

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 28 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Walnut Avenue Congregational Church
other names/site number Eliot United Church of Christ/Eliot Congregational Church (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 56 Dale Street, corner 118-120 Walnut Street not for publication
city or town Boston (Roxbury) vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 25 zip code 02119

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough 12/22/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick W. Andrus

2/9/94

Name of Property

County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility - Church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility - Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Roxbury Puddingstone

walls STONE: Roxbury Puddingstone

STUCCO

roof SLATE

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eliot Congregational Church
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION

Eliot Congregational Church is a High Victorian Gothic religious structure, prominently sited at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Dale Street in the Washington Park section of Roxbury. The church is set on a sloping lot, atop a small hill which rises up from Dale Street. The area's topography is characterized by rolling hills and drumlins.

The church faces northwest on a trapezoidal shaped lot, which measures approximately 32,121 square feet. A grassy lawn separates the church from the sidewalk along the Walnut Avenue facade and a multi-family house to the south. The Dale Street elevation, on the northwest side of the lot, directly abuts the sidewalk. A blacktopped parking lot (D) covers the northeast corner of the lot. The parking lot covers the site of a Victorian period house which was demolished at some point after 1915. There are no outbuildings. A decorative cast iron fence surrounds the property.

The neighborhood is densely developed with freestanding one, two and three family frame houses on small lots. To the west of the church, across Walnut Avenue, is the Lewis Junior High School, a brick institutional building. One block to the west is Malcolm X Park (formerly Washington Park).

Eliot Church is L-shape in plan and constructed of Roxbury puddingstone with sandstone trim. The building was constructed in three stages: in 1873, the original chapel (A) was completed; in 1889, a second chapel (B) was added at a right angle to the original chapel; finally, a two story rear addition (C) was constructed between 1899 and 1915.

The original chapel (A), constructed in 1873, is one full story with a full story gable roof. The gable end faces Walnut Avenue. The roof of the chapel retains its original polychromatic slate tile roof. The dark grey and putty-colored slate tiles are arranged in a geometric striped pattern. Midway up the roof is a row of seven triangular dormer windows. The middle five dormers are double dormers, the outside dormers are single windows.

There is a small bell-cote at the crest of the roof, flush with the facade wall. The gable end facing Walnut Avenue features three pointed arch windows. Slender stone buttresses are placed on either side of the three windows. A small pointed arch window is inset near the top of the gable end.

An entrance is housed in a small gable roof addition on the south west corner of the original chapel. A wooden door, painted red, echoes the pointed arch window openings. The arched windows and doors and door hardware throughout the 1873 section are original. The windows in this section retain their original stained glass. Stone buttressing is used extensively around the structure and is integrated into the overall design.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Eliot Congregational Church
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 2

A second chapel (B), completed in 1889, is also constructed of Roxbury Puddingstone. The structure is two stories tall with the exception of a three story bell tower near the northwest corner. The gable roof is clad in black slate tile.

The Walnut Avenue elevation of the second chapel is set back from the gable end of the 1873 chapel and the bell tower. The facade is asymmetrical and is characterized by stone buttressing and narrow rectangular windows. A prominent gothic arched, triple window with stained glass is set into a pedimented gable. Two smaller pedimented gables with gothic arched windows are adjacent to the larger gable.

The three story crenelated bell tower with a conical roof dominates the northwest corner of the church. The body of the tower features two story stone buttresses at the corners and narrow gothic arch windows with diamond pane sash. Louvered, double gothic arch openings dominate the third story level of the tower. The top of the tower is crenelated and features a conical spire at the northwest corner and a pyramidal roof with a metal cap.

The Dale Street elevation is characterized by three pedimented gables. The center gable features a triple round arch windows, while the outer gables each feature a single window. The first story of the Dale Street elevation is punctuated by ten narrow gothic arched windows and four stone buttresses.

The rear elevation, facing the parking lot on Dale Street, has fenestration patterns similar to those on other facades, but it has been altered to some extent by stucco infill.

