

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Collins Building

other names/site number Bowdoin Hall, Mt. Bowdoin Hall, New Washington Auditorium, Silver Manor

2. Location

street & number 213-217 Washington Street n/a not for publication

city or town Boston (Dorchester) vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02121

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Betsy Friedberg National Register Director

4/14/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

State or 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 this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall

6/8/05

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Collins Building
Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

The Collins Building (213-217 Washington Street) in the Dorchester section of Boston, is located in the heart of the Mt. Bowdoin neighborhood at the northwest intersection of Washington and Norwell Streets. Land around the site is generally flat, except to the east of Washington Street where the terrain rises to form a small hill for which the neighborhood is named. Structures along Washington Street in this immediate area are a mixture of commercial and multi-family residential buildings. Most of the Washington Street buildings date to the first half of the 20th century. Norwell Street was developed in 1898-99 with roughly 40 brick bow-front row houses, about half of which remain today, including a group that abut the Collins Building to the southwest. Over the past year, new row houses have been constructed to fill in the gaps where the historic row houses had been torn down.

The Collins Building is a three-story brick structure designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is surmounted by a flat roof and has a rectangular plan with clipped corners flanking the façade (east elevation). At the base of both clipped corners is an entry to a commercial space (the building originally had two commercial spaces) (photos #1,3). Grouped at the center of the Washington Street façade are three additional entrances; a center entry for the upper floors flanked by secondary entrances to the commercial spaces. Although the doors themselves are missing from all entrances, the openings retain the original transoms and molded wood interior trim (photo #2).

Storefronts run along the first floor of the Washington and Norwell Street (south) elevations. While the storefronts are significantly altered, they retain their original fluted cast-iron columns, which were always prominent features and are a rare survivor in the neighborhood. Some remnants of the original wood-frame display windows remain visible on the interior of the building. On the exterior, storefronts have been covered with plywood and other siding material. At the two principal elevations (Washington and Norwell Streets), the two upper floors are faced with red/orange brick and have symmetrically placed window openings with limestone lintels and sills. Atop each lintel is a row of brick dentils. A limestone belt course runs along each floor at sill height. The roofline is defined by a pressed metal cornice with dentils, set on corbelled brick brackets (photo #4).

The west and north elevations are less highly articulated than the facades. These secondary elevations are constructed of red brick and have segmental arch window

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA**

openings with brick heads and stone sills. Over the entire building most window openings are currently blocked with plywood, obscuring the original 1/1 wood sash, many of which survive. A four-story brick stair tower projects from the northwest corner of the building, providing access from ground level through to the roof.

The historic character of the Collins Building is preserved on the interior, which retains a number of original features. The basement is an unfinished space with a packed dirt floor, exposed brick columns, and exposed brick and stone walls. Large brick piers are exposed throughout the basement. The first floor has undergone the most change. It was originally divided into two retail spaces but all partitions were removed at some point so that today it is one large space with only fragments of historic fabric. The second floor was originally divided into a number of offices, which opened off of the central corridor. By 1944 some of the office partitions had been removed to create a larger function room at the south end of the building. The third story is largely taken up by a large function hall, which was original to the building. The east end of the third floor serves secondary uses (stairs, a small stair lobby, closet, etc.). Remnants of the historic trim remain in various locations throughout the building.

(end)

Collins Building

Name of Property

Suffolk, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by 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

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #10239

- ☐ 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)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1898-1955

Significant Dates

1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Charles F. Collins

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

**United States Department of the Interior
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Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA**

