

1757

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 16 1990
NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Textile District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Chauncy, Edinboro, Essex and Kingston Streets N/A not for publication
city, town Boston N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02111

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>18</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>18</u>	_____ Total

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Brona Simon DSHPO Oct. 11, 1990
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer Date Commission;

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:)

Entered in the National Register
11/29/90
for
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Office Building; Specialty Store
 Industry/Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Office Building; Specialty Store
 Industry/Manufacturing Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Late 19th Century Revivals/Classical Revival
 Late Victorian/Romanesque Revival; Renaissance
 Revival

Mid-19th Century/Gothic Revival

Modern Movement/International Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls Brick, Brownstone; Cast Iron; Iron;
 Synthetic; Cast Stone; Terra Cotta

roof

other Limestone; Granite; Bronze

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located in the southern portion of Boston's Central Business District, the Textile District contains approximately three acres of land. The district has irregular boundaries and encompasses buildings on Chauncy, Essex, Edinboro, and Kingston Streets. The building stock within the district is dominated by late nineteenth and early twentieth century mercantile buildings, together with a few light manufacturing structures and one converted apartment building. Buildings within the district are typically five to eight stories in height and constructed of red or yellow brick with trimmings in cast stone, brownstone, terracotta, and granite. Architectural detailing is predominantly in the Classical Revival design. The district is noteworthy for its consistency of style with additional examples of Renaissance and Romanesque Revival scale, materials, and use. The district contains 18 properties, all of which contribute to the district.

Overall, the district retains a great deal of integrity. Six of the buildings have undergone remodeling on the storefront level; these include 15, 17-19, 21-23 Edinboro, 80-86 Kingston, 76-78 and 73-89 Essex Streets. The remaining twelve buildings retain storefronts which contribute to the district. Several buildings, most notably the Textile Building at 89-99 Chauncy Street, 62-72 Essex Street and 80-100 Kingston Street appear to have undergone major restorations, with upper floors used as office space. Also notable is the New England Textile Building/Wendell Phillips Office Building at 115-117 Chauncy Street; the terracotta exterior is well maintained and in excellent condition.

The following is a chronological description of buildings that contribute to the architectural significance of the district:

Kingston Building (105-107 Essex Street) - Constructed in 1888, the Kingston Building is an early example of Classical Revival design. Side elevations reflect detailing of the facade. The building is faced with pressed red brick trimmed with brownstone sills, lintels, and window aprons. The first floor is dominated by cast-iron storefronts with free-standing columns at the two corner entries. Above the first floor, elevations are divided into bays by wide brick piers rising to carved capitals above the fifth floor and round arches of brownstone above the sixth floor. At the sixth story, a projecting sill course is decorated with modillions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTextile District
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

Auchmuty Building (104-122 Kingston Street) - The Romanesque Revival Auchmuty Building (1889) is one of two buildings in the district designed in this style. Constructed of pressed red brick, the building is trimmed with brownstone sills, lintels, piers, and cornices. The principal elevations face west and south. At the first floor, storefronts are separated by rusticated piers of vermiculated brownstone that rise to support an iron entablature and brownstone cornice. Elevations are divided into bays containing tripartite windows. An arcaded corbelled cornice and round-arched windows decorate the sixth story.

Edinboro Building (85-91 Essex Street) - (Destroyed by fire October, 1989) One of two buildings in the district designed in the Renaissance Revival style, the Edinboro Building (1890) was faced with pressed red brick and trimmed with sandstone. At the principal elevations (north and east), storefronts were of cast-iron, with engaged columns separating the display windows. The main entry was located at the northeast corner of the building where it is recessed and raised from street level. Above the storefronts, a cast-iron entablature was decorated with dentils. Fenestration at the upper levels was organized symmetrically with pairs of double windows forming each bay. The building was circumscribed by a number of sill and belt courses of rock-faced brownstone, terracotta, and brick. The roof line was defined by a corbelled brick cornice finished with copper coping.

88-100 Kingston Street - 88-100 Kingston Street (1893) is a five-story mercantile building designed in the Renaissance Revival style. Its principal elevations (south and west) are faced with red brick trimmed with brownstone sills and iron lintels. The building rises from a two-story cast-iron base that has been covered with modern veneer at the first level. At the first floor, the main entry is recessed from the facades at the southwest corner and is marked by a free-standing iron column decorated with fleur-de-lis. The first and second floors are divided by a classically decorated iron string course. At the upper floors, fenestration is separated into unequal bays by brick piers. Fourth and fifth-floor windows are decorated with brick dentils. The roof line is ornamented with a dentilled cornice having egg and dart molding and pateras as on the frieze.

Wentworth Building (90-100 Chauncy Street) The Wentworth Building is a five-story mercantile building designed in the Classical Revival style. The principal elevations (north and west) are faced with yellow brick trimmed with cast stone. Although the first floor has been covered by modern veneer, cast-iron pilasters are visible beneath. The second, third, and fourth floors are divided into bays by engaged Corinthian columns. Each bay contains three windows per floor. Between floors, windows are separated by molded brick panels. The fifth floor is set off by a stone cornice and consists of evenly-spaced windows separated by ionic pilasters. Above the fifth floor, a second cornice is decorated with lion's heads.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTextile District,
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

80-86 Kingston Street - The Classical Revival style building at 80-86 Kingston Street (1899) is constructed of red brick trimmed with white terracotta. The building rises from cast-iron storefronts flanked by side entries that are recessed within round arched openings. The second, third, and fourth floors are unified at the three central bays by Gibbs surrounds of terracotta that rise to form segmental arches above the fourth floor where console keystones terminate the arches. Between floors, windows are separated by panelled terracotta spandrels.