A two story rear addition (C), clad in yellow brick and capped with a hipped slate roof, stands adjacent to the 1873 chapel and at a right angle to the 1889 chapel. The side elevation, visible from the parking lot, is punctuated by several replacement windows, assymmetrically placed in the facade. The addition was constructed between 1899 and 1915 and currently houses meeting rooms and a kitchen.

The interior plan is comprised of a variety of spaces. The original chapel, used as worship space, opens into the main hallway of the parish house which in turn, opens onto the newer wing, the parish offices and a variety of meeting spaces on the ground level, basement and second floor.

The interior of the 1873 chapel houses the potter memorial window. The stained glass window has a triple lancet design and occupies an area over 115 square feet. It was designed by Frederic Wilson, produced by the studios of Louis Tiffany and installed in 1905 when the original chapel space was utilized as an auxiliary worship space. The theme is Biblical and is attributed to the Gospel of Luke, "the Boy Christ in the Temple." The central lancet depicts the child preaching in the temple, approached from behind by his mother. The flanking panels contain the figures of the astonished elders.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Eliot Congregational Church
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 3

The circular window in the chancel of the 1873 chapel was installed around 1931. It was most likely part of the scheme to renovate the chapel for use as the congregation's main worship space, after the 1889 sanctuary was destroyed by fire. This window was designed by Charles J. Connic of Boston and represents a radical departure from the lush figural and pictorial approach of the Tiffany windows. The glass is translucent rather than opalescent, creating an effect more responsive to natural light conditions. The subject of the Evangelists is presented in a medallion format.

The dormers in the 1873 chapel are lit by sixteen paired trefoil windows. These are typical examples of early Gothic revival glass and are original to their location. From the exterior, these small windows are enclosed behind larger plate glass dormers on the steep roof.

Immanuel Hall, on the second floor of the parish house, contains a double lancet window originally produced by Tiffany studios for Immanuel Church in Roxbury. The window was moved to its present location in 1907 when the congregations merged.

The window openings of the 1889 section of the building, which was gutted by the 1929 fire, have been either infilled with masonry or retrofitted with clear glass.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, it is possible that sites are present. One prehistoric site is located in the general area (within one mile). In general, however, the potential for significant prehistoric survivals is low because the church structure covers most of the lot and the locational characteristics of the area are not particularly favorable for prehistoric sites.

A potential also exists for the recovery of historic archaeological remains on the property. The area around the Eliot Congregational Church was originally covered by large multi-acre estates. At the time of the construction of the church, the large estates were being subdivided, and the development of single family homes was occurring at a rapid pace. Structural remains from outbuildings may survive from these estates, however, none have been identified to date.

Any remains present in the area of the church were likely impacted or destroyed by church construction structural remains and related occupational features may survive under the church parking lot from a 2 1/2 story Victorian period house at 56 Dale Street demolished in ca. 1915.

(end)

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1873-1943

Significant Dates

1873

1889

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Beal, J. Williams

Giddings, L.E.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Boston Landmarks Commission

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 32,121 Square Feet

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 328440 4687130
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing
4 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol H. Chirico, Boston Landmarks Commission with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December, 1993

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Eliot Congregational Church

street & number 56 Dale Street telephone (617) 445-7525

city or town Roxbury state MA zip code 02119

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Eliot Congregational Church
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Eliot Congregational Church possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Church is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction and represents the work of a master architect, thus meeting criterion A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The period of significance extends from 1873 to 1943.

In the 18th century, the area around the Eliot Congregational Church consisted mostly of fertile farmland and rocky uplands. Farms in Roxbury supplied the city of Boston with cattle and produce during this period. For nearly half a century after the Revolutionary War, Roxbury remained a suburban village. During the first half of the 19th century, Roxbury was an important center for tanneries, ropewalks and breweries. Its craftsmen were also known for the manufacture of leather shoes, hats and gloves.

Beginning in the 1840s, the character of the area south of the present Dudley Square began to grow more residential. The hilly terrain was incompatible with industrial uses but was highly conducive to the construction of summer homes and stately mansions. Roxbury was incorporated as a city in 1848, and then annexed to the city of Boston in 1868. By the late 19th century, Roxbury was almost completely built up with masonry rowhouses and wood frame single and multi-family dwellings. The incorporation of a trolley line from Boston to this area in the late 1880s created a convenient transportation link for Roxbury residents to the downtown.