The Collins Building possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is significant for its association with the development of the Mt. Bowdoin neighborhood and with the Jewish community that established itself in Dorchester in the early 20th century. For many years Jewish merchants and professionals operated their businesses at this location. The large third floor upper hall served the local community over the years as a function hall and meeting place. The building also attains significance as the only 19th century commercial structure constructed in the dominantly residential Mt. Bowdoin section of the city. While commercial centers had grown up further north near Columbia Road and to the south at Codman Square (NRDIS), the Mt. Bowdoin neighborhood is known for its impressive housing stock on the hill. The Collins Building is one of the few non-residential historic buildings in the neighborhood that remains intact. It is of local significance and meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Mt. Bowdoin is a small residential neighborhood, roughly bounded by Harvard St. to the south, Bowdoin St. to the east, Geneva Ave. to the north, and the Fairmount Branch commuter railroad lines to the west. Like many sections of Dorchester and adjoining Roxbury, the Mt. Bowdoin area remained fairly rural into the 19th century despite its proximity to downtown Boston. It was named for James Bowdoin, Revolutionary War patriot and Massachusetts governor in the late 1780s, who built a summer home on the southern slope of the hill, just southeast of where the Collins Building stands. In 1836 Bowdoin's estate, which encompassed the hill and other land on the east side of Washington Street, was subdivided into 90 house lots, an event that was to shape future development of the area as a commuter suburb. Development gradually spread outward from the hill in the 19th and early 20th centuries, spurred in part by the arrival of commuter rail service (New York & New England Railroad) in the 1860s.

Much of the construction was undertaken by speculative developers, who erected pairs of rows of similar house. The lot on which the Collins Building stands was part of a larger parcel owned by Charles F. Collins at the end of the 19th century. In 1898 Collins subdivided the land on either side of Kilton Street (now Norwell Street), between Washington Street and the railroad, into house lots (5-47 Norwell Street). His original intention was to erect three-story dwellings (single and multi-family) on all the lots but he decided instead to reserve the corner lot for a large mixed-use commercial building. In March of 1898 Collins filed for a permit with the Boston Building Department to erect two three-family brick dwellings at 213-215-217 Washington Street (the Collins Building location) but abandoned the permit and the following month was granted another for

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

the construction of the existing structure, which was to contain stores, offices, and a function hall.

Collins, a resident of 20 Tremlett Street, Dorchester, was a "prominent real estate dealer" and bachelor (Dorchester Beacon, 2/28/1920). He was also the architect for the buildings he developed. While Boston city directories do not list Collins as an architect, the Boston Public Library architectural files have reference to a house he designed for himself in 1896 at 2 Kilton Street. (It is not known if the house was ever built, but it appears not to have been.)

At the time the Collins Building was constructed, it was the only commercial building in the neighborhood. The only other structure that diverged from residential buildings was the Mt. Bowdoin Reading Room (ca. 1897), a branch of the Boston Public Library. This remains standing at the southeast corner of Washington and Eldon Streets. The Collins Building is typical of commercial buildings being constructed in urban centers at this time. It was not highly unusual to have a function hall in buildings of this type, particularly in town and neighborhood centers. Two examples of similar buildings are Palladio Hall and Hibernian Hall in Roxbury's Dudley Square area (both NRIND), which both had retail space on the first floor, offices on the second, and a function hall above. It was an era when social clubs were abundant and sponsored greater numbers of public events, requiring large interior spaces. Many of the social clubs in urban centers were associated with particular ethnic groups, which had immigrated to this country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and established organizations that catered to customs brought from Europe.

Despite its Irish name, the early 20th century tenants of the Collins Building are representative of the large number of Jewish families that resided nearby at this time. As was the case in many sections of Dorchester, Jewish families accounted for a significant portion of the local population and their culture dramatically influenced the character of Dorchester in the first half of the 20th century. The area roughly bounded by Franklin Park to the west, Franklin Field to the south, the Mt. Bowdoin Hill to the east, and Columbia Road to the north was one of the earliest Jewish enclaves to emerge in Dorchester, preceded only by the Grove Hall settlement in the vicinity of Blue Hill Ave. between Quincy and Warren Sts. Jewish settlement then took root in Mt. Bowdoin below Columbia Rd., between Blue Hill Ave. and Washington St., and Mattapan in the Blue Hill Ave. vicinity between Morton St. and Franklin Field. In 1900 there were approximately 100-200 Jewish families living in all of Dorchester and Upper Roxbury. Five years later the number of families in that same area grew to the point where there

(continued)

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Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

were roughly 4,000 Jews is residence, most in the Grove Hall neighborhood. By 1915 four of the five synagogues built in Boston neighborhoods were located in this area, and as of 1920 22% of the population of Dorchester and Upper Roxbury, about 44,000, was Jewish.

