nomination.

Sincerely,

Tonya M. Loveday
Assistant Survey Director
Boston Landmarks Commission

Cc: Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission
Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services

VOTE TO SUPPORT THE LISTING OF THE GOVERNOR SHIRLEY SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
(ROXBURY) BOSTON, IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

MOTION: J. Amodeo **SECOND:** D. Parcon
IN FAVOR: J. Amodeo, J. Freeman, S. Goganian, K. Hoffman,
T. Hotaling, D. Parcon, L. Smiledge, R. Yeager **OPPOSED:** None



RECEIVED 2280

JUN - 3 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 24, 2016

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Governor Shirley Square Historic District, Boston (Suffolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Boston were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of objection and one letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation, consultant
Tonya Loveday, Boston CLG coordinator, BLC
Lynn Smiledge, Boston Landmarks Commission
Martin Walsh, Mayor, City of Boston