The story of the Eliot Congregational Church begins with the First Church Roxbury in John Eliot Square and encompasses the history of three congregational parishes in Roxbury. The original Eliot Congregational church was founded in 1834 during a period of increased residential development in Roxbury. It was located on Kenilworth Street near Eliot Square in the Highlands section of Roxbury. The church was established by Orthodox Congregationalists who broke away from the First Church Roxbury after it became Unitarian. The name of the church honors John Eliot, a 17th century minister from the First Church Roxbury known as the "Apostle to the Indians."

The Eliot Congregational Church on Kenilworth Street was built in 1835 and stood until 1953 when it was destroyed by fire. The congregation flourished and in 1857, several of its members were dismissed to establish the Vine Street Congregational Church to accommodate a rapidly increasing suburban population. In 1876, the Vine Street Church moved to a new building on Moreland Street and was renamed the Immanuel Congregational Church.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Eliot Congregational Church
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 2

As the suburban population of Roxbury continued to grow, a third church, the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church, was established in December 1870. In the 1870s, this section of Roxbury was a flourishing upper-middle class neighborhood, providing a solid base for the financially established congregation. A chapel for the Walnut Avenue Church (A) was constructed on the corner of Walnut and Dale Streets in 1873. The cost of the chapel was \$11,626.66 for the land and \$42,418.11 for the building and furnishings. The architect is unknown. This structure is currently used as the sanctuary for the Eliot Church.

Most of the original members of the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church came from the Eliot Church, while others came from the Vine Street Church. After a period of rapid growth, the Walnut Avenue Church constructed a new chapel (B) in 1889, located adjacent to the original chapel and facing Walnut Avenue. The new chapel was designed by architect, J. Williams Beal and built by L. E. Giddings of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. As the population of the neighborhood continued to change, the Immanuel Congregation joined with the Walnut Avenue Church to form the Immanuel-Walnut Congregational Church in 1907.

After World War I, the congregation of Immanuel-Walnut was decreasing, while the membership at Eliot Church was expanding rapidly. After a great deal of discussion, it was decided that the Immanuel-Walnut Church would merge with the Eliot Church and would establish its parish in the Walnut Avenue Church building. The newly formed congregation at Walnut Street was called Eliot Church.

On November 30, 1929, fire gutted the Sanctuary of the 1889 church, but the original 1873 chapel and the parish house were unharmed. This made it possible for the services to continue in the 1873 building. The rebuilding was complete by 1931, at which time the congregation decided that the original chapel was more suited, in capacity, to the decreased size of the congregation. The 1889 chapel was rebuilt as a gymnasium.

The architect of the 1889 Eliot Congregational Church, J. Williams Beal, was born in 1855 and studied architecture at MIT. After receiving his degree, he went to New York, where he worked in the offices of Richard Morris Hunt and McKim, Mead and White. He spent some time travelling and studying in Europe, and returned to Boston in 1888, when he formed a partnership with his two sons. Eliot Congregational Church was one of his earliest commissions, dating from approximately the same period as two other Roxbury works in the English vernacular style, the All Souls Unitarian Church and Harriswood Crescent. Beal designed a number of single family houses in Brookline, Roxbury, and Dorchester, as well as the Huntington Avenue Theatre and several public buildings in Plymouth County. At the time of his death in 1919, he was described by in an obituary as having a state-wide reputation as a prominent architect.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eliot Congregational Church
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8, 9, 10 Page 3, 1, 1

Archaeological Significance

Identification of historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide information on multi-acre estates which pre-dated church construction. Analysis of structural remains from the house and possible outbuildings and occupational related features in the parking lot area can also provide information on Victorian Period life in Boston. This information may indicate how Victorian period life in Roxbury compared with other areas of Boston or the northeast in general.

(end)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

City of Boston, Inspectional Services Department Permit.

Davis, Walter, E. "A story of Eliot Church" 1959.