Blue Hill Ave. became a corridor of Jewish families stretching from Mattapan Square northward into the Highland Park section of Roxbury. A walk down Blue Hill Avenue was described by one writer as "a visit to a foreign country." (Russell, p. 23) It was common to encounter bearded men in long coats and yarmulkes and old women with shaitel wings wrapped in shawls, all speaking Yiddish as they swarmed the pushcarts and carts with Kosher signage and foreign wares. At its peak in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Jewish population figure for Dorchester and Upper Roxbury reached a high of about 77,000, half the Jewish population in the Boston area. At one time there were some 40 synagogues in Dorchester and Upper Roxbury, together with numerous Hebrew schools, Jewish day schools, a Hebrew High School and College, a Young Men's Hebrew Association (YMHA), community centers, and function halls.

By 1900 Mt. Bowdoin had become a well developed middle-class neighborhood, with many fine single and multi-family dwellings. In 1910 about 300 Jewish families were living in the district that extends between Mt. Bowdoin and Franklin Park. In some sections of this district the Jewish population was as high as 65%. Many of the earliest Jewish settlers in the neighborhood were members of the Beth El congregation, which met in a public hall on Washington Street near the railroad between 1908-1910. In 1910 the congregation, with a membership of about 60 families, began construction of a new synagogue on Fowler Street (two blocks west of the Collins Building). At the time, the *Jewish Advocate* reported, "the new synagogue, when erected, will be the first one in the Dorchester district." The Boston City Directory of 1930 attests to the large number of Jewish families that had moved to the Washington Street/Bowdoin Avenue vicinity, an area previously dominated by the Irish.

When completed in 1898, the Collins Building held two stores at the first floor, several offices at the second floor, and a large function hall occupying most of the third floor. This division of space and use remained unchanged into the mid-20th century. The third floor was known as Bowdoin Hall until about 1910 when the name was changed to Mt. Bowdoin Hall. By 1918 the building was owned by Jacob Sidman who operated a grocery store there. Aside from Sidman, the earliest known occupants of the building include the Mt. Bowdoin Auto Repairing Company, operated by Mathew Freedman and Joseph Brenner of Chelsea. The Anthony Press, Great A & P Tea Company (grocery),

(continued)

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Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA**

Samuel Sidman shoes, and tailor Rubin Cohen were all tenants in 1930. By 1932 the function hall was known as the New Washington Auditorium. Jacob Sidman owned the building as late as 1933. By 1942 the hall was known as Silver Manor and was operated by Charles Rubin, a caterer with the company Louis Rubin & Sons. Rubin Cohen remained a tenant, along with the Oakes Ticket Company (printers); two other spaces were listed as "vacant" in city directories. By 1944 the property had been acquired by John Rubin. In 1953 the title passed from Robert Kelley to Helen S. Swartz. Her husband, Henry D. Swartz, had the legal occupancy changed to allow for light manufacturing and the assembly of plastic covers for pillows, mattresses, etc. The third floor hall has remained a large open space since its construction and over the years has served as a meeting place and function hall for local organizations and residents. In the 1960s the building was owned by Hyman Karlsberg. The property was eventually taken by the City of Boston in 1980 for nonpayment of taxes.

The neighborhood has seen dramatic decline since the mid-20th century. Today much of the architecture suffers from neglect, vandalism, and vacancy. The Collins Building was passed on to the private sector as part of city efforts to encourage revitalization in the neighborhood in 1998. It is currently being rehabilitated using federal investment tax credits. It will have a mixed use, to include retail stores at the first floor and residential apartments above.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Collins Building
Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boston Inspectional Services Dept. - building permit records
Boston Public Library, Research Library - historical architectural drawings
Boston City Directories - various years
Bromley, George Washington. Atlas of the City of Boston - Dorchester,
v. 3 (1918, 1933)
Dorchester Beacon (Feb 28, 1920)
Evening Transcript (Feb 21, 1920)
Gamm, Gerald. Urban Exodus: Why the Jews Left Boston and the
Catholics Stayed (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999)
Jewish Advocate - various issues
Russell, Francis. "The Coming of the Jews," *Antioch Review*, 1952.
Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Boston, Massachusetts (1899)
Suffolk County Registry of Deeds
The Boston Advocate (Mar 27, 1906)
The Jewish World (Jan 13, 1935)

(end)