At the fifth floor, seven round-arched windows are separated by terracotta medallions and flanked by terracotta pilasters. The roof line is decorated by a terracotta cornice with modillions.

62-72 Essex Street - The eight-story building at 62-72 Essex Street (1899) was designed in the Classical Revival style and occupies a prominent site at the corner of Essex and Chauncy Streets. Its two principal elevations (west and south) are faced with red brick trimmed with limestone. The building rises from a two-story base formed by massive brick piers that rise to capitals with shield motifs; these piers carry a wide cornice. The main entry is centrally located at the Essex Street facade and is framed by a molded architrave. The upper floors are divided into equal bays by brick piers that rise to form segmental arches in all but the end bays; each bay contains two windows per floor. A limestone cornice sets off the eighth floor. A more elaborate cornice, decorated with lion's heads, separates the eighth floor from a low brick parapet.

Pelham Building (81-83 Essex Street) - Although it was damaged by fire in December, 1990, the building still stands with the exterior relatively intact. The Pelham Building (1900) exhibits elements from the Classical Revival and Gothic Revival styles in its eight-story facade. Rising from a bronze storefront, the building is faced with yellow brick and trimmed with granite. Above the storefront, a granite architrave is decorated with a leaf and dart molding. At the second floor is a central picture window framed by a pulvinated frieze. This window is flanked by two smaller windows with lintels in the form of pointed arches. At the upper floors, the building is divided into five bays by granite piers. Between floors, windows are separated by metal spandrels decorated with palmette motifs. Above the seventh floor, between the granite piers, are cornices with leaf and dart motifs.

Frost Building (105-111 Chauncy Street) - The Frost Building (1902) is one of two building in the district designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The building rises eight stories from a three-story cast-iron base. The main entry is centered on the facade and is framed by two-story Doric columns supporting a Doric entablature. Finishes at the facade and rear elevation are essentially identical, although the facade possesses more decorative details. Both elevations are faced with pressed red brick trimmed with limestone

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Textile District,
Boston, Massachusetts

sills. Window lintels vary between limestone for rectangular lintels and terracotta for arched window heads. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors are united by four round arches, formed by terra cotta units, in the four central bays. Round-arched windows form an arcade at the eighth floor.

73-79 Essex Street - The Classical Revival style building at 73-79 Essex Street (1907) is an eight-story structure rising from a two-story granite and cast-iron base. The facade is of yellow brick trimmed with granite. The building's main entries are recessed from the facade in the two end bays and are topped by eared architraves with classical cornices. Above the entries are rectangular window openings with keystones. The upper floors are divided into bays by brick piers, with the end bays containing one window per floor and those at the center having tripartite windows separated by cast-iron pilasters. The eighth floor is topped by a low brick parapet and corbelled cornice.

Textile Building (89-99 Chauncy Street) - The Textile Building (1917) is an eleven-story structure designed in the Classical Revival style. The building has three principal elevations (north, west, and east) that are faced with buff-colored brick and trimmed with cast-stone. Rising from a two-story base of rusticated cast-stone, the building has its main entry at the Chauncy Street elevation. The main entry is surmounted by a balustrade with large paired brackets. The second floor openings contain Chicago-style windows. The upper floors are divided into evenly-spaced window openings and divided horizontally by projecting sill courses at the fourth, ninth, and tenth floors.

121-127 Kingston Street is a Second Renaissance Revival six-story structure with an intact cast-iron storefront and painted brownstone cornice with leaf molding. The major entry is centrally located. The second and third levels are brownstone with rusticated piers. The third level is capped by an egg and dart cornice course. The upper levels are constructed of brick with rectangular fenestration. The windows retain two over two sash with brownstone sills and lintels. Yellow terracotta tiles ornament the spandrels below the sixth level.

129-131 Kingston Street - A narrow three bay Romanesque Revival structure with a facade constructed of random-sized, rock-faced ashlar. The ground level features four engaged columns with Romanesque capitals supporting gable shaped lintels. The second through fifth floors contain three bays composed of central double windows flanked by single windows on either side.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Textile District,
Boston, Massachusetts

Archaeological Description

Archaeological resources of the Textile District include buried Colonial period waterfront features, including wharves, south of Essex Street. Essex Street was the southernmost street in central Colonial Boston and it was lined with at least eight wharves projecting into the South Cove. The Cove and associated wharf structures were filled between 1804 and 1833 to create new residential and commercial land. In most former waterfront Boston sites, wharves were simply covered with fill and today remain relatively well preserved because of a high water table. Long Wharf, 75 State Street, and the Central Artery in Boston and Charlestown are construction project areas where such sites have been documented. The Essex Street wharves may be preserved beneath buildings, streets and alleys in the Textile District.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

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

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1888-1922
1880-1940

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

See Continuation Sheet

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

The Textile District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, as well as significant historical associations with the area's development as the center of Boston's dry goods industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district contains a rare concentration of well-preserved, architecturally distinguished buildings. Constructed between 1888 and 1922, these buildings are representative works of some of Boston's leading architects of the period. The Textile District is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

When the English colonists settled on the Shawmut peninsula in 1630 the area of land was only about half its current size, connected to the Roxbury mainland by a narrow stretch of land in line with what is now Washington Street. By the mid-eighteenth century numerous wharves extended from the north, east, and south shore lines. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the seat of the Colonial government, the Old State House at the intersection of Washington and State Streets, was surrounded by modest wood frame and brick structures and scattered mansions of the wealthier merchants. The Boston Common had yet to be formally landscaped and was used for public functions and the grazing of cattle.