Floyd, Hertisene. "A Portrait of Eliot Church"

Kasparian, Lance. "The Eliot Congregational Church, List of Windows" January, 19, 1989

Thompson, A.C., "Sketches, Historical and Biographical of the Eliot Church and Society" Boston: Pilgrim Press. 1900.

Whitehill, Walter Muir. Boston - A Topographical History. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 1959.

Withey, Henry. Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached city of Boston assessors map #18N-10E.

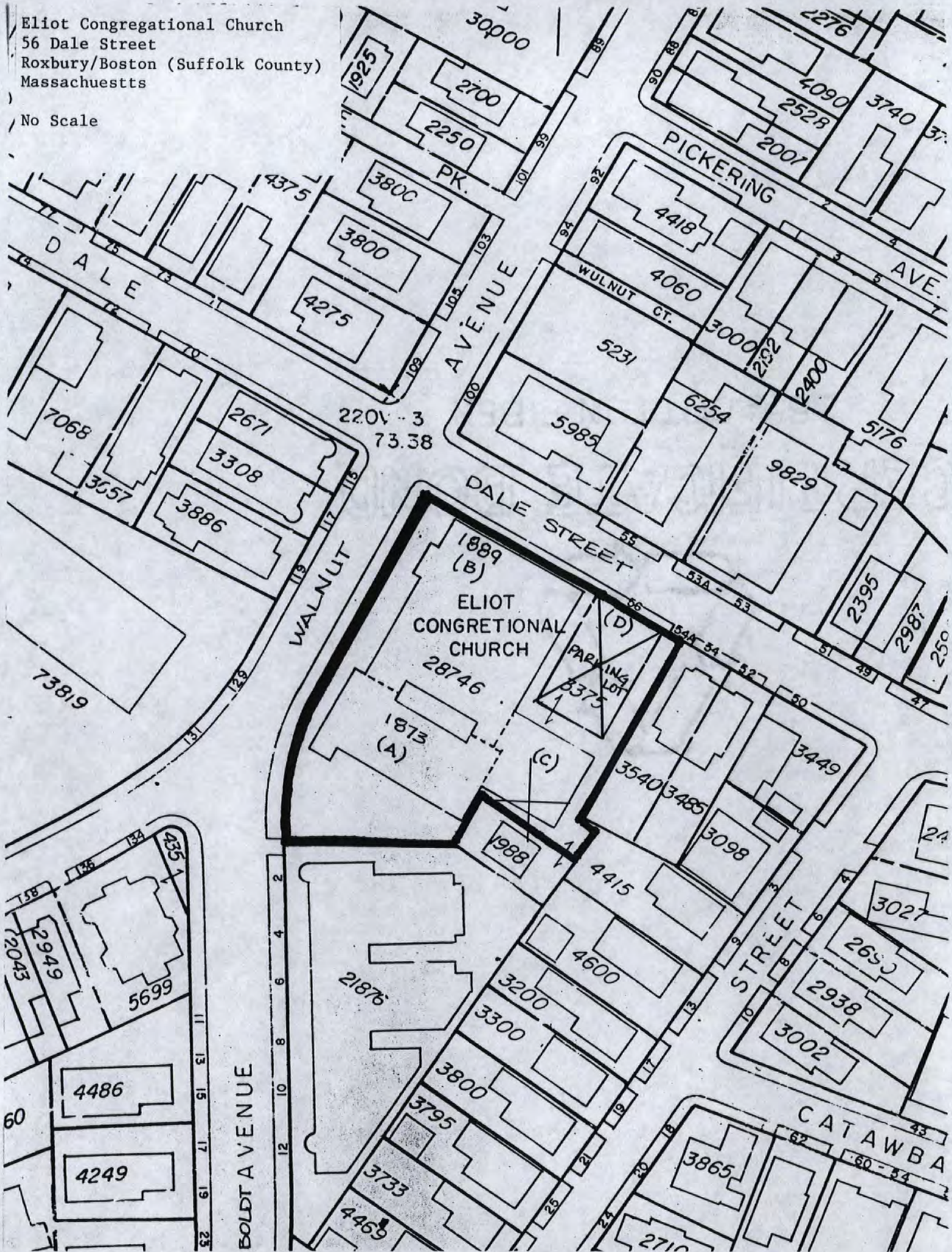
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include the land historically associated with Eliot Congregational Church, which conform to the dimensions set by the City of Boston Assessor's records for 56 Dale Street.

(end)

Eliot Congregational Church
56 Dale Street
Roxbury/Boston (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

No Scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93001587 Date Listed: 2/9/94

Eliot Congregational Church Suffolk MA
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name _____

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

for Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

2/18/94
Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination: =====

A technical correction is made to the nomination to reflect that the nominated acreage is less than one acre. The form is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Eliot Congregational Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 12/28/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/11/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/27/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/11/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93001587

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/9/94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

architecturally significant late 19th century Gothic Revival style church built in several stages. Construction of this imposing building is associated with a period of important residential growth in Roxbury.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C
REVIEWER Patrick Andrews
DISCIPLINE Historic
DATE 2/9/94

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N/see attached SLR Y/N
329

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

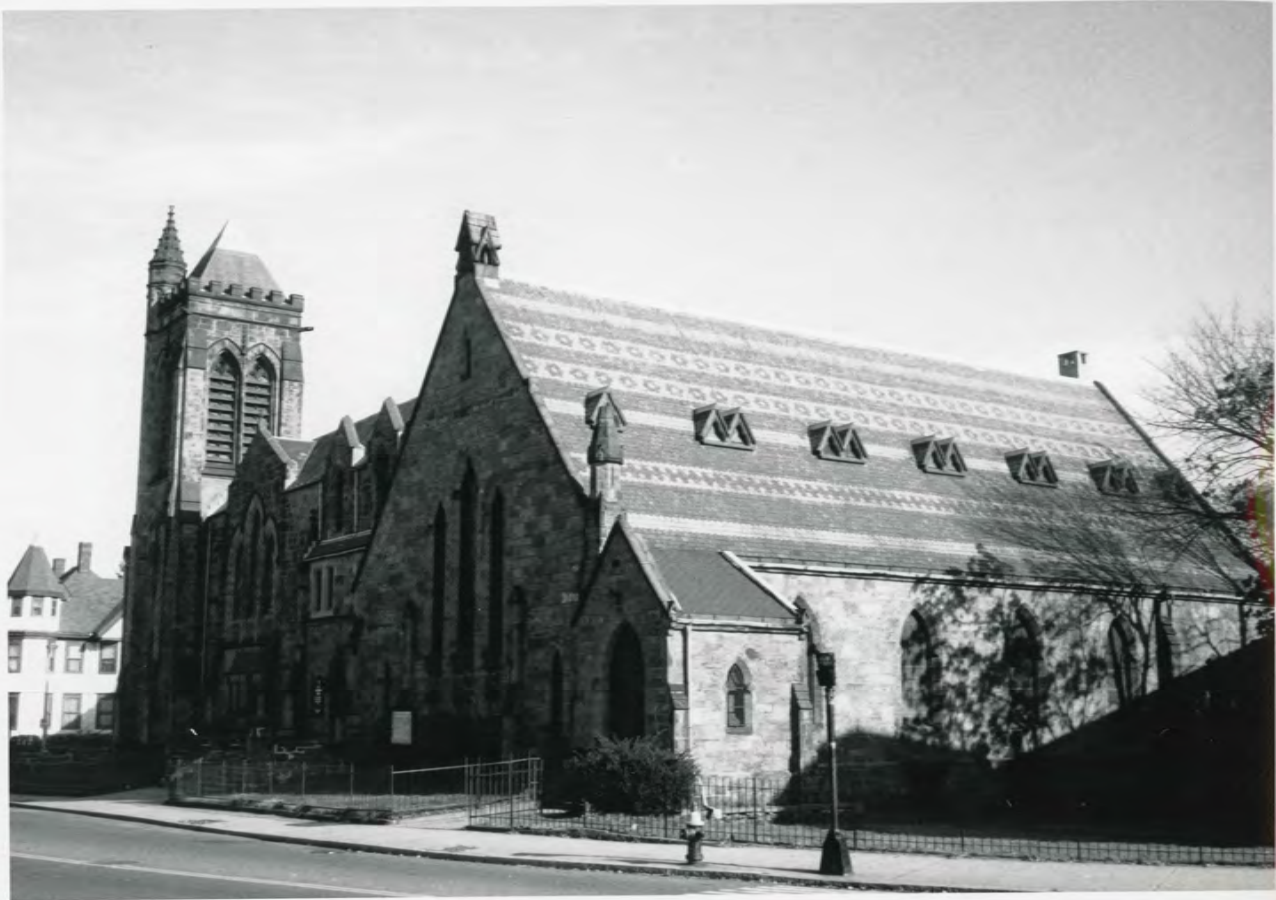
sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Eliot Congregational Church
Suffolk County, MA
Carol Chirco
12/92
view from south

PHOTO # 1 of 5



Eliot Congregational Church
Suffolk County, MA

Carol Chirico

12/92

view from west



Eliot Congregational Church
Suffolk County, MA

Carol Chirico

12/92

View from north



Eliot Congregational Church
56 Dale St / 118-20 Walnut Ave.
Suffolk County, MA

Photographer: Carol Chirico

12/93

Negative: Boston Landmarks Commission

View: Rear elevation of 1889 Chapel (B)
Looking West

PHOTO # 4 of 5



Eliot Congregational Church
56 Dale St / 118-120 Walnut Ave.
Suffolk County, MA

Photographer: Carol Chivico

12/93

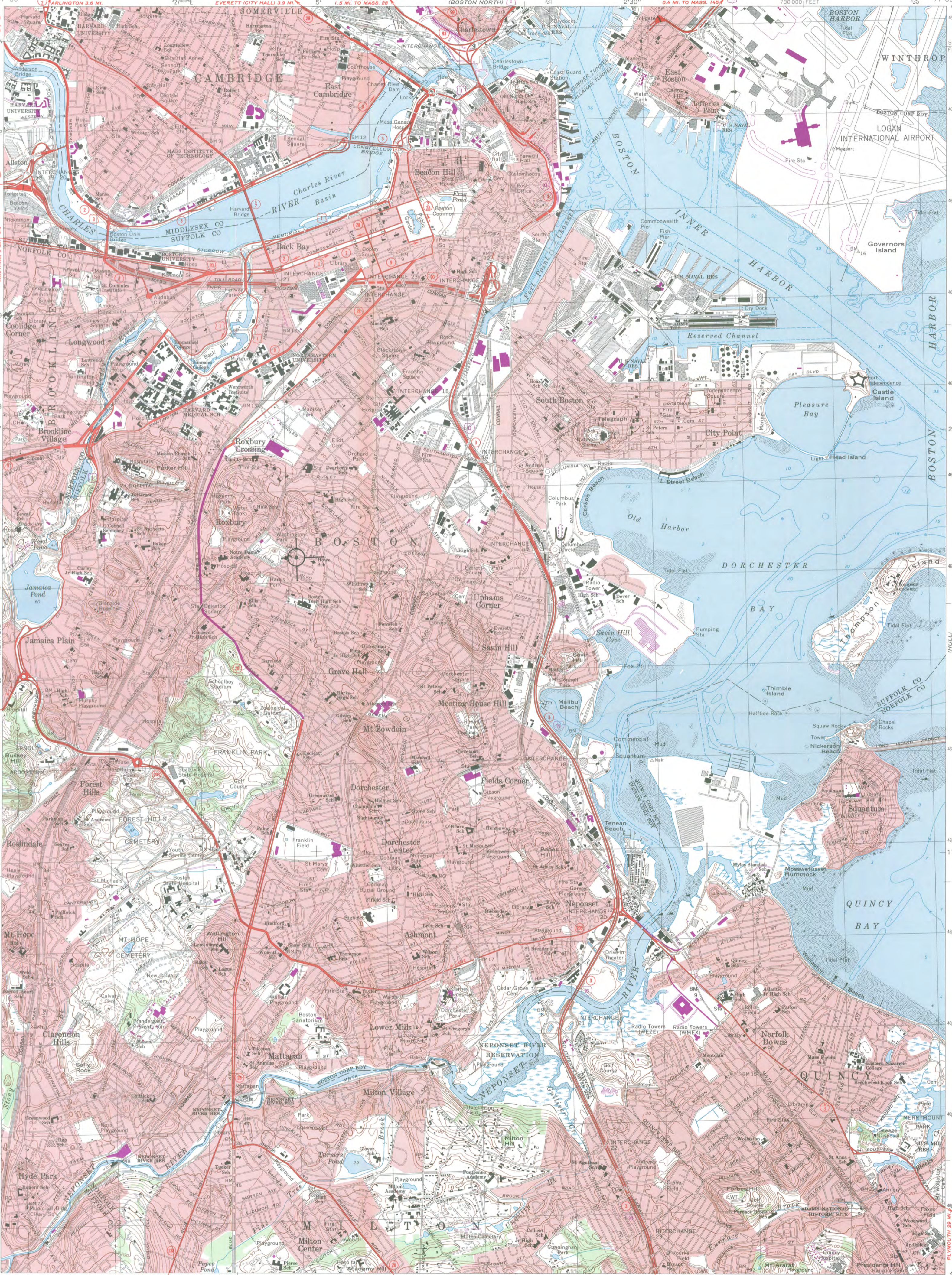
Negative: Boston Landmarks Comm.

View: Rear Addition facing parking lot
Looking south.

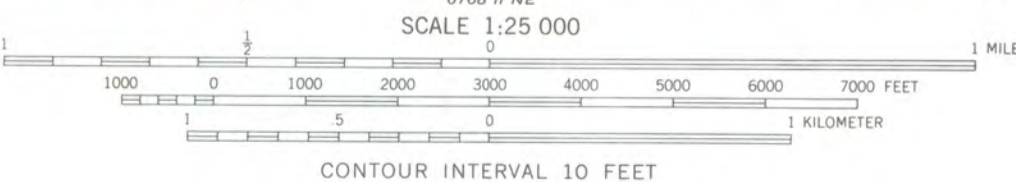
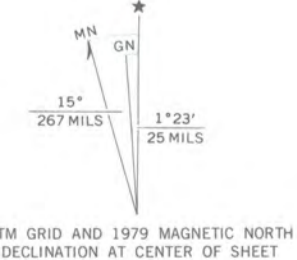
PHOTO# 5 of 5

ELIOT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
50 DALE STREET
ROXBURY / BOSTON
(SUFFOLK COUNTY) MASS
UTM REF.
19 328440 468730

Eliot Congregational Church
118-120 Walnut Street, Roxbury
Zone 19 75 Dale Street
3-28-100/46-87-280
Quad: South Boston



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimeter surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1 000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE ON MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ———
Secondary highway, hard surface ———
Light duty road, hard or improved surface ———
Unimproved road ———
Interstate Route ———
U. S. Route ———
State Route ———



There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 I SE—SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CITY OF BOSTON
TOPOGRAPHIC AND PLANIMETRIC SURVEY



ELIOT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
56 DALE STREET
ROXBURY / BOSTON (SUFFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS
1962

SHEET NO. 18N-10E

Prepared under the direction of the Boston Redevelopment Authority
Control by U.S.C. & G.S. and the Mass. Geodetic Survey
Mapped by Fairchild Aerial Surveys
Photography by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, April 1961
North American Datum 1927
Control and Property Lines by
New England Survey Service Inc.

Warning
This map does not meet national map accuracy
standards and can not be used for engineering
purposes.

SCALE 1:1200
0 100 200 300 400 500 FT.

500 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAINLAND ZONE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED



December 22, 1993

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

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DEC 28 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Eliot Congregational Church, 56 Dale Street, Roxbury / Boston
(Suffolk County), Massachusetts, 02119.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Because the city of Boston is a participant in the Certified Local Government program, the owner was notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and was afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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enclosure

cc: Eliot Congregational Church
Mayor Thomas Menino, City of Boston
Carol Chirico, Boston Landmarks Commission