FOX RIVER BOND
257 COTTON

Collins Building
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 328800 4685020
Zone Easting Northing

2. 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 Christine Beard, consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2005

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name James Keefe, Trinity Terrace LP, Trinity Financial

street & number 40 Court Street #550 telephone 617-720-8400

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02108

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

**Collins Building
Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies the lot shown on Assessors Map 14019

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot that has historically been associated with the property.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Christine Beard

Location of Negatives: Tremont Preservation Services, Topsfield, MA

Date of Photographs: Dec 2001, 2004*

1. View NW, showing façade (right) and SE elevation
2. Same as #1, more recent view
3. East elevation (Washington St.), facing south
4. Detail of storefronts, SE elevation. Facing Washington St

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Collins Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 4/25/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/26/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/10/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/08/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000559

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 6/8/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

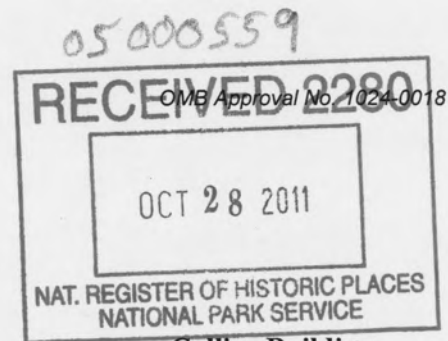
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1



Collins Building
Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

The coordinates originally provided for the Collins Building were 19 328800 4685020. The correct location is 700 feet NNW of this point at **19 328687 4685202** (North American Datum 1927).

Corrected March 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Collins Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000559

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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

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



Collins Building
213-217 Washington St.
Boston, MA

Christine Beard

Dec., 2001

Tremont Preservation Services

Topsfield, MA

View northwest showing facade (right)
and southeast elevation

1 of 1



Collins Building
213 Washington St.
Boston MA

photo 2

<No. 12>22+02 B1N-07RU 675



Collins Building
213 Washington St
Boston, MA

photo 3

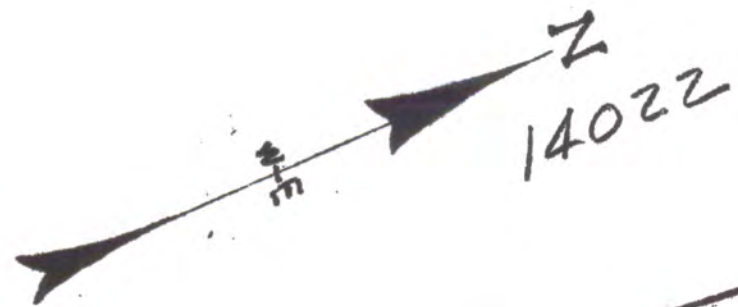
<No. 011>22+03 NNN-11RU 675



Collins Building
213 Washington St
Boston, MA

photo 4

<NO. 1F>22+02 NNN-12RU 675



R.R. TO M.B.T.A. N.Y. 4-5-76 N.H. 0860-204 to 210 R.R. 198,003

INFORMATION ON THIS PLAN IS APPROXIMATE AND FOR ASSESSING DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

NORWELL BLOCK 66R

RADCLIFFE ST.

CARMEN ST.

RUPERT ST.

LYNNVILLE TER.

WASHINGTON ST.