Essex Street, now the main thoroughfare of the Textile District, was a waterfront street through the eighteenth century, forming the southeast terminus of Boston's irregular street pattern. By the mid-eighteenth century, no less than eight wharves led from Essex Street. Through the eighteenth century, the area that makes up the current Textile District was largely open land, bounded by Essex Street, Washington Street (then Newbury Street), Bedford Street (then Pond Street), and Kingston Street (then Short Street). Simple two-story residences were scattered along these streets.

Following the Revolutionary War, an astounding increase in population, tripling between 1790 and 1825, was the catalyst which set off a campaign to increase the land area of Boston by means of large-scale land filling. The

 See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- The Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Boston Prints and Print Makers, (University Press of Virginia, 1973).
- Boston Society of Architects. Architecture Boston, (New York: Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1976).
- Boston Landmarks Commission. Central Business District Preservation Survey, (1980).
- Insurance Atlases of Boston, (1874, 1890, 1898, 1902, 1917, and 1928).

 See continuation sheet**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested HPCA #11145MA-105-111 Chauncy Street
- 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:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 2.77 acres**UTM References**

A

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

C

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

B

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

D

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

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

All boundaries in the district follow property or street curb lines along Essex, Chauncy, Edinboro, and Kingston Streets. See attached Assessor's map for an exact delineation of boundaries.

 See continuation sheet**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries for the Textile District were selected to include all those properties that contribute to the development of the area into an important dry goods district and remain in this contiguous group. Adjacent properties along the north and east boundaries contain a variety of building types scattered among parking garages and open lots. Properties to the west of the district are dominated by modern construction. To the south are small lots containing three and four story brick residential See continuation sheet buildings backing up to the expressway at the southeast corner of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine S. Beard, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedburg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June, 1989

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Textile District,
Boston, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

Architect/Builder

Fox, Benjamin
Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow
Blackall, Clapp & Whittimore
Allen & Collens
Codman, Stephen
Pope, George W.
Pope, Frederick
Kendall, Taylor & Stevens
Winslow & Wetherell
Emerson, William Ralph
Clark, Theodore Minot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTextile District,
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

mudflats south of Essex Street, known as the South Cove, were filled between 1804 and 1833 creating land for residential development and a yard for the new Boston & Worcester Railroad (on Lincoln Street).

The coming of the railroads was pivotal in the development and expansion of Boston's commercial activity in the nineteenth century. With this expansion came a change in the housing and land use pattern in the city, beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The filling in and development of Back Bay and the South End drew wealthier citizens from the center of the city to the new fashionable residential districts. As a result, the older mansions at the center of Boston were converted to tenements or commercial use. This change in character of downtown Boston was finalized in 1872 when the Great Fire tore through 65 acres of land, destroying 776 buildings in the area roughly bounded by Washington, Milk, Broad, and Summer Streets. After the fire, the heart of Boston was immediately rebuilt into an area of substantial four to six-story commercial warehouses for the successful merchants, whose wealth and stability allowed them to recover quickly from their losses to the fire.

Following the Civil War, Boston had become the principal trading city for the mills of New England and boasted the most active dry goods district in the northeastern United States. This dry goods district was centered at the intersection of Summer and Otis Streets, at the southeast corner of the proposed Textile District. In the 1880s and 1890s, the dry goods industry began expanding southward, with numerous textile-related businesses locating in the district on Essex, Chauncy, Edinboro, and Kingston Street.

At the time of the Great Fire, the area that now comprises the Textile District was dominated by single-family row houses, with only a few scattered businesses. Between the 1880s and the 1920s, the area was transformed to a district of five to eight story brick and stone warehouse buildings. The earliest extant building in the district is the **Kingston Building** (105-107 Essex Street; 1888). Here, A.J. Pierce & Company operated their linens and linings trade in the 1890s. At the southernmost end of the district, the **Auchmuty Building** (115-125 Essex Street; 1889) was the home of a major textile firm, Brown & Durrell Company. In the 1940s the first floor was remodelled for the show room of Dainty Dot Hosiery, which continues to perpetuate the textile-related use. Also from 1889 are two adjacent buildings on Kingston Street. Constructed in 1889, **121-127 Kingston Street** is architecturally significant as the work of William Ralph Emerson, a noted Boston architect. Emerson was primarily a domestic architect and is known for his ground-breaking work in the Shingle style. 121-127 Kingston Street is a rare example of Emerson's downtown mercantile designs; his only other known building in downtown Boston is at 131-132 Lincoln Street in the Leather District. The structure was built in 1889 and original tenants included the following textile concerns: the DeL. Sheplie and Co.; Bonnet Frame Manufacturers; and, T.O. Gardner and Co. Knit Goods.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTextile District,
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

Built in 1889, 129-131 Kingston Street, is architecturally significant as the only known work within the Central Business District of the noted architect Theodore Minot Clark, best known as the editor of American Architect and Building News. It is also significant as a small-scale example of the Romanesque Revival style, a reflection of H. H. Richardson's continued influence on Boston architecture. Although original occupants of the building are unknown, it is likely that they were textile related. In 1930, the occupants were American Curtain Co., Star Dry Goods Co., and G. W. Capen Co., decorative novelties. The Boston Dry Goods Company occupied the **Edinboro Building** (destroyed by fire, October, 1989) in the early twentieth century. They were an outgrowth of the wholesale house of Jordan, Marsh & Company and were considered "the leading dress and silk house of New England" (The Apparel Retailer, August 1907). Also at the south end of the district is the building at **88-100 Kingston Street** whose earliest known occupant was Blodgett, Ordway & Webber successful operators of a woolen goods business in the early twentieth century. The handsome Classical Revival style building at **80-86 Kingston Street** (1899) is on the site of one of the many buildings destroyed in the fire of 1872. One of the earliest occupants of the existing buildings was Brown & Cheever, manufacturers of men's neckware. The country's oldest wholesale dealer in men's furnishings, Hawley, Folsom Company (established 1835), were the first to occupy the **Pelham Building** (81-83 Essex Street; 1900). By 1930, the building was the home of various clothing and wholesale dry goods companies. One of the dominant edifices on Essex Street is the building at **73-79 Essex Street** (1907), once the location of Joy, Langdon & Company, agents for the Hamilton Woolen Company of Lowell. Another early occupant of the building was Simons, Hatch, & Whitten Company, importers and manufacturers of men's furnishings.

In the early twentieth century, Chauncy Street emerged as the center of the wool jobbing trade. One of two nineteenth century buildings at the north end of the district, the **Wentworth Building** (90-100 Chauncy Street; 1893) was home to four woolen companies by 1896, including Gowing, Sawyer & Company, E.Q. Payne, F.A. & J. Sawyer, and A.H. Wentworth. In addition, the wholesale dry goods companies of C.E. Forbes and Charles P. Mellon were located there. On the north side of Chauncy Street, the **Frost Building** (105-111 Chauncy Street; 1902) housed several woolen goods companies in the early twentieth century, together with a skirt manufacturer, fur dealer, and millinery goods company. The **Textile Building** (89-99 Chauncy Street; 1917) was erected specifically for use by textile-related businesses. In addition to woolen goods companies, its earliest occupants included dry goods commission merchants, wholesale dry goods dealers, and cotton goods manufacturers. One of the last buildings to be constructed in the district was the **Wendell Phillips Office Building** (115-117 Chauncy Street; 1921). The first tenants of this building were primarily textile-related concerns, including dry goods commission merchants, dress and coat manufacturers, and woolen goods merchants.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTextile District,
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

The district was used by the textile industry well into the mid-twentieth century. It appears that at least 6 of the 19 buildings in the district are still used for the textile industry. This is most apparent on the storefront level. Some of the most prominent examples include the New England Textile Building at 115-117 Chauncy Street, Windmill Fabrics at 105-111 Chauncy Street and Dainty Dot Hosiery within the Auchmuty building at 104-122 Kingston Street. It is possible that there are additional textile uses, not apparent from the street level, in other buildings.

In addition to having significant historical associations with Boston's dry goods industry, the Textile District attains architectural significance for its unique concentration of well-preserved, architecturally distinguished buildings. The most dominant architectural style represented in the district is the Classical Revival style. Notable examples include 115-117 Chauncy Street, 90-100 Chauncy Street, 62-72 Essex Street, 73-79 Essex Street and 80-86 Kingston Street. These buildings exhibit Classical elements such as medallions, urns, swags, cartouches, and Corinthian columns together with Neo-Classical Adamesque ornamentation. The building at 81-83 Essex Street combines the Classical Revival style with pointed arches of Gothic Revival design to create a distinguished facade. Two buildings in the district, 105-111 Chauncy Street and 104-122 Kingston Street, were designed in the Romanesque Revival style. Their broad massing and round arched openings are characteristic of the style. The Renaissance Revival style is represented by the buildings at 88-100 Kingston Street and 85-91 Essex Street; these are distinguished by their formal symmetry, rusticated quoins, and stone sill and lintel courses.

A number of the buildings within the Textile District represent the work of prominent architects who were active in Boston's Central Business District in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The following is an overview of the architects represented in the district who have also completed buildings in other parts of the Central Business District.

J. Merrill Brown - J. Merrill Brown was born in Conway, Massachusetts in 1853. In Boston, he worked in the offices of H.H. Richardson and Peabody & Stearns. Brown worked independently between 1882 and 1906. Much of the work he did was residential design in the Boston suburbs. He is also noted for having designed grammar schools in Newton, the Swansea Town Hall, and Massasoit National Bank in Fall River. In the Central Business District, he is responsible for the buildings at 105-111 Chauncy Street and 147 Milk Street.

Stephen Codman - Codman was a prolific designer in the Central Business District, completing five buildings in the area, including 81-83 Essex Street, 105-119 Merrimac Street, 134-142 Portland Street, 166-174 Portland Street, and 7-11 Merchants Row. A Harvard graduate and member of a prominent Boston family, Codman practiced architecture between 1893 and 1935. He worked in

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTextile District,
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

association with Arthur Wheelwright in 1893, independently from 1894 to 1911, and with Constant Desire Despradelle from 1906 to 1944, designing the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

Fehmer & Page - Carl Fehmer and Samuel F. Page worked as partners from 1889 to 1908. Fehmer was born and educated in Germany before coming to the United States in about 1870. In addition to the building at 90-100 Chauncy Street, the firm was responsible for the design of 31-33 State Street and 179-193 South Street. Fehmer is also noted for having designed the Ames Mansion in the Back Bay (now a Boston Landmark).

Theodore Minot Clark (1845-1909) was a Harvard graduate, receiving his architectural training in the office of H.H. Richardson. Active only for a short time, he closed his office in 1880 to become Professor of Architecture at MIT, remaining so for eight years. At the end of this period, he apparently designed the building under discussion. Better remembered as the editor of American Architect and Building News he held this position from 1888 until his death. An active member of the BSA and AIA, he also wrote a number of books on architecture.

William Ralph Emerson (1833-1917) "has long been recognized as one of a group of Boston architects whose work, especially domestic design, was important in the development of late 19th century American Architecture." (c. Zaitsevsky, "The Architecture of William Ralph Emerson," 1969). Emerson did not attend college, but went to work directly for Jonathan Preston, becoming his partner from 1857-1861. He joined in partnership with Carl Fehmer from 1864-1873, the Beebe-Weld Building resulting from this collaboration. From 1874-1909, Emerson had his own practice. Primarily a domestic architect, he was one of the first architects to become interested in the American Colonial style, and many consider him to be the inventor of the "shingle" style. 121-127 Kingston Street is a rare example of Emerson's downtown Boston mercantile designs; several of his townhouse designs are located in the Back Bay.

Kendall, Taylor & Stevens - Henry H. Kendall, Edward F. Stevens and Bertrand E. Taylor worked in association with one another from 1898 to 1907. Both Kendall and Taylor were graduates of M.I.T. Kendall continued his training in the office of William G. Preston and served as Assistant to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in Washington from 1879 to 1889. Kendall returned to Boston and worked in partnership with Edward F. Stevens for a time. Bertrand Taylor worked in the office of Ober & Rand and eventually became a junior partner. In the late 1890s the firms of Kendall & Stevens and Rand & Taylor joined, eventually becoming Kendall, Taylor & Stevens. They designed three buildings in the Central Business District, 80-86 Kingston Street, 449-451 Washington Street, and 190-192 High Street.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Textile District,
Boston, Massachusetts

Charles E. Park - Park worked as an independent architect in Boston from 1893 to 1898 and again from 1902 to 1904. Within the Central Business District, he completed the buildings at 11-13 Edinboro Street and 88 Broad Street.

George W. Pope - Little is known about George Pope except that he designed a number of commercial buildings in the late nineteenth century. He also designed three houses on Commonwealth Avenue and the Union Congregational Church in West Newton. Pope was responsible for four buildings in the Central Business District, including 85-89 Essex Street, 22-32 Lincoln Street, 11-17 East Street, and 115-117 Pearl Street.

Clinton J. Warren - Warren practiced architecture independently from 1902 to 1923. Within the Central Business District, he designed the buildings at 115-117 Chauncy Street, 52-56 Chauncy Street, 177-195 Devonshire Street, and 144-148 State Street.

Winslow & Wetherell/Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow - Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) studied architecture in the office of Nathaniel Bradlee, later completing his studies in Paris. After returning to Boston, he became a junior partner in Bradlee's office. George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) was a student at M.I.T. and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1883 he became a partner of the firm of Bradlee & Winslow. Winslow & Wetherell succeeded Bradlee's practice in 1888, remaining in partnership until 1889. Together, they designed numerous buildings in the Central Business District, as follows:

88-100 Kingston Street	100-106 Bedford Street
104-122 Kingston Street	112-118 Canal Street
129 Tremont Street	147 Tremont Street
371-379 Washington Street	106-112 Beach Street
134-136, 138-144 Lincoln Street	146-154 Lincoln Street
79-99 South Street	

Henry Forbes Bigelow was born in Clinton, Massachusetts and studied architecture at M.I.T., later continuing his education in Europe. In 1899 he joined the firm of Winslow & Witherell. Winslow, Witherell & Bigelow designed the building at 62-72 Essex Street.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Textile District,
Boston, Massachusetts

Archaeological Significance

Waterfront archaeology is relatively better developed in Europe than in the United States, and has made significant contributions to our understanding of waterfront development in the major seaports of Western Europe (Hobley and others, 1979). In Boston, waterfront sites have been discovered but not reported on to the extent that this potential has been fully realized. The Essex Street wharf site could address questions concerning the variation in wharf construction in different Boston districts, specialized adaptations in wharf design and construction between 1640 and 1800, and the process of "wharfing out" in the colonial period.

(end)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Textile District
Boston, Massachusetts

UTM Coordinates

E.	19	330800	4690330
F.	19	330790	4690390
G.	19	330680	4690370
H.	19	330690	4690280
I.	19	330740	4690250
J.	19	330740	4690160

The Textile District, Boston, MA

Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Street Name	Street Address	Architect	Date	Style	Type	Status
1		Textile Building	Chauncy Street	89-99	George W. Harvey	1917	Classical Revival	B	C
2		Frost Building	Chauncy Street	105-111	J. Merrill Brown	1902	Romanesque Revival	B	C
3		Wendell Phillips Office Building	Chauncy Street	115-117	Clinton J. Warren	1921	Classical Revival	B	C
4		Wentworth Building	Chauncy Street	90-100	Fehmer & Page	1893	Classical Revival	B	C
10			Edinboro Street	11-13	Charles C. Park	1900	Astylistic	B	C
11			Edinboro Street	15	W.E. Clarke (attributed)	ca.1912	Astylistic	B	C
12			Edinboro Street	17-19	W.E. Clarke	1912	Astylistic	B	C
13			Edinboro Street	21-23	Benjamin Fox	1901	Astylistic	B	C
5			Essex Street	62-72	Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow	1899	Classical/Gothic Revival	B	C
5			Essex Street	76-78 - /	Blackall, Clapp & Whittimore	1922	International	B	C
7			Essex Street	73-79	Allen & Collens	1907	Classical Revival	B	C
8		Pelham Building	Essex Street	81-83	Stephen Codman	1900	Classical/Gothic Revival	B	C
9		Edinboro Building (Destroyed by Fire October, 1989)	Essex Street	85-91	George W. Pope	1890	Classical Revival	V	NC
14		Kingston Building	Essex Street	105-107	Frederick Pope	1888	Classical Revival	B	C
17			Kingston Street	60-86	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	1899	Classical Revival	B	C

16		Kingston Street	88-100	Winslow & Wetherell	1893	Renaissance Revival	B	C
15	Auchmuty Building	Kingston Street	104-122 ²	Winslow & Wetherell	1889	Romanesque Revival	B	C
14a		Kingston Street	121-127	William Ralph Emerson	1889	Renaissance Revival	B	C
14b		Kingston Street	129-131	Theodore Minot Clark	1889	Romanesque Revival	B	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Textile District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/16/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/30/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/15/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/30/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001757

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/29/90 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____

The Hub
FORMAL WEAR COMPANY
5th FLOOR

DAVID BANASI
SON in

DAVID BANASI
SON in
FASHION ACCESSORI

The Hub
FORMAL WEAR COMPANY
5th FLOOR

ing est. 1906

Alpert gallery/framing est. 1906

DO NOT ENTER

DO NOT ENTER



Wentworth Building
90-100 Chauncy Street
Textile District
Boston, MA

Photographer: Christine S Beard
Photo Date: May 1989
Neg. Location: Christine S. Beard Associates

View: Looking southeast at facade
(northwest elevation)

Photo: 1 of 7



DON'T
WALK

NO LEFT
TURN

99 CHAUNCEY

Coca-Cola

Wendell Phillips Office Building (left) / Frost Building (center)
115-117 Chauncy Street / 105-111 Chauncy Street
Textile District
Boston, MA

Photographer: Christine S. Beard
Photo Date: May, 1989
Neg. Location: Christine S. Beard Associates

View: Looking southwest at facades
(southeast elevations)

Photo: 2 of 7



62-72 (left) & 76-78 (right) Essex Street

72-79, 81-83, 85-91 & 105-107 Essex Street

Textile District

Boston, MA

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

Photo Date: May, 1989

Neg. Location: Christine S. Beard Associates

View: Looking east on Essex Street at
facades (south elevations)

Photo: 3 of 7



yr
co.
OCKS

W
WA

DODGE

55554

Crighit to left after building with fire escape)
11-13, 15, 17-19, & 21-23 Edinboro Street
Textile District
Boston, MA

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

Photo Date: May, 1989

Neg. Location: Christine S. Beard Associates

View: Looking south on Edinboro Street at
facades (east elevations)

Photo: 5 of 7

FORD ST. ME...
LINCOLN CT E...



NOT
ENTER

80-86 (left) and 88-100 (right) Kingston Street
Textile District
Boston, MA

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

Photo Date: May, 1989

Neg. Location: Christine S. Beard Associates

View: Looking northeast at facades
(west elevations)

Photo: 6 of 7



DINTY DOT HOSIERY DAINTY

DISTRIBUTORS
OF
HANES
PRINTABLES
T-SHIRTS
SWEATSHIRTS

P

STOP

8411

104-122 Kingston Street
Auchmuty Building
Textile District
Boston, MA

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

Photo Date: May, 1989

Neg. Location: Christine S. Beard Associates

View: Looking south east at north and
west elevations

Photo: 7 of 7

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Textile District

County, State

Suffolk County,
Massachusetts

Reference Number

90001757

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #4)

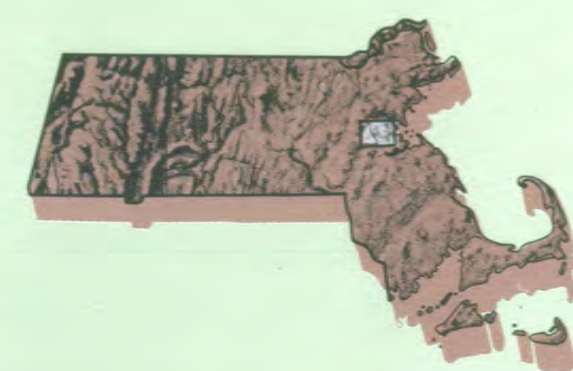
USGS Map

BOSTON SOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Boston South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies.

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987. Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970.

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1962) and 13272 (1963). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State Reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER DEPTH CLUES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS.

DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE. SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER. THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS.

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5616
3	9.8424
4	13.1232
5	16.4040
6	19.6848
7	22.9656
8	26.2464
9	29.5272
10	32.8080

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 100 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map	Diagram is approximate
284 METERS	1° 25'
25 METERS	1° 25'

ADJOINING MAPS	1	2	3
1	Maynard		
2	Boston North		
3	Hull		
4	Frammingham		
5	Bedford		
6	Needham		
7	New Bedford		
8	Weymouth		

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	—
Secondary highway, hard surface	—
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	—
Unimproved road, trail	—
Route marker: Interstate, U. S.; State	—
Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	—
Bridge: drawbridge	—
Footbridge: overpass, underpass	—
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	—
House; barn; church; school; large structure	—
Boundary: National, with monument	—
State	—
County, parish	—
Civil township, precinct, district	—
Incorporated city, village, town	—
National or State reservation; small park	—
Land grant with monument; found section corner	—
U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section	—
Range, township, section line; location approximate	—
Fence or field line	—
Power transmission line, located tower	—
Dam; dam with lock	—
Cemetery; grave	—
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	—
Windmill; water well; spring	—
Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave	—
Control: horizontal control; vertical control; spot elevation	—
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	—
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	—
Soundings: depth curve	—
Personal lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	—
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	—
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	—
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	—
Scrub; mangrove	—
Orchard; vineyard	—

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



Textile District
 A 19 330810 469110
 B 19 330810 469120
 C 19 330710 469130
 D 19 330710 469140
 E 19 330710 469150
 F 19 330710 469160
 G 19 330610 469170
 H 19 330610 469180
 I 19 330610 469190
 J 19 330610 469200

Textile District
 Boston, MA
 U.S.G.S. Map
 Scale: 1:25000

SCALE 1:25 000

BOSTON SOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS 42071-C1-TM-025

SOUTH WORTH CO. U.S.A.
25% COTTON FIBER

CFV
RECEIVED BF-

SEP 10 1990

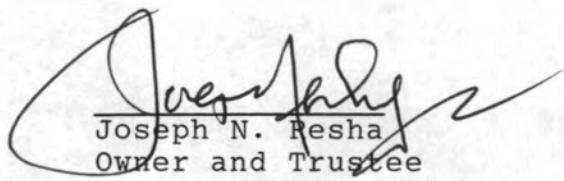
September 5, 1990

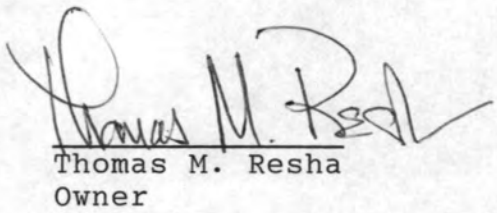
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Mr. James Bradley, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

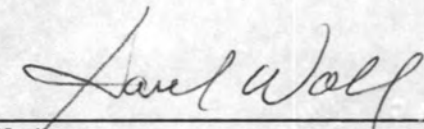
Dear Mr. Bradley,

Being the majority of owners of the property located at
104-22 Kingston Street/Essex Textile District, Boston,
Massachusetts, We, Joseph N. Resha and Thomas M. Resha
hereby decline to be listed in the National Register
of Historical Places.


Joseph N. Resha
Owner and Trustee


Thomas M. Resha
Owner

Sworn to and subscribed
before me, this 6th
day of September, 1990


Notary 3-23-95

FOUR STAR BOND

RECEIVED ✓
BF

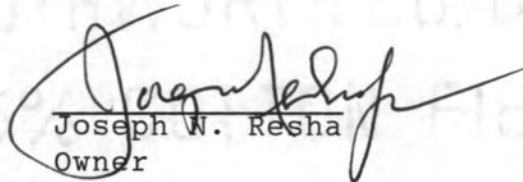
SEP 10 1990

September 5, 1990 MASS. HIST. COMM.

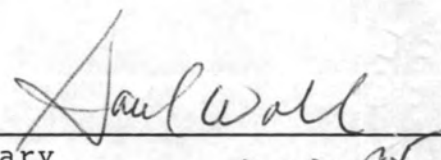
Mr. James Bradley, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Mr. Bradley,

Being the owner of the property located at 80-84 Kingston
Street, Boston, Massachusetts, I, Joseph N. Resha hereby
decline to be listed in the National Register of Historical
Places.


Joseph W. Resha
Owner

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 6th
day of September, 1990


Notary 3-23-95

RECEIVED

SEP 11 1990

MASS. HIST. COMM.

The Druker Company, Suite 1000, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2585

September 10, 1990

Ms. Elfa Fitzgerald
Acting Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02106

Re: Proposed Essex Textile District
Boston, MA


Dear Ms. Talmage:

The undersigned is the owner or partial owner of private property located at 105-107 Essex Street, Boston, Massachusetts, which has been proposed for listing as part of a proposed Essex Textile District, Boston, Massachusetts.

We hereby notify you that we object to the listing of this property on and to the creation of such district in the National Register of Historic Places.

A copy of this Notice of Objection is being transmitted by certified mail to the Keeper of National Historical Places, Washington, D.C.

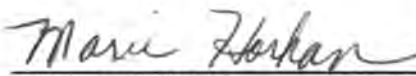
Very truly yours,


Ronald M. Druker

cc: Keeper of National Historical Places

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUFFOLK COUNTY

On this 10th day of September, 1990, before me personally appeared the above-named Ronald M. Druker, the owner of partial owner of the property located at 105-107 Essex Street, Boston, MA, who, being by me duly sworn, acknowledged said instrument to be his free act and deed in his capacity as aforesaid.


Notary Public
My commission expires: Sept 14, 1992

RECEIVED

BF

SEP 11 1990

MASS. HIST. COMM.

The Druker Company, Suite 1000, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2585

September 10, 1990

Ms. Elfa Fitzgerald, Acting Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02106

Re: Proposed Essex Textile District
Boston, MA

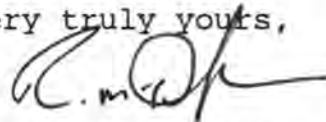
Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

I, in my capacity as Trustee, am the owner of properties with street addresses of 105-107 Essex Street, 121-127 Kingston Street and 129-131 Kingston Street in Boston. These properties have been proposed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for inclusion in the proposed Essex Textile District which is to be considered by the Commission at its meeting scheduled for September 12 in Sturbridge.

On behalf of the properties which I represent, I am delivering to the Commission herewith our notice of objection to the creation of this District. We strongly believe that these properties do not meet the criteria for eligibility applicable to creation of a historical district under the National Register or State Register and that inclusion of these properties in a historical district would have a detrimental effect on the ability of property owners to engage in creative rehabilitation of the area.

I believe that a majority of property owners in the area share my concern. We urge the Commission to seriously consider our objections to creation of this District and to withhold its approval.

Very truly yours,



Ronald M. Druker

RMD/deb

cc: Stephen Coyle, Executive Director
Boston Redevelopment Authority

Hand Delivered

Telephone: (617) 357-5700 Telefax: (617) 357-6494 Telex: 910-250-4606

RECEIVED

SEP 11 1990

A.W.PERRY, INC.
Established 1884

MASS. HIST. COMM.

September 11, 1990

Ms. Elsa N. Fitzgerald, Acting Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02106

Re: Proposed Essex Textile District, Boston, MA

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

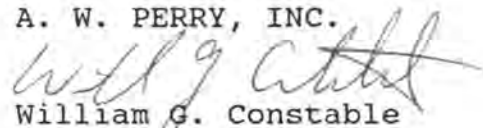
The undersigned is the owner of private property located at 90-100 Chauncy Street and 76-78 Essex Street, Boston, Massachusetts, which has been proposed for listing as part of a proposed Essex Textile District, Boston, Massachusetts.

We hereby notify you that we object to the listing of this property on and to the creation of such district in the National Register of Historic Places.

A copy of this Notice of Objection is being transmitted by certified mail to the Keeper of National Historical Places, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,

A. W. PERRY, INC.

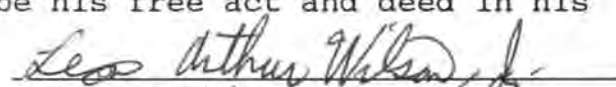

William G. Constable
Vice President

cc: Keeper of National Historical Places

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SUFFOLK COUNTY

On this 11th day of September, 1990, before me personally appeared the above-named Vice President of A. W. Perry, Inc., the owner of the property located at 90-100 Chauncy Street and 76-78 Essex Street, Boston, MA, who, being by me duly sworn, acknowledged said instrument to be his free act and deed in his capacity as aforesaid.


Notary Public

My Commission Expires 3/2/95

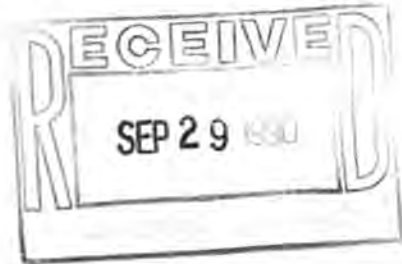
STATEMENT OF OBJECTION

UNDER THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESENTATION ACT AND

36 CFR PART 60

TO: State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

National Park Service
National Register Office



The undersigned, Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture, hereby certifies that by virtue of a Purchase and Sale Agreement dated June 27, 1990, with Joseph N. Resha to purchase the property at 80-86 Kingston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture has an interest in said property which is located within the boundaries of the proposed Textile District, Boston, Massachusetts. The said Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR part 60, hereby objects to the listing of the said Textile District in the National Register of Historic Places.

KINGSTON-BEDFORD JOINT VENTURE

BY: Robert L. Green

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. September 13, 1990

The personally appeared the above-named Robert L. Green of the Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, before me.

Kathryn Berce

Notary Public

My Commission expires: June 18, 1993

BF

RECEIVED

SEP 26 1990

MASS. HIST. COMM.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTION
UNDER THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESENTATION ACT AND

36 CFR PART 60

TO: State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

National Park Service
National Register Office

The undersigned, Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture, hereby certifies that by virtue of a Purchase and Sale Agreement dated June 27, 1990, with Joseph N. Resha to purchase the property at 80-86 Kingston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture has an interest in said property which is located within the boundaries of the proposed Textile District, Boston, Massachusetts. The said Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR part 60, hereby objects to the listing of the said Textile District in the National Register of Historic Places.

KINGSTON-BEDFORD JOINT VENTURE

BY: Robert L. Green

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. September 13, 1990

The personally appeared the above-named Robert L. Green of the Kingston-Bedford Joint Venture and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, before me.

Nathryne Bacal

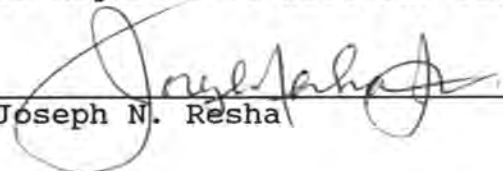
Notary Public
My Commission expires: June 18, 1993

STATEMENT OF OBJECTION
UNDER THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT AND
36 CFR PART 60

TO: State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historic Commission

National Park Service
National Register Office

The undersigned, Joseph N. Resha, hereby certifies that he is the sole owner of the property located at 80-86 Kingston Street, Boston, Massachusetts which is located within the boundaries of the proposed Textile District, Boston, Massachusetts. The said Joseph N. Resha, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 60, hereby objects to the listing of the said Textile District in the National Register of Historic Places.

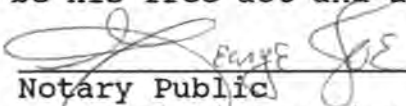


Joseph N. Resha

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. Sept 24, 1990

Then personally appeared the above-named Joseph N. Resha and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, before me.



Notary Public
My Commission expires: 9/2/1994