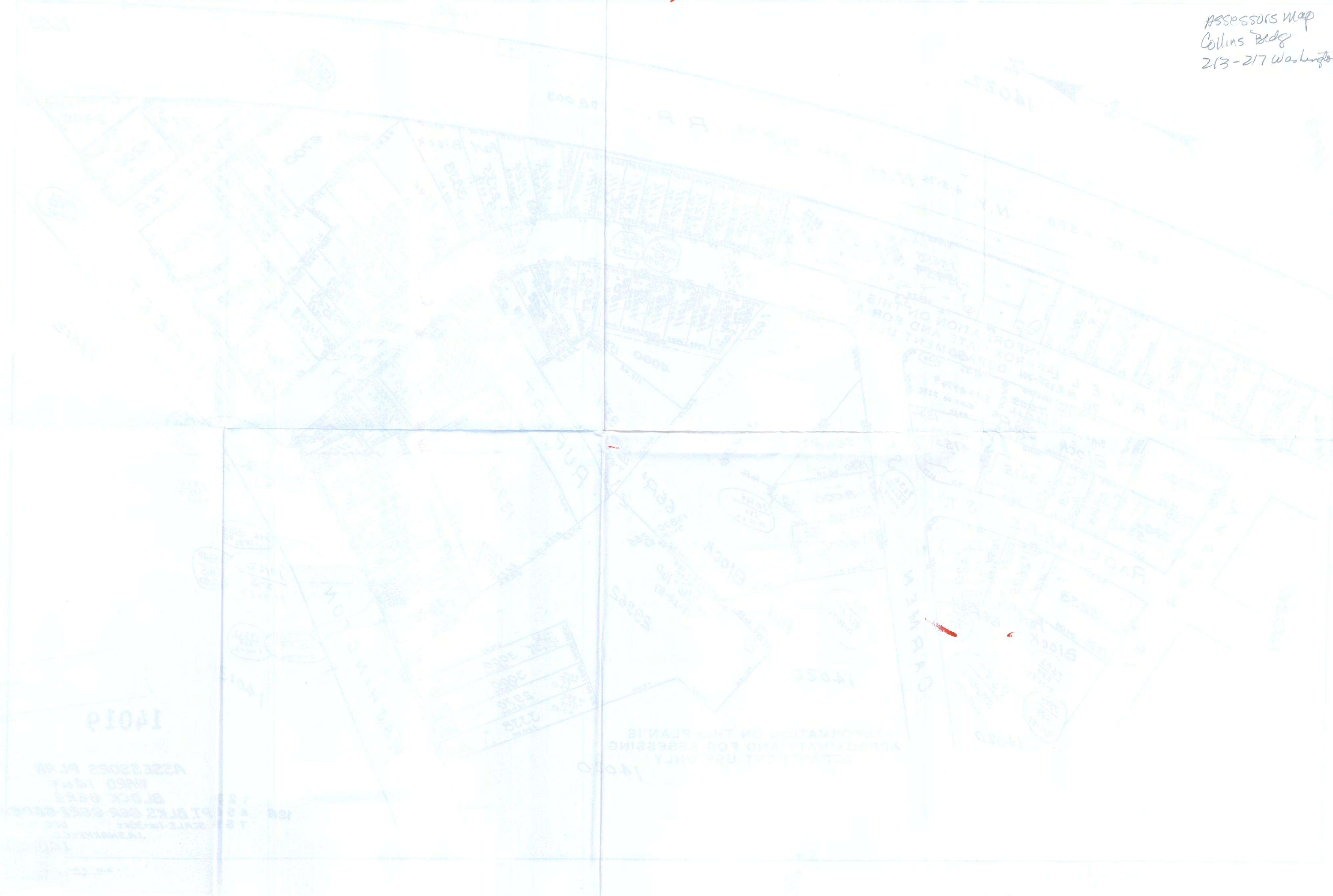
INFORMATION ON THIS PLAN IS APPROXIMATE AND FOR ASSESSING DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

ASSESSORS PLAN
WARD 14019
BLOCK 66R2

123 456 PT. BLKS. 66R-66R3-66R5
196 789 SCALE: 1/4"=30 FT. DEC. 1931
J.A. SHARKEY, C.E.

14019

Assessors Map
Collins Bldg
213-217 Washington St

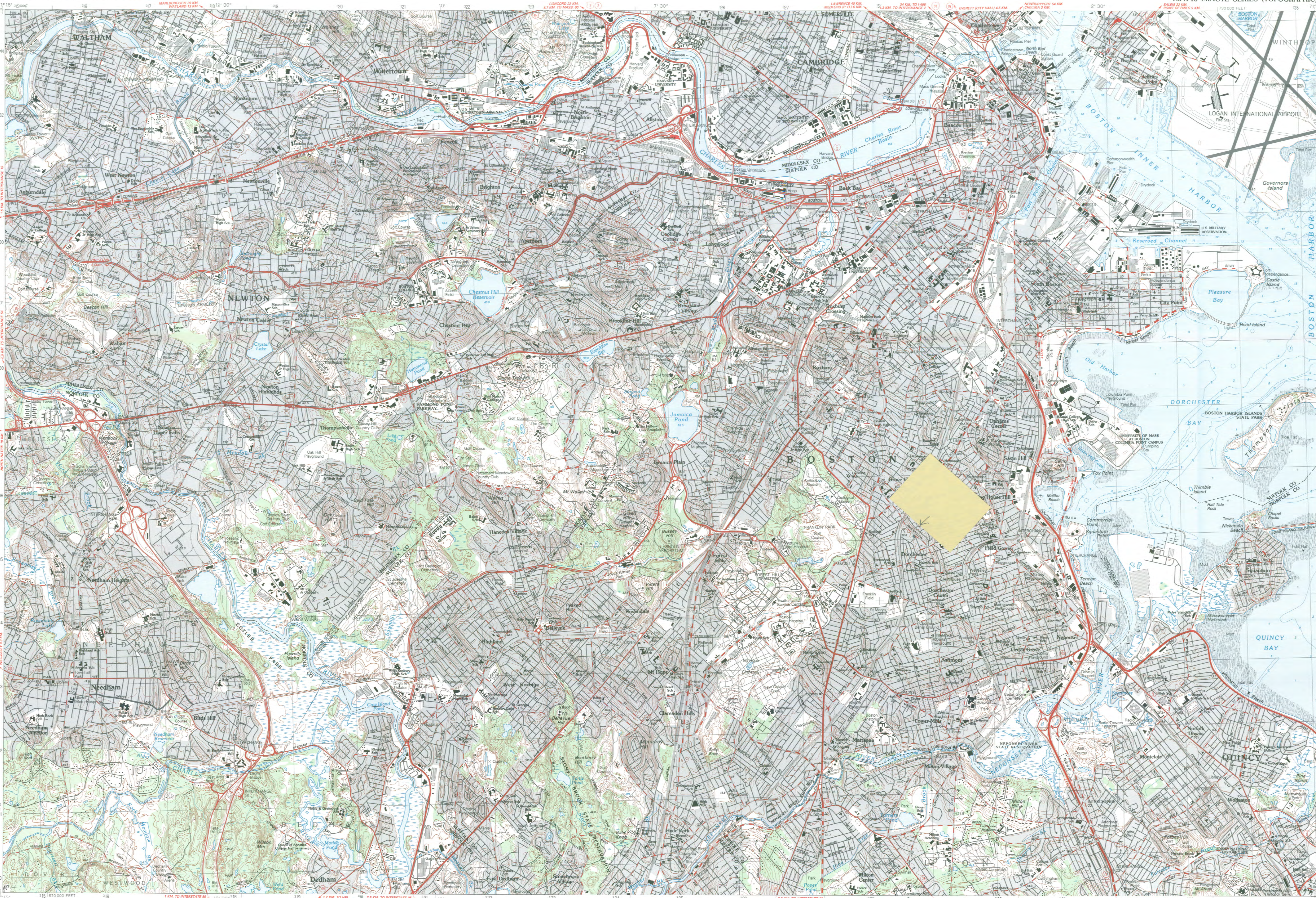


ASSESSORS PLAN
WED 1897
BLOCK 662
PT BKS OR GRS GRS
SCALE 1/4" = 100'
LAWRENCE

14019

INFORMATION ON THIS PLAN IS
APPROXIMATE AND FOR ASSESSING
DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

BOSTON SOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS



Collins D. Williams 42071-C1-TM-025

213-217 Washington St. Dorchester

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 (1982) and 13272 (1982). 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 CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS. DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE. SHORDLING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER. THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 METERS. THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS.

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	
3	9.8425		6	7	8
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5275				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (km) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1	2	3
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			4	5	6
		1 Maynard 2 Brandon North 3 Lynn 4 Framingham 5 Hull 6 Melfield 7 Needwood 8 Weymouth			



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 gage; narrow gage
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Bailage 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; seal 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
Caveground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index, intermediate, supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
Soundings: depth curve
Perennial 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

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



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

April 15, 2005

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Collins Building, 213-217 Washington Street, Boston/Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christine Beard, consultant
Roisin Billett, Boston CLG coordinator
Thomas Menino, Mayor, City of Boston
Trinity Terrace LP., Trinity Financial



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

October 20, 2011

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures