

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received FEB 28 1984
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mount Pleasant

and/or common Moreland Street Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by: ^{Kearsarge, Blue Hill Aves., Warren, Waverly, and Winthrop Sts.} Alaska Street, Aspen Street, (cont.) ^{n/a} not for publication

city, town Boston n/a vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple

street & number

city, town n/a vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse

street & number Pemberton Square

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Moreland Street Historic District has this property been determined eligible? yes no (Dist. Waverly Apts. 7/23/82)

date February, 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Boston Landmarks Commission

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description Moreland Street Historic District, Roxbury, Boston

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Sandwiched between Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue, two principal north/south thoroughfares, the Moreland Street Historic District is a roughly trapezoidal - shaped area of 63.14 acres, lying two blocks south of Dudley Square, the commercial center of Roxbury, and 2.63 miles southwest of Boston City Hall. The Roxbury section of Boston is predominantly hilly upland terrain marked by a number of substantial drumlins. The district is located on the northern edge of the highlands, and its topography could be characterized as gently undulating with occasional outcroppings of Roxbury Puddingstone, the local conglomerate of volcanic origin. The district is characterized by a romantically conceived plan tightly lined with well detailed residences dating from 1840-1930.

Primarily residential in use and character, both historically and currently, the district retains a remarkable degree of integrity, especially when compared with other sections of Roxbury, many of which have suffered devastating effects from poverty, neglect, fires and urban renewal over the past 30 years. With relatively few buildings having been demolished in recent years, streetscapes have kept their historic appearance with deed-restricted setbacks ranging from 10 to about 40 feet, enhanced by many large, old trees and other landscaping elements, plus occasional cast iron and picket fences. Most of the buildings are in use and in good condition, with few in abandoned and/or seriously deteriorated condition. Many are owner occupied. About 80% of the buildings are of wood frame construction, painted in a spectral range of colors, rarely garrish, with hues ranging from vivid to subdued. The remaining 20% are brick or stone. Few structures have been altered drastically, with most changes being of a cosmetic nature, such as synthetic siding.

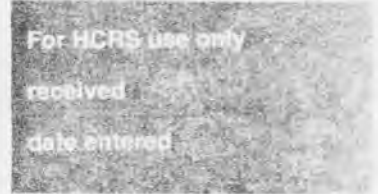
The street pattern, which is unaltered from its completion in about 1890, contains few grid aspects, with gently curving streets running in a number of directions, intersecting in a variety of ways and ranging from long to short. There are also several interesting cul-de-sacs. Streets show evidence of their evolution according to the topography and patterns of a land ownership and development, without a single organizing plan.

The district presents a veritable catalog of the residential building types and architectural styles in popular use between 1840 and the 1920's. The coherence and cohesiveness of this rather amazing stylistic diversity is largely due to a consistency of scale: heights of from two to four stories and row houses and apartment blocks articulated as individual units. There are 280 primary buildings and blocks of buildings in the district, plus a number of subsidiary structures: stables, small garages and the like. Of these, 270 are contributing and 10 are intrusions.* There are also 30 open space parcels ranging from the 1.8 acre Gertrude Howes Playground (actually a park) with its Puddingstone outcroppings, to smaller areas of grass and trees, as well as vacant lots and parking lots. Of 262 contributing residential buildings, 127 are single houses, a number of them mansions, 22 are two-family houses, 34 are double houses. There are 21 row house blocks in groups of from two to nine (a total of 88 units), 29 three-deckers and 29 apartment buildings, many of which are multiple three-deckers. The 8 contributing institutional and commercial structures

*Intrusions are defined as structures less than 50 years of age irrevocably altered historic structures.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 2

Page 1

2. Location

Blue Hill Avenue, Burton Avenue, Cleveland Park, Cleveland Street, Copeland Park, Copeland Place, Copeland Street, Dunreath Street, Fairland Street, Greenville Street, Irwin Avenue, Kearsarge Avenue, Langford Park, Montrose Street, Moreland Street, Murray Avenue, Perrin Street, Presby Place, Rockville Park, Warren Street, Waverly Street, Whiting Street, Winthrop Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet : Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 1

7. Description

include (original uses) three churches, two schools, a theatre, a home for elderly women and a telephone exchange. Of these, one of the schools now houses the elderly (Sarah J. Baker School; NR 1982), the other school and the theatre have religious uses, and the elderly home is vacant. Two of the three apartment buildings retain their original ground floor commercial uses.

Of the 10 intrusions, three are one-story storefronts along Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue, seven are structures less than 50 years old. Five of the newer buildings are residential and while not distinguished, are compatible in scale, materials and design. The remaining two non-residential buildings are related to their neighbors in scale but not in materials or design. The potentially most damaging intrusions and vacant lots are located on the periphery of the district and have been excluded wherever possible.

The Moreland Street Historic District is a lavish banquet of 19th century architectural styles. Particular styles are both grouped and scattered throughout the district as are building types, weaving a pattern of richness. Gothic Revival cottages from the 1840's face each other on Montrose Street. Italianate mansions and mansion-like double houses line Moreland, Perrin and Winthrop Streets, while smaller versions are clustered in Rockville Park. Waverly Street and Blue Hill Avenue have concentrations of French Academic and Second Empire single, double and row houses. There are scattered High Victorian Gothic examples and numerous large Queen Anne and Colonial Revival single and double houses throughout the district. Queen Anne and Panel Brick row houses occur along the eastern and western edges as well as internally. Queen Anne and Colonial Revival three-deckers are concentrated along Copeland and Dunreath Streets. Turn-of-the-century Georgian Revival apartment buildings can be found on Warren and Winthrop Streets as well as elsewhere.

As was common practice during the second half of the 19th century, many buildings exist as stylistic amalgams. Following are the numbers of occurrences of representative styles: 2 Greek Revival, 12 Gothic Revival, 1 Egyptian Revival, 82 Italianate, 37 French Academic/Second Empire, 6 High Victorian Gothic, 99 Queen Anne, 4 Panel Brick, 5 Stick Style, 3 Shingle Style, 3 Romanesque Revival, 52 Colonial/Georgian Revival, 4 Classical Revival, 1 late Gothic Revival and 17 miscellaneous early 20th century styles.

Following are brief descriptions of 33 key and representative buildings listed chronologically (with map and photo numbers):

#306 Roxbury Home for Aged Women, 3-5 Burton Avenue (Photo 1), 1840-1, 1891.
A Greek Revival mansion and a Colonial Revival addition combine to form a long rectangular, 2 1/2 -story, side gable structure. Both elements have flat, unadorned red brick wall surfaces with stone sills and lintels. The mansion has tall linked chimneys at either end and three gabled dormers front and back. The addition has four connected dormers on each slope, a copper cupola,

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 2

and a round-arched open loggia at the first floor end. The mansion, probably the oldest structure in the district, was built for Augustus Perrin, a wealthy manufacturer of Manila straw hats. It became the Roxbury Home for Aged Women in 1871, for whom the addition was built.

#240,239. 6, 8 Montrose Street (Photo 2), 1845.

Speculative builders Ivory McDaniel and Ivory Harmon built this pair of 1½-story Gothic Revival cottages with wide eaves, undulating barge boards, cross gables in front with similar barge boards, and paired lancet windows with common hood molds. Elaborate front porches are composed of five Tudor-arched bays of uneven but symmetrical width, the central bays breaking forward with heavy corner posts supporting balustraded balconies. The fronts are flush-boarded, the sides clapboarded. William C. Bolles first occupied number 8.

#244. 7-9 Montrose Street, ca 1845.

One of six Gothic Revival cottages on Montrose Street, this 1½-story, L-shaped cottage, with a T-shaped slate gable roof, is distinguished by floral barge boards, vertical board and batten siding, flat-arched windows with hood molds and a projecting octagonal first floor window bay with a floral balustrade above. It was constructed by John Lyons, a builder who was also a broker. Survival of such cottages is rare in heavily developed core areas like Boston.

#111. The Warren House, 130 Warren Street (Photo 3), 1846.

This, the only Puddingstone house in the district, is a 2½-story Gothic Revival structure with a side gable slate roof and a front cross gable over a slightly projecting central bay. Front and side attic windows are diamond-shaped and pointed-arched respectively. There are Puddingstone quoins and a wooden bracketed entrance porch. Stone tablets above first floor spayed lintels bear inscriptions: (1) "On this spot stood the house erected in 1720 being the birthplace of General Joseph Warren, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th 1775." and (2) "John Warren a distinguished physician and anatomist was also born here. The original mansion being in ruins, this house was built by John C. Warren M.D., son of the last named, as a permanent memorial of the spot."

#113. 41 Winthrop Street (Photo 4), 1851.

This stately 2½-story side gable Italianate mansion shows Greek Revival antecedents. Its closed side gables contain twin round-arched windows while a single oculus with laurel wreath occupies the open gable above the slightly projecting central bay. A large square hip-roofed cupola with round-arched windows and generous eaves surmounts the roof, and a rectangular oriel is supported by an enclosed bracketed porch. Quoins link the rusticated front facade with clapboarded sides. Cornice-headed windows and octagonal bays complete the ensemble. John L. Hanson built the mansion and sold it to Boston Merchant Ariel Low in 1852.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 3

#2592,2591. 60,62 Winthrop Street (Photo 5), 1852.

This large, elaborately ornamented, 2½-story, side gable Italianate double house with a T-shaped plan, features an unusual pair of rectangular bays on the front facade with balustraded balconies above tripartite windows shaded by scalloped rococo canopies. The same scalloping is repeated on twin dormers and side oriels. Generous eaves are heavily bracketed. It was built by members of the Samuel Weld family.

#2599. 42 Greenville Street, 1853.

This stately, 2½-story, Italianate, side gable house with a T-shaped plan, has wide eaves supported by paired brackets, a single gabled dormer with a round-arched window, flush horizontal-boarded front, quoins, clapboarded sides, cornice-headed windows, projecting octagonal bays at the sides and a bracketed entrance porch. John Henry Lester, a shoe dealer, was the original owner.

#176. 10 Rockville Park (Photo 6), 1853.

This 2½-story, Italianate, front gable house with corner posts, bracketed eaves and symmetrically organized cornice-headed windows, has a large dentiled front porch supporting a rectangular bracketed oriel. It was constructed by speculative builder Seth Nickerson, and occupied during the early 1870's by historian Samuel Gardiner Drake.

#40. Winthrop Street Primary School, 26 Winthrop Street (Photo 7), 1857.

This is a 2-story, L-shaped, red brick Italianate former school house with a corbeled and dentiled cornice supporting a slate low hip roof. It has plain brownstone sills and lintels. In front stands an elaborate cast iron fence with granite corner posts. Richards and Park were the architects.

#354. 63 Perrin Street (Photo 8), 1859.

A high-hipped, bell cast mansard roof of fish scale slate crowns this 2½-story Italianate/French 2nd Empire house. Segmental dormers, a bracketed cornice, and a rectangular oriel with Palladian window over a bracketed entrance porch add interest. Some windows have hood molds and others have cornice heads. This is one of several houses in the district with matching, slate mansard stables with broken-cornice gables. The house was built by Augustus Perrin and sold to Henry Emmons, a rubber shoe dealer.

#2933. 57-59 Blue Hill Avenue, 1860.

This tall, rather eccentric, Italianate house with Gothic Revival elements, is dominated by a side gable roof with wide eaves supported by paired brackets, a steeply pitched offset front cross gable with Gothic attic window and bracketed, octagonal cupola. A large, ornate porch adds enrichment. It was built for George W. Adams.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 4

#347. 93 Moreland Street (Photo 9), 1860.

This Italianate mansion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories with a fish scale bell cast mansard roof, segmental-arched side dormers and a broken-cornice gambrel gable in front, was built for merchant James P. Wheeler. Details include a heavy cornice with close-spaced brackets, a pair of round-arched windows with elaborate segmental hood, over a projecting twin-columned entrance porch, and projecting octagonal side window bays.

#189. 23 Moreland Street, 1861.

Built for Captain Isaac Daggett, this $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, side gable Italianate house with bracketed eaves, has a T-shaped plan, flush-boarded front with quoins on four corners and a gabled central bay which breaks forward. Enrichments include a bracketed entrance porch, projecting octagonal bays and round, segmental and flat-arched window enframements.

#96. 28 Moreland Street (Photo 10), 1864.

Built for provision merchant John F. Newton, this mansion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories with a bell cast slate mansard roof and segmental-arched dormers, is enhanced by an arched and bracketed entrance porch, projecting octagonal side bays and window enframements with round, flat and segmental hood molds.

#360. 62 Ferrin Street (Photo 11), 1864.

This Italianate/French Second Empire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story house with a bell cast mansard roof of fish scale slate, segmental dormers and a bracketed and dentiled cornice, is one of the most elaborate in the district. Quoins, cornice-headed windows and projecting octagonal window bays, enhance its facades. At the rear is an unusual stable-like slate mansard roof and gambrel gable. Chamfered posts support front and side pedimented porches. John Mendum, a clerk, built the house and Alfred Hill, a commissions merchant, first occupied it.

#209. 28 Whiting Street (Photo 12), 1864.

Housewright William Barton built this high style, 2-story, hip-roofed Italianate mansion with its square cupola, front gable, wide bracketed eaves and corner posts. It has a T-shaped plan, elaborate entrance porch, detailed window enframements and projecting octagonal side window bays. James H. Adams, a broker, was its first occupant.

#98,97. 24,26 Moreland Street (Photo 10), 1870-71.

This large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, French Second Empire double house with Italianate elements, supports a massive mansard roof with hexagonal slates, recessed flat-arched dormers and a bracketed cornice over a carved wooden frieze. The stylized brackets are extensions of second floor window enframements. An elaborate double entrance porch and projecting octagonal side bays enhance this building designed by the important Boston architect, Nathaniel J. Bradlee for Nathaniel O. Hart, a carpenter.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 5

#448. 41 Waverly Street, 1877.

Four similar French Second Empire, 2½-story houses were built by Samuel M. Shapleigh on speculation. All have steep, fish scale slate mansard roofs with semi-recessed dormers, bracketed cornices, projecting octagonal bays, cornice-headed windows and elaborate entrance porches. The other three are at 37 Waverly Street and 46 and 50 Perrin Street.

#388. 91 Blue Hill Avenue (Photo 13), 1878.

A relatively modest Italianate single house, this 2½-story, front gable structure with corner brackets, has 2-story front and side projecting octagonal bays. It was one of five similar houses, including 92 and 99 Blue Hill Avenue, built by developer/carpenter William Donaldson.

#416-412. 24-32 Alaska Street (Photo 14), 1882.

The five-unit, red brick, 3-story row, combining Queen Anne and Panel Brick styles, features recessed entrances, sandstone sills and lintels and 3-story projecting octagonal bays crowned with pediments. Facade decoration includes brick and terra cotta panels, corbeling and string courses. The row was designed by architect J.H. Besarick and constructed by Sampson Clark Company and Herman Drake for Silas Potter, a merchant and real estate speculator.

#436. 62 Waverly Street, 1883.

Elaborate jigsaw woodwork ornamenting its clipped gables makes this 2½-story Queen Anne house unusual. Slanting window hoods, octagonal and rectangular oriels and a side porch add to the interest. It was built for Frank and Ida Loud.

#417. 22 Alaska Street (Photo 14), 1889.

This compact, 2½-story Queen Anne house has an unusual slate roof configuration with a steep hip in front, with pedimented gables, and a narrow projecting gambrel segment at the side. The shingled second floor includes a recessed porch. The original owner was David K. Reed, a dealer in flour and oatmeal.

#280. Van Ness Terrace, 236-248 Warren Street (Photo 15), 1890.

Van Ness Terrace is a 4-story, flat-roofed, red brick and brownstone Queen Anne six-row block with some Romanesque detail. It is set on a high Puddingstone terrace with an iron railing. Full-height round bays terminating in scrolled pediments backed by half-domes, alternate with flat, 2-bay wall segments which rise above wide, round-arched entrances. A brick corbel table, quarry-faced brownstone sills, lintels and string courses, and the name in raised brownstone letters, ornament the facade. The row was designed by J.H. Besarick and built by Bousquet and Pepin for J.A. Sturtz.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 6

#114,115. 43,45 Winthrop Street (Photo 4), 1890.

This highly eccentric, 2½-story Queen Anne double house individualizes its two sides with an irregular plan and distinct roof and facade treatments: a gambrel portion, a round tower with conical cap, dormers, brick on the first floor with shingles above, and side entrance porches. The architect was John Roulstone Hall, the builder was E.O. Chapman and the original owner was Albert J. Foster.

#137. 67 Whiting Street (Photo 16), 1891.

Large, projecting closed gables and an eyebrow dormer dominate the roof of this elaborate, 2½-story Queen Anne/Shingle Style house. The front gable frames a recessed, round-arched window over a second floor round-arched recessed balcony. Other aspects include projecting round and octagonal bays and a large, curved and columned porch with a basket weave balustrade. It was built for Martha E. Austin.

#346. 85,87 Moreland Street (Photo 9), 1892.

This massive, 2½-story Colonial Revival twin cross gambrel double house has pedimented dormers, Palladian windows in the side gables, and recessed balconies flanked by oval windows and topped by lunettes in the twin front gables. Matching columned porches and asymmetrical fenestration enliven the facades. The architect was J.H. Besarick, the builder, H.A. Holt and the original owner, Margaret A. Darling.

#147. 65 Whiting Street (Photo 16), 1894.

This large, 2½-story, front gambrel Colonial Revival 2-family house with a quarry-faced brownstone first floor and a clapboard and shingle superstructure, has twin 2-story octagonal bays supporting the projecting corner-bracketed gambrel gable, with its broken-pedimented Palladian window flanked by two oval windows. The original occupant was William T. Clark, superintendent of schools.

#324,325,326. 49,51,53 Copeland Street (Photo 17), 1897.

A number of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival three-deckers, of which this series is typical, were built along Copeland and Dunreath Streets during the late 1890's and early 1900's. These are characterized by projecting porches, projecting round and octagonal bays with panel detail, and bracketed cornices. This trio was designed and built by developer John J. Johnston.

#302-305,359. Waverly Apartments, 264 Waverly Street, 3-15 Copeland Street, 2-6 Waverly Street (Photo 18), 1897. DEO 7/23/82.

This large, V-shaped, 4-story, flat-roofed Georgian Revival apartment complex is five buildings appearing as one. Its tan brick walls with sandstone trim

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 7

Page 6

#114,115. 43,45 Winthrop Street (Photo 4), 1890.

This highly eccentric, 2½-story Queen Anne double house individualizes its two sides with an irregular plan and distinct roof and facade treatments: a gambrel portion, a round tower with conical cap, dormers, brick on the first floor with shingles above, and side entrance porches. The architect was John Roulstone Hall, the builder was E.O. Chapman and the original owner was Albert J. Foster.

#137. 67 Whiting Street (Photo 16), 1891.

Large, projecting closed gables and an eyebrow dormer dominate the roof of this elaborate, 2½-story Queen Anne/Shingle Style house. The front gable frames a recessed, round-arched window over a second floor round-arched recessed balcony. Other aspects include projecting round and octagonal bays and a large, curved and columned porch with a basket weave balustrade. It was built for Martha E. Austin.

#346. 85,87 Moreland Street (Photo 9), 1892.

This massive, 2½-story Colonial Revival twin cross gambrel double house has pedimented dormers, Palladian windows in the side gables, and recessed balconies flanked by oval windows and topped by lunettes in the twin front gables. Matching columned porches and asymmetrical fenestration enliven the facades. The architect was J.H. Besarick, the builder, H.A. Holt and the original owner, Margaret A. Darling.

#147. 65 Whiting Street (Photo 16), 1894.

This large, 2½-story, front gambrel Colonial Revival 2-family house with a quarry-faced brownstone first floor and a clapboard and shingle superstructure, has twin 2-story octagonal bays supporting the projecting corner-bracketed gambrel gable, with its broken-pedimented Palladian window flanked by two oval windows. The original occupant was William T. Clark, superintendent of schools.

#324,325,326. 49,51,53 Copeland Street (Photo 17), 1897.

A number of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival three-deckers, of which this series is typical, were built along Copeland and Dunreath Streets during the late 1890's and early 1900's. These are characterized by projecting porches, projecting round and octagonal bays with panel detail, and bracketed cornices. This trio was designed and built by developer John J. Johnston.

#302-305,359. Waverly Apartments, 264 Waverly Street, 3-15 Copeland Street, 2-6 Waverly Street (Photo 18), 1897. DEO 7/23/82.

This large, V-shaped, 4-story, flat-roofed Georgian Revival apartment complex is five buildings appearing as one. Its tan brick walls with sandstone trim

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD Item number 7 Page 7

rise from a quarry-faced, rusticated granite foundation to a heavy, projecting metal cornice. The massing fans out from a projecting round corner tower, with undulating walls of alternate recessed and projecting bays. The corner tower culminates in a round metal drum with the name in raised letters. Five portico entrances set in recessed bay, consist of paired Corinthian columns with entablatures, all in carved sandstone. Edward P. Morse was the architect. It was built by and for Louis Habalow. This formerly vacant complex is currently being rehabilitated as apartments.

#353. Sarah J. Baker School, 33 Perrin Street (Photo 19), 1905. NR 1982

Designed by the prominent Boston architect, Julius A. Schweinfurth, this richly detailed Romanesque/Classical Revival former school has recently been converted into apartments. The limestone-trimmed red brick walls of the H-shaped plan rise $3\frac{1}{2}$ stories to a flat roof. Enrichments include an arcade of round-arched windows on the third floor beneath an elaborate corbel table cornice with relief name plaque and flanking cherubs. There are garlands in high relief at the corners of the wings, stylized extended brick quoins and a heavy limestone belt course over the basement level.

#91. St. Mark's English Lutheran Church, 27-29 Winthrop Street, 1905.

Now the Southern Baptist Church, this late Gothic Revival structure of Puddingstone and limestone trim is dominated by its low corner tower with lancet windows. The wide front gable of the church, containing a Gothic-arched stained glass window, culminates in a stone cross. A limestone water table establishes its base. Architects were Joseph B. Gay and William Proctor.

#139. 29 Fairland Street (Photo 20), 1923.

Representing the final phase of development in the area, this $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story Suburban Residential Style house has a hip roof with dormers, projecting octagonal bays and a columned front porch. It is one of three designed by S.S. Eisenberg and built by Meyer Plannick for Jacob Sorkin. The group faces the Gertrude Howes Playground.

#66. Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, 94 Warren Street (Photo 21), 1923-4.

This large late Romanesque Revival granite block church with limestone trim and a clay tile roof, has a tall, square corner tower with an octagonal spire. Its plan is a Latin cross, with a long nave, side aisles and a transept. Its large round-arched entrance is elaborately carved. It is now the Resurrection Lutheran Church and was designed by Carl C. Enebuske and Porter. The H.L. Hauser Building Company was the contractor.

8. Significance

Moreland Street Historic District, Roxbury, Boston

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1928	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1840 - 1928

Builder/Architect N.J. Bradlee, J.H. Besarick et al

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moreland Street Historic District is significant for its substantial inventory of distinguished architecture representing a range of the styles and residential building types prevailing in the Boston area from 1840 to the 1920's, for the evolution of its urban/suburban plan, as an important example of Boston's "streetcar suburb" development, and for its associations with the lives of persons of national and local importance, particularly General Joseph Warren and members of his family. The district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association, and meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Among the Puritan immigrants who sailed with John Winthrop from England aboard the Arbella in April of 1630, was William Pynchon, leader of a small group who settled just south of the Shawmut Peninsula in an area called "Rocksbury" or "Roxburie", described as being "midway between Dorchester and Boston." The name was clearly descriptive of the terrain, which was uneven and rocky, with brooks, ponds, springs and wooded hills. Pynchon was "a gentleman of learning and religion," and the first settlers were God-fearing people of substance. Early Roxbury, which measured eight miles east to west and two miles north to south, was characterized as "a place of farms and gardens." While other settlers began arriving shortly thereafter, Pynchon, himself, moved westward to Springfield in 1636.

The names of John Eliot and Thomas Dudley particularly stand out among the early settlers. Landing in 1631, Eliot served as the First Church's pastor from 1641 until his death in 1690. As apostle to the Indians, he translated the Bible and other works into their language. Dudley arrived with Winthrop but went first to Newton. He later moved to Roxbury, becoming one of its largest landowners while serving three terms as governor and 13 as deputy governor.

120 houses had been built by 1651, most of them clustered around John Eliot Square, where the meeting house had been constructed in 1632 (NR-1973). Farming remained the main occupation through the colonial period with industry limited to such farm-related activities as grist mills, fulling mills, and tanning. Roxbury was incorporated as a city in 1846. West Roxbury separated as an independent town in 1851, and Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1868.

The first settlers were English. The present day multi-ethnic character of Roxbury began in the 19th century with the immigration of Irish and German workers before the Civil War, followed by Eastern European Jews and small groups of Scandinavians, Lithuanians and French Canadians. Afro-Americans began settling in Lower Roxbury in the early 20th century. Within the Moreland Street Historic District the population shift from primarily English to

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Aesculapian Boston, Boston: Paul Dudley White Medical History Society, 1980
- A Record of the Streets, Alleys, Places, etc. in the City of Boston, Street Commissioners Report, 1910.
- Annual Report of the Managers of the Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women, Boston: George H. Ellis Co., 1912.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 63.14
 Quadrangle name Boston South Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A	<u>19</u>	<u>3289010</u>	<u>468180110</u>	B	<u>19</u>	<u>3289010</u>	<u>468171140</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>19</u>	<u>32831010</u>	<u>468171140</u>	D	<u>19</u>	<u>3282910</u>	<u>468180110</u>
E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

A Boston Redevelopment Authority map, at a scale of 1" to 100', is included. This map shows the exact boundary of the district along lot lines and the center lines of streets. The boundary is irregular in order to exclude peripheral vacant parcels and intrusions. (cont.)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation Planning Director Leslie Larson, Historical Consultant
6 Joy Street, Boston, MA 02108 ;
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission and Boston Landmarks Commission
 date March, 1983
 street & number 294 Washington St telephone 617-727-8470
 city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Datum L. Weslowski

title _____ date 2/22/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. Alouise Byers
 Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
 National Register

date 3/29/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 1

8. Significance

multi-ethnic proceeded more slowly, beginning in earnest during the 1890's. The early 20th century saw an influx of Scandinavians (evidenced by the construction of two Lutheran churches), Irish and Jews. Afro-Americans began moving into the district during the mid-1940's, and presently constitute about 95% of the population.

Industry in Roxbury expanded during the 19th century from ropewalks and tanneries to breweries, chemical works and machine shops. Louis Prang, who introduced chromolithography into the U.S., built a three-story factory at mid-century, said then to be Roxbury's largest mill.

Portions of the Moreland Street Historic District were settled early. John Leavens arrived in 1632, acquiring seven acres between what are now Warren Place and Moreland Street, which he sold to Joseph W. Warren in 1687. John Gorton, who left Roxbury in 1653, held an estate of six acres between Whiting and Montrose Streets called "The Wolf Trap," and later "Warren's Pasture." 37 acres running south and east from Copeland Street belonged to the Holbrook family. During the 18th century Benjamin and John Hawes inherited seven acres on Warren Street from Captain John Holbrook. A Georgian house was constructed about 1764 by Samuel Hawes on that portion of the property now occupied by the Warren Theater, at 270-272 Warren Street. The balance of the Holbrook land fell into the hands of the Honorable John Read in about 1787. Read served as Governor Bowdoin's land agent in Maine before the Revolution. He was a militia paymaster during the war and a Roxbury selectman afterward. His son, John, a wine merchant, inherited the estate. It was later conveyed to Augustus Perrin.

A 1777 military map of Boston and vicinity indicates three houses in the district, all along Warren Street. Hales' map of Roxbury, published in 1832, only two years before development of the district began, shows only the same three houses.

The northern part of Warren Street existed from 1633 with the balance, four rods wide, laid out as "The Way to Brantry" in 1663. The district's eastern boundary, Blue Hill Avenue, dates from 1805 and was first called Brush Hill Turnpike. Other streets were laid out in response to the pressures of development: Kearsarge Avenue (as Mt. Vernon Place) and part of Winthrop Street (then Warren Place) by 1834; part of Montrose Street in 1844; the balance of Winthrop in 1846; Rockville Park and part of Whiting Street (then Forest Avenue) about 1850; Moreland Street in 1854; Perrin, Waverly and Alaska (then Allston) Streets in 1856; Copeland Street (as Mt. Warren Avenue) in 1861. By 1890 the street plan was complete, and has since remained unchanged.

Settlement of the district represents the transition of Roxbury from a farming to an urban/suburban community. Proximity to Boston and periodic transportation improvements strongly influenced its evolution during the

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

item number 8

Page 2

19th century. In outline, the area moved from an agrarian expanse with but three houses to a few large estates which were then broken up into smaller estates and further subdivided into various sized lots. Although there were instances of moderate density almost from the beginning, including double houses, the urban character began to manifest itself in earnest by 1868 with the introduction of brick row houses into a community of various sized single and double frame houses. Both types of construction continued to proliferate in a compatible mix and were joined eventually by three-deckers during the 1890's, and apartment buildings near the turn of the century. Fortunately for the coherence of the community, no residential building rose above four stories and the scale was maintained. Also, the massing of the apartment buildings tended to be divided up by bays and multiple entrances, thus avoiding institutional monotony. The district is remarkable for the compatibility of its diverse building types and architectural styles.

The signal for development seems to have been the impending breakup of the Warren farm, which had remained intact in the family since 1687. In 1833, Dr. John C. Warren offered the property for sale, exclusive of the portion containing the farmhouse. When no one would pay over \$1,000, it was put up for auction and brought \$5,290. The purchasers appear to have been persons associated with the Warren family, for on December 1, 1834, John B. Brown, physician (son-in-law of Dr. John Warren), conveyed a 35,213-square-foot lot of land bounded by Warren Street, Warren Place (now Winthrop) and Mt. Vernon Place (now Kearsarge) to Otis Pierce, teacher, for \$2,372 (Norfolk County Deed L104 f304). About a month later Pierce contracted for a house from plans of R. Bond. This was most likely the first residence built in the district since the 18th century.

Within the next decade development began to spread south along Warren Street and by 1850, west along Winthrop Street. In addition to the Warren family, three other individuals controlled the bulk of the land in the district during the 1830's and 1840's: Samuel Weld, the northern, Moreland/Winthrop area; Augustus Perrin, much of the former Holbrook holdings, south and east, Copeland, Perrin, Waverly Streets and along Blue Hill Avenue; William Whiting, central and western, from Warren to Moreland Street and from Rockville Park to Copeland Street. While all three gentlemen had mansions on their estates, only the Perrin house of 1840-41 survives (though altered and added to) at 3-5 Burton Avenue. All four families became active in the area's development by subdividing large portions of their estates into house lots: Whiting along Montrose Street in 1844; the Warrens in 1846; Samuel Weld along Winthrop Street in 1846 and Moreland Street in 1854 and 1857; Perrin along Alaska, Waverly and Perrin Streets and Blue Hill Avenue in 1856. By 1856, when H.F. Walling completed his survey of Roxbury, there were 59 single and double dwellings in the district.

With Roxbury being the nearest semi-rural town to Boston, it was natural that many of its early-to-mid-19th century mansions would serve as country houses for wealthy Bostonians. Such was the case, for example, with William Whiting, a successful attorney, and Augustus Perrin, a well-to-do manufacturer of

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 3

Manila straw hats. This pattern was to change, however. The arrival in Roxbury of the first horse-drawn trolley in 1856 opened up the pastoral countryside to the middle class and began establishing Roxbury as what would later be described as one of Boston's "streetcar suburbs". Introduction of the electric trolley in 1887 made these communities even more accessible. With the construction of the elevated Orange Line in the early 20th century, convenience was complete, and all classes could escape the congestion of the central city.

Through its history, the district was, with one exception, without industry. In 1836 the Roxbury Land Company bought the Hawes property at the corner of Warren and Waverly Streets for a mulberry plantation, in anticipation of establishing a silkworm industry. The venture was unsuccessful, however, and by 1844 Donald "the Doctor" Kennedy owned the property where he set up a patent medicine manufacturing company housed in three frame structures adjacent to the 1764 Hawes house. A number of manufacturers resided in the district, however, including D. Lewis Berger at 1 Murray Avenue from 1880 and on. Berger's factory at 37 Williams Street in Roxbury, which manufactured mathematical instruments, is listed in the National Register (1980).

The G.M. Hopkins Atlas of 1873 shows the Moreland Street Historic District more or less at its mid-point of development. A few large estates are still extant, although obviously being encroached upon: William Whiting's off Montrose Street, Nancy Weld's on what is now the Gertrude Howes Playground at Moreland and Fairland Streets and John M. Way's "cottage" on Copeland Street. Several smaller estates and many large lots with mansions are shown. One of these estates belonged to Thomas J. Homer, whose daughter, Augusta, married the American sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens. Both August~~a~~ and Augustus were part owners of the property when it was sold off as lots along the extension of Whiting Street during the 1880's and 1890's. By 1873 nearly all lots in the northwest quadrant were filled, as were many in the northeast, with moderate to light construction elsewhere. Whiting, Montrose and Dunreath Streets all dead-ended at Whiting's estate. John M. Way, Henry Emmons, Silas Potter and W. Newell had acquired groups of contiguous lots along Copeland, Perrin, Alaska and Waverly Streets. The first row houses had appeared on Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue.

From the 1870's through the early 1890's pressure continued on the larger estates and most of the subdivided parcels attracted single, double and two-family houses as well as a number of row house blocks. With the coming of the electric trolley pressure built up for working class housing. The holdings of John M. Way and William L. Russell along Copeland and Dunreath Streets were cut into lots in the late 1880's preparing the way for construction of three-decker rows during the succeeding two decades. Further response to the need for housing for the less affluent came in the form of 3-and-4-story brick apartment buildings sprinkled throughout the district, but particularly on the remaining Weld land along the north side of Winthrop Street. The last of these replaced Silas Potter's mansion at the corner of Alaska and Perrin Streets in 1928.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 4

By and large the newer buildings integrated well with their predecessors in scale, positioning, massing and materials. While several of the mansions set deep on their large lots were lost, compacting of the area was accomplished more often by shoe-horning newer buildings in among the old, rather than by demolition and replacement.

Of community planning and urban design interest are several small enclaves around cul-de-sacs which have occurred in the district. The earliest and most interesting is Rockville Park, a Y-shaped cul-de-sac off Warren Street laid out in 1850. It was built up with a fine group of rather modestly scaled but well detailed Italianate houses during the decade, with a few later additions. Others include Burton Avenue, Copeland Park, Langford Park and Copeland Place, all off Copeland Street (the last two having suffered from demolitions); Presby Place, a row house complex built in 1872; and Murray Avenue, a group of five modest Italianate houses dating from 1880.

Through its history the district has housed the well known and the little known, the affluent and the poor, persons from a variety of national and ethnic backgrounds engaged in a wide range of occupations, businesses and professions. Wealthy merchants, physicians, attorneys, traders, military leaders, members of the clergy, housewrights, carpenters, an architect, an artist, a milkman, manufacturers and widows have formed a fascinating social mix. Some individuals stand out for their national, regional or local notoriety and accomplishments. Several members of one family, the Warren, must be counted among the most notable.

In 1687 Joseph W. Warren, a housewright, purchased from John Leavens seven acres along what is now Warren Street, on which he built a farmhouse in 1720. His son, also named Joseph, was an enthusiastic farmer who maintained a large orchard on the property, planted with trees bearing a new strain of cider apple, the "Roxbury Russet", which he had developed. He unfortunately fell to his death from one of these trees in 1755. Three succeeding Warren family members of national significance were directly associated with the property: General Joseph Warren (1741-1775) and Dr. John Warren (1753-1815), sons of Joseph the farmer, who were born and raised in the farmhouse, and Dr. John C. Warren (1778-1856), son of Dr. John Warren, who had custody of the property for many years and who, in 1846, built the Puddingstone cottage now standing on the site of the 1720 farmhouse at 130 Warren Street. (An exact model of the original farmhouse, made partly from the original materials, still exists in Boston's Old South Meeting House).

General Joseph Warren, for whom the street was named in 1825, was a leading physician, teacher, Revolutionary War patriot, orator and general. He graduated from Harvard, apprenticed in medicine to Dr. James Lloyd and was active in combating small pox during the outbreak of 1764, when he inoculated 3,000 persons without a fatality. His short but profoundly influential career ended when he suffered mortal wounds at the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. At the time of his death he was president of the Congress of Massachusetts and chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. A pension for

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD Item number 8 Page 5

his children was obtained from Congress by Benedict Arnold. The Warren farm itself played a role in the Revolutionary War by providing quarters for Colonel David Brewer's regiment during the siege of Boston in the summer of 1775. During that same siege, 123 of the elder Joseph Warren's valuable fruit trees were cut down for military purposes.

While General Warren's productive life was brief and dramatic, the contributions of his brother and nephew to the development of American medicine were major, multiple and extended. By age 22 John Warren was a senior military surgeon. At 27 he performed what was probably the first successful amputation at the shoulder joint. He was one of the founders of the Boston Medical Society and a founder of the Harvard Medical School, being elected its first professor of anatomy and surgery in 1782. Upon his retirement he was succeeded in that position by his son, Dr. John C. Warren, who had been educated in England and France.

Dr. John C. Warren founded Harvard's Anatomical Theater as well as its Anatomical Museum, to which he bequeathed his own skeleton. He also established the New England Journal of Medicine as well as the Massachusetts Medical College. Dr. John C. Warren and Dr. James Jackson were the co-founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1846, assisted by his son, Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren, he performed the first surgery where ether was used as an anesthetic, in the "Ether Dome" of the Bulfinch Building at Massachusetts General Hospital, now a National Historic Landmark. At the height of his career Dr. John C. Warren was likely the leading surgeon in the United States.

Three of John C. Warren's descendants distinguished themselves in medicine: his son, Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren (1811-1867) was a pioneer in plastic surgery; his grandson, Dr. J. Collins Warren (1842-1927) introduced antiseptic surgery into the U.S., bringing a supply of dressings directly from Joseph Lister in Glasgow; and his great grandson, another Dr. John Warren (1874-1928), also professor of anatomy at Harvard, compiled "Warren's Atlas" of anatomy, which was completed and published after his death, in 1930.

Two residents of the district played important national roles during the Civil War period. Admiral John A. Winslow (1811-1873), a famous Civil War hero, lived for many years on Mt. Vernon Place. Under his command the steam sloop, U.S.S. Kearsarge, sank the Confederate blockade runner, C.S.S. Alabama (the terror of the seas at the time), off Cherbourg harbor in 1864. The battle is portrayed in a painting by the French Impressionist Edouard Manet. Mt. Vernon Place was renamed Kearsarge Avenue in 1868 in Winslow's honor.

William Whiting (1818-1872) who maintained a large estate off Montrose Street as well as a lucrative Boston law practice, served as Solicitor General in the War Department during the Civil War, a position for which he declined payment. He was elected to Congress in 1872 but died before assuming office. 43 editions of his work, War Powers and the Constitution, were published.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 6

Samuel Gardiner Drake (1798-1875), proprietor of Boston's first antiquarian bookstore, author of many works on American history and a founder of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, lived amidst his celebrated private library at 10 Rockville Park for several years. A specialist in Indian and early colonial history, his works included: Old Indian Chronicle, 1836; The History and Antiquities of Boston, 1856; and Mather's Early History of New England, 1864. Two of his sons, Samuel Drake (1828-1885) and Samuel Adams Drake (1833-1905) were prominent historians as well, specializing in Boston and New England.

The architectural significance of the Moreland Street Historic District derives from individual buildings displaying the high quality characteristics of a variety of styles, plus groupings of buildings in a single style. The district is notable both for its diversity and its coherence.

The most rare and perhaps important unified style group is found on Montrose Street, the largest and earliest concentration of Gothic Revival cottages in the Boston area. The seven houses, numbers 6 (#240), 8 (#239), 10 (#238) (all Photo 2), 7-9 (#244), 11 (#245), 15 (#247) Montrose Street, plus 27 (#226) Whiting Street, which backs up to 10 Montrose, were all built between 1845 and 1847 and present glowing testimony to Andrew Jackson Downing's principles. Here Carpenter Gothic craft is raised to a high art in board and batten surfaces, finely shaped hood molds, unusual Tudor-arched porches and lyrical barge boards. The almost microscopically fine iron fence with tiny cast iron hands in front of 10 Montrose, plus neighboring white picket fences and generous landscaped yards cast a romantic spell over the neighborhood.

Other Gothic Revival examples in the district include the Warren house of 1846 at 130 Warren Street (#111) (Photo 3), notable both for its associations with the Warren family and as the area's lone Puddingstone house. With its steep cross gable slate roof and diamond-shaped front gable window, it is more Gothic in shape and feeling than in detail, having splayed lintels and Puddingstone quoins. The Gothic Revival influence has touched two other houses: the early ca 1835-43 house at 23 Kearsarge Avenue (#69), with its fine Greek Revival entrance and Gothic-trimmed eaves, and the eccentric and exotic 1860 Italianate house at 57-59 Blue Hill Avenue (#2933) with its steep front gable and pointed Gothic window.

Later versions of the Gothic mode are also in evidence, though not abundance, in the district. Two High Victorian Gothic examples stand out: an 1875 frame mansion at 80 Moreland Street (#2948) with a steep, high mansard roof festooned with pointed-arched dormers; and a fine three-house brick row, also from 1875, at 55-59 Copeland Street (#327-329) featuring steep gables and Gothic brick detail. St. Mark's English Lutheran Church, built in 1905, at 27-29 Winthrop Street (#91) is a good domestically-scaled example of the Late Gothic Revival rendered in Roxbury Puddingstone.

The district is particularly rich in Italianate houses of a variety of persuasions, from cottages to mansions. There are modest front gable single houses with the obligatory minimum of detail: a few brackets and projecting octagonal bays. 91 Blue Hill Avenue (#388) (Photo 13), built in 1878, is a

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 7

good example, displaying basic characteristics of the style. Several adjacent houses on the avenue are similar as are five on Murray Avenue. Others, some from the 1850's, are scattered through the district.

High style Italianate mansions and mansion-like double houses, found most frequently along Moreland, Perrin and Winthrop Streets, divide themselves into two groups according to their roof configurations and the influences of other styles. One group is characterized by side gable roofs, often with a front cross gable over a projecting central bay and sometimes with a square cupola. This group tends to betray its Greek Revival and Georgian origins in massing and gable treatment. 41 Winthrop Street (#113) (Photo 4), built in 1851, is a reserved and stately example of this type. Unique features include an Italian Villa-like bracketed cupola astride a roof with closed gables; also quoins, rusticated boarding, a laurel-wreathed oculus and unusual cornice-headed windows with single central brackets. In its details and proportions this is one of the most sophisticated mansions in the district.

Another high style Italianate mansion of this type is located at 23 Moreland Street (#189) and dates from 1861. It also has heavy bracketed side gables with a forward breaking front-gabled central bay with quoins linking a flush-boarded front to clapboarded sides. Its round, segmental and flat-arched window enframements are well detailed. Similarly composed mansions are located at 17 Rockville Park (#162) of 1858-59 and 31 (#192) and 88 (#2945) Moreland Street of 1858 and 1872. 28 Whiting Street (#209) (Photo 12), built in 1864, fits this category except that it has a hip roof, rare among Italianate houses in the district. It has a front gable, square cupola and unusual corner posts from which paired brackets emerge to support its wide eaves. Bracketed octagonal bays and porches add elegant detail.

42 Greenville Street (#2599) of 1853 and 60,62 Winthrop Street (#2592,2591) (Photo 5), a double house dating from 1852, are two superior examples of large, side-gabled Italianate houses without front gables. Number 42 is more classically restrained with flush boarding, eaves supported by a series of paired brackets, matching cornice-headed windows and a single, elegantly detailed gabled dormer. The double house, by contrast, is the most rococo building in the district, with a pair of elaborately scalloped hoods over second floor tripartite windows and matching dormers and oriels. The bracketing is equally flamboyant. It is a wedding cake with an almost oriental cast. A more modest but well detailed side gable house, in this case with Greek Revival corner pilasters, stands at 99 Winthrop Street (#2924) and dates from 1856.

One other Italianate gabled house deserves special note, this the front gable residence of the noted historian, Samuel Gardiner Drake, located at 10 Rockville Park (#176) (Photo 6) and built in 1853. Its detailing is unique, particularly its side cornices combining dentils with elaborate brackets, each with two drops. Pilasters rise to meet two sets of twin brackets at the corners. Symmetrically arranged cornice-headed windows with matching twin brackets complete the sensitively organized ensemble.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 8

The second group within the Italianate mode consists of those mansions and double houses with French references, particularly the mansard roof, but also, at times, facade organization and detailing as well. There are at least 10 outstanding bell cast mansards in the district, most with fish scale slate surfaces, as well as a number of straight cast mansards. Most of these latter houses might be considered more French than Italian in overall design.

62 Perrin Street (#360) (Photo 11), dating from 1864, is advantageously sited on a corner lot so that the full extent of its elaborate, undulating superstructure can be appreciated. Not only does the main house have a finely crafted, fish scale, bell cast mansard with appropriate segmental-arched dormers repeating the curve of the roof profile, but it has a rear extension with its own mansard and a rare cross gambrel gable. Other details such as pedimented porches, quoins, cornice-headed windows and a bracketed and dentiled cornice contribute to this spectacular house.

Across the street at 63 Perrin (#354) (Photo 8) stands another impressive house with an unusually high hip surmounting its bell cast mansard. An oriel with a Palladian window is supported by a well detailed bracketed entrance porch. Window enframements are also sensitively handled. This is one of several mansions with related mansard stables, in this case with a segmental-arched gable echoing the curve of its large door below.

93 Moreland Street (#347) (Photo 9), built in 1860, breaks its bell cast mansard in front with a gambrel gable, a form seen previously at 62 Perrin Street. This is an immense house with a heavy cornice with close-spaced brackets, twin round-arched windows with a lyrically carved segmental-arched cap and a stately porch supported by paired columns.

The elaborate 1864 house at 28 Moreland Street (#96) (Photo 10) has its mansard studded with segmental-arched dormers which refer to the detailed segmental-arched window caps on the first floor and intricate porch. A unique frieze with wood corbeling supports the wide eaves. Flat and round hood molds add further enrichment. Other bell cast mansard houses stand at 19 (#188), 22 (#99), 27 (#191) Moreland Street, 21-23 Rockville Park (#164,165), 67 Perrin Street (#355) and 111 Winthrop Street (#2927), the latter, which dates from 1858, with an elaborate full front porch and fanciful window enframements.

76 Perrin Street (#442), from 1860, in addition to having a very low straight cast mansard roof, projects one of the most highly articulated Italianate facades in the district, both in terms of multiple projecting round and octagonal bays and in terms of its detailing: porch, brackets, window enframements.

Among those mansarded houses which combine a greater degree of French Academic and Second Empire influences with Italianate elements, the most important is a double house located at 24,25 Moreland Street (#98,97) (Photo 10). Designed by N.J. Bradlee in 1870-71, it is significant both for its noted author and for its unique and original composition and detailing. The curve is eschewed

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD Item number 8 Page 9

and the straight line and angle are exploited. It is a massive house with a tall, steep mansard surfaced with hexagonal slates and perforated by numerous semi-recessed dormers. The second floor window enframements rise to a wooden frieze, then break out diagonally to become brackets supporting the roof. Cornice-headed ground floor windows grudgingly accept some graceful curved ornamental carving. A double front porch has posts and brackets related to those supporting the roof.

41 Waverly Street (#448), dating from 1877, is typical of several rectangular French Second Empire mansard houses with some Italianate detail. The mansard is steep with decorative slate and semi-recessed cornice-headed dormers. The well organized facades are dominated by 2-story projecting octagonal bays with brackets at both levels. These are developer houses of high quality.

Two French Second Empire double houses are outstanding representatives of the type and style. 124,126 Warren Street (#79,112), a mansarded frame structure with original unpainted flush boarding, was built in 1868. Its facades are carefully composed with cornice-headed double and single dormers over segmental-arched second floor windows and cornice-headed first floor windows. The forward-breaking central bay presents an impressive square-columned porch. 2,4 Montrose Street (#242,241) is a finely crafted brick 1877 double house with a hexagonal slate mansard roof bearing single and double dormers with finely detailed pediments. These line up over paired entrance porches and flanking panelled projecting octagonal bays.

There are two basic types of Queen Anne row house blocks. One treats the group as a complex entity, usually by the introduction of turrets and other devices to diminish the repetitive quality of the type. The other emphasizes repetition by creating a rhythm of alternating flat and projecting octagonal or round bays. 119-125 Blue Hill Avenue (#408-411) (Photo 14), designed in 1880 by J.H. Besarick (an important Boston architect who was responsible for six row house groups in the district), extends in two directions from a round, conical-capped corner tower, thus minimizing the sense of repetition. Other groups of this type are located at 30-38 (#131-127) and 48-52 (#122-120) Moreland Street and 250-254 Warren Street (#279-277) (Photo 15).

24-32 Alaska Street (#416-412) (Photo 14), built in 1882, is a handsomely characteristic representative of the second row house type. Here Panel Brick Style details are integrated with the overall Queen Anne form. The undulating facade effectively combines such decorative elements as pedimented octagonal bays, a brick corbel table, inset terra cotta panels and alternating segmental and shouldered flat-arched windows.

Van Ness Terrace, located at 236-248 Warren Street (#280) (Photo 15) is the most impressive and elegant row house block in the district. It has a sizeable terrace in front, built up on a Puddingstone retaining wall topped by a heavy iron railing. Built in 1890 from plans of Besarick, it has a strongly articulated Queen Anne facade with some Romanesque contributions. Unusual and dramatic scrolled pediments backed by half domes crown its six 4-story projecting round window bays. Generous brownstone trim, some quarry-faced, adds a robust note.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD Item number 8 Page 10

Among Queen Anne single houses, 62 Waverly Street (#436) dating from 1883, is an unusual and fine example. Particularly notable is the elaborate jig saw woodwork ornamenting its clipped gables. 43,45 Winthrop Street (#114,115) (Photo 4), designed by the important Roxbury architect, John Roulstone Hall in 1890, is the kind of highly fanciful double house which only the Queen Anne mode would permit. Its two sides are individualized by separate facade treatments including a gambrel gable and a round tower with conical cap.

Combining Shingle and Queen Anne styles in a highly articulated facade treatment, 67 Whiting Street (#137) (Photo 16) was built in 1891. Deep set windows and balconies, a columned wrap-around porch, projecting bays and gables, plus an eyebrow dormer, make this single house an exuberant example of its type. It gets along well with its massive 1894 Colonial Revival neighbor at 65 Whiting Street (#147) (Photo 16). An unusual quarry-faced brownstone first floor with twin octagonal bays supports a clapboard second floor and a projecting gambrel roof. Delicately scrolled corner brackets plus a scrolled, pedimented Palladian window group and flanking oculi in the gable add notes of grace to this otherwise robust facade.

Even more exuberant is the massive Colonial Revival double house at 85,87 Moreland Street (#346) (Photo 9) with its rare double cross gambrel roof. This 1892 work demonstrates both the versatility and the daring of J.H. Besarick, its architect. Unusual recessed balconies, octagonal in plan and elevation, flanked by oculi and topped by lunettes decorate the gables of the twin front gambrels. Flanking columned porches and pedimented side dormers add to this building's grandeur.

Of the 29 apartment buildings in the district, the large V-shaped Georgian Revival complex at 264 Warren, 3-15 Copeland and 2-6 Waverly Streets (#302-305,359) (Photo 18) stands out for its relation to its site, its facade treatment and its classical detail. Built in 1897, its facade fans out from a projecting round corner tower with an unusual alternation of projecting bays and recessed spaces which harbor entrance porticos of carved sandstone consisting of paired Corinthian columns with decorated entablatures. Sandstone string courses and lintels plus a heavy projecting metal cornice and frieze add to the building's impressiveness. (DOE; 1972)

Among the few institutional buildings in the district, the former Roxbury Home for Aged Women at 3-5 Burton Avenue (#306) (Photo 1) is significant as a successful combination of what is probably the oldest building in the district, with an 1891 Colonial Revival institutional addition. The original portion, the 1840-41 former Augustus Perrin house, is a fine and stately relatively unadorned Greek Revival brick mansion, with tall linked chimneys and pedimented dormers. The addition, of matching brick, has interesting connected pedimented dormers and a copper cupola with a bell-shaped top. The Perrin house is the only one of the original mansions which has survived.

The former Winthrop Street Primary School at 26 Winthrop Street (#40) (Photo 7) dates from 1857 and is notable as probably the oldest surviving public school building in Roxbury. It is a modest Italianate brick structure with a low hip

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD Item number 8 Page 11

slate roof and pleasing corbel table. A fine cast iron fence with closely spaced pickets stands in front.

Another former school, the Sarah J. Baker Elementary School at 33 Perrin Street (#353) (Photo 19), was designed by the prominent Boston architect Julius A. Schweinfurth in 1905. Its almost castle-like countenance is richly rendered in red brick and limestone, combining Romanesque and Classical Revival influences. Its high relief limestone carving, brick corbeling and arcades of round-arched windows are notable. (NR; 1972)

The church at 160 Warren Street (#181) was originally built in 1873 as the Boston Highlands Methodist Episcopal Church. Although it has received a defacing coat of permastone, it is significant as the present home of the 12th Baptist Church, an historic Afro-American congregation which was organized in 1848 by a group of members who had withdrawn from the First Independent Baptist Church (the African Meeting House) in 1840.

While the Swedish Evangelical (now Resurrection) Lutheran Church at 94 Warren Street (#66) (Photo 21) was a late addition to the district, it is an impressive late Romanesque Revival edifice. The 1923-24 structure with its massive corner tower anchors the northeast corner of the district.

It is likely that most of the early houses were built by housewrights without benefit of architect's drawings, relying instead for ideas and details on the popular builder's companions and pattern books of the time, as well as on their own previous experience. Andrew Jackson Downing's well circulated Rural Cottages of 1842, for example, was the likely inspiration for housewrights like Ivory Harmon and Ivory McDaniel who constructed the twin Gothic Revival cottages at 6 and 8 Montrose Street (#240,239) only three years later in 1845.

Interestingly enough, however, the house which initially began the development of the district immediately after the breakup of the Warren homestead in 1834, was apparently designed by an architect of some prominence. Norfolk County Deed L107 f84 (January 7, 1835) reveals an indenture between Otis Pierce, a teacher, as client, and William B. Hawes and Grace Gates, as builders, to erect a dwelling house to plans of R. Bond, undoubtedly Richard Bond, who was beginning his practice in Roxbury at that time. Shortly thereafter, in 1836, he designed Lewis Wharf on the Boston waterfront, Salem City Hall (1837), Gore Hall at Harvard (1839) and the Salem Courthouse (1841). Later commissions included a number of churches and Harvard's Lawrence Hall (1847). It is possible, but not likely, that the Pierce house has survived.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee was one of Boston's most prolific and important architects from the early 1850's until his death in 1888. He designed countless mercantile and office buildings in downtown Boston before and after the Great Fire of 1872, and his blocks of row houses shaped the character of the South End in the 1850's and 1860's. His Gothic Revival Unitarian Church in Jamaica Plain (1854), Renaissance Revival Jordan Marsh Building (1860), French Academic Hotel St. Cloud (1869), Victorian Gothic Y.M.C. Union (1875) and Italianate

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 12

row houses demonstrated his mastery of the styles of the time. Although Bradlee owned property in the district and was the first president of the Roxbury Club, for a time located in the district, he designed only one of its buildings, 24,26 Moreland Street (#98,97), in 1870-71.

Most productive among the architects practicing in the district was John H. Besarick who was responsible for two double houses, at 19,21 Alaska Street (#421,422) and 85,87 Moreland Street (#346), plus six row house blocks, including Van Ness Terrace at 236-248 Warren Street (#280). Queen Anne, Panel Brick, Stick, Romanesque Revival and Colonial Revival were among the styles represented. Besarick was particularly adept at avoiding monotony in his buildings by combining varied massing with sensitive detailing. His work is well represented in Boston's Back Bay and he executed many commissions for churches, seminaries and parochial schools, including St. John's Seminary in Brighton (1881-89) and St. James Swedenborgian Church in Roxbury.

Boston's greatest theater architect, Clarence H. Blackall (Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore), who designed the now heavily altered Warren Theater at 270-72 Warren Street (#443) in 1926, contributed such notable works to the city as the Colonial (1899), Wilbur (1914) and Metropolitan (1925) Theaters, the Carter Building (1894, first steel-framed office building in Boston), the Little Building (1916) and the Tremont Temple (1895).

Other architects active in the district who have made significant contributions to the Boston area's architectural inventory include: (1) Julius A. Schweinfurth (former Sarah J. Baker School, 33 Perrin Street, 1905) (#353), chief draftsman for Peabody and Stearns before establishing his own firm, designed a number of schools and offices, as well as Back Bay houses; (2) John Roulstone Hall (55-71 Waverly Street, 1882, 43,45 Winthrop Street, 1890) (#453-461) (#114,115), active in Boston and Roxbury from the 1850's to the early 1900's, designed the Hollis Street Theater, Hotel Dartmouth, Eustis Street Fire Station (1859, oldest in the city) and numerous South End row houses; (3) George A. Avery (138-148 Warren Street, 1898, and others) (#183) was a prolific producer of residences in Roxbury, Dorchester and the Back Bay; (4) Shaw and Hunnewell (75 Moreland Street, 1883) (#344) contributed to the Back Bay as well as other parts of Boston; (5) Alden Frink (55-59 Copeland Street, 1875, 38 Dunreath Street, 1895) (#327-329) (#253), who trained with the distinguished Worcester architect Elbridge Boyden, was a resident of Roxbury and noted for his several Boston and Maine Company railroad stations, as well as for his schools, police stations and engine houses; (6) Edwin Lewis, Jr. (56 Moreland Street, 1891) (#144) contributed many fine houses to Boston's streetcar suburbs of Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain. (7) Carl C. Enebuske (Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, 94 Warren Street, 1923-24) (#56) was a specialist in Lutheran churches in the region.

Among the architects whose buildings outside the district are listed in the National Register, Bradlee, Bond and Blackall stand out with several individual listings each plus representation in National Register Historic Districts. Others whose works are included, either individually or in districts

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD Item number 8 Page 13

are G.A. Avery, J.H. Besarick, J.R. Hall, Hurd and Gore, E. Lewis, Jr., F.A. Norcross, E.E. Park, J.A. Schweinfurth, Shaw and Hunnewell, W.P. Wentworth.

Most of the buildings in the district display a high degree of excellence in construction and craftsmanship. Many are structurally complex and decoratively intricate, with quality workmanship the rule. While many of those who put together these buildings and shaped their details are, to date, unknown, several housewrights, carpenters and even speculative developers should be singled out for their fine products.

John Lyons' board and batten Carpenter Gothic expression at 7-9 Montrose Street (#244) is rare, as is the rendering of A.J. Downing's principles by the Ivorys McDaniel and Harmon at 6 and 8 Montrose Street (#239,240) and James W. Cathcart at 10 Montrose (#238). Working in the Italianate mode, housewright John L. Hanson produced one of the district's finest mansions at 41 Winthrop Street (#113), almost equaled by William Barton's mansion at 28 Whiting Street (#209). Barton also produced three well detailed but more modest Italianate single and double houses on the south fork of Rockville Park, 1,3 5,7 9 (#154-158) while housewright Seth Nickerson was his equal on the north fork with 10, 12,14, 18 (#176-174,172). Carpenters Ammi M. Jewell and Oliver B. Shaw crafted a high-style bell cast mansard Italianate mansion at 111 Winthrop Street (#2927) and George Scott, also a carpenter, was responsible for an Italianate house with refined cornice and hood mold detail at 18-20 Moreland Street (#100). Another carpenter, Nathaniel O. Hart, distinguished himself in the construction of his own house at 22 Moreland Street (#99) in preparation for his crafting of N.J. Bradlee's unusual and inventive details next door at 24,26 (#98,97). James Fisher produced a refined two-house Queen Anne brick row at 98,100 Moreland Street (#2941,2940) complete with iron cresting, and Bousquet and Pepin executed J.H. Besarick's robustly detailed Queen Anne/Romanesque Van Ness Terrace at 236-248 Warren Street (#280) with gusto.

Two quality speculative developer/builders should be noted: John Gilbert for his corner-anchoring rows at 132-136 Warren (#110-109) and 2-6 Moreland Streets (#108-106) and Ira Medbury for two row house groups, 202-210 Warren Street (#219-215) and 5,7 Winthrop Street (#80,81), as well as a pair of 1½-story double houses at 5,7 and 9,11 Whiting Street (#220-223).

Boston had been economically stagnant for many years prior to the 1950's, when the often misguided policies of "urban renewal" began to be formulated. Decline continued through the 1960's and 1970's, particularly in residential areas like Roxbury, where suburban-bound middle class families were replaced by the economically disadvantaged. While the Moreland Street area was affected to some extent, it retained its physical integrity to a greater degree than most of Roxbury. The recent rehabilitation work on two major buildings in the district, the former Sarah J. Baker School at 33 Perrin Street and the Waverly Apartments at 264 Warren Street, plus the return of several mansions from rooming house status to single family use, is a positive sign.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 8

Page 14

Archaeological Potential

The Moreland Street Historic District is characterized by moderate outcroppings of Roxbury conglomerate, the largest giving the area the name "Mount Pleasant". East of the area was a stream which fed into South Cove to the northeast. Little is known of Native American activity in Roxbury before European settlement. One projectile point has been found at Dillaway-Thomas house on Meeting House Hill, and a mano was found in the mid-18th century trash pit at the Pierpont site near Stoney Brook. Prehistoric populations would have looked to the Roxbury area as a staging area from which to exploit the fish and shell fish resources of the South Cove area. The Mount Pleasant area would have provided high ground and probably fresh spring water with easy access to South Cove, Back Bay and the Shawmut Peninsula. As all southern land approaches to the peninsula necessarily went through this area, it was probably heavily travelled.

Although the Moreland Street area has been extensively built upon, recent excavations in Boston, Roxbury and Charlestown have shown that this does not necessarily mean that earlier sites have been destroyed (Bower 1983, Bower n.d., Pendry et al 1982). The least disturbed area may be the Gertrude Howes Playground bordered by Winthrop, Fairfield and Moreland Streets. Although it contained the Weld estate (ca 1860 into the 20th century), it is the only large block of open land still intact. (This estate became the Scobey Hospital before it was demolished)

During the colonial period, settlement in this area was along two primary streets: Warren Street and Dudley Street. The locations of 17th and 18th century homesteads have not been pinpointed, and may have been set back off these streets. These include the Warren homestead (near the present Warren house), the Weld estate (in the vicinity of Greenville Street), the Holbrook homestead (between Dudley and Waverly Streets along Blue Hill Avenue) and the Gorton homestead, or Gorton's Hill (near Montrose Street). Few remains of 17th century homesteads have been located an excavated in the Boston area. Consequently, archaeologists have little to study concerning material possessions, architecture and foodways. Although a few more 18th century sites have been excavated, more study is needed in this area also.

In summary , there is a strong possibility that prehistoric archaeological remains exist intact in the Moreland Street Historic District, especially at the Gertrude Howes Playground. In addition, remnants of 17th and 18th century farmsteads may still exist withing the district.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Moreland Street HD

Item number 9

Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Annual Report of the Street Laying Out Department for the Year 1894, Boston: Rockswell & Church, 1895
- Atlas of the City of Boston, Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1882
- Atlas of the City of Boston: Boston Proper and Roxbury, Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley & Co., 1884, 1889, 1895, 1899, 1906, 1915, 1931
- Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Vol. 2 Boston Highlands, Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1873
- Boston Building Department Permits
- Boston Directories, 1868-1920
- Boston Public Library Architectural File
- Bostonian Society Photograph File
- Davis, William T., Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County Mass., 1894
- Drake, Francis Samuel, Town of Roxbury, Its Memorable Persons and Places, Roxbury: Drake, 1878
- Drake, Francis S., "The Town of Roxbury", in Boston Records, Vol. 34, 1905
- Dudley School Boys, Roxbury Past and Present, n.d.
- Ellicott, John M., John Ancrum Winslow, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1902
- Ellis, Charles M., The History of Roxbury Town, Boston: Samuel G. Drake, 1847
- Glimpses of Early Roxbury, Mary Warren Chapter, D.A.R., 1905
- Hill, Jim Dan, Sea Dogs of the Sixties, Minneapolis: U. of Minnesota Press, 1935
- Maps and Plans, 1777, 1832, 1834, 1844, 1845, 1850, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1885, 1891
- McCartney, Clarence E., Mr. Lincoln's Admirals, New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1956
- N.J. Bradlee Drawings, Vol. 22, pages 88-121, 1870-71
- Norfolk County Deeds
- Openo, Woodard D., "A Brief History of Miss Helen G. Hunter's House on Rockville Place, Roxbury, Massachusetts," 1981
- Poole, C.H., "Notebooks of Surveys," Roxbury, 1849, 1852
- Roxbury Directories, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866
- The Roxbury Magazine, Boston: All Souls Unitarian Church, 1899
- S.P.N.E.A. Photograph File
- Suffolk County Deeds
- Truax, Rhoda, The Doctors Warren of Boston, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1968
- Warner, Sam Bass, Streetcar Suburbs, The Process of Growth in Boston, 1870-1900, Cambridge: Joint Center for Urban Studies, 1962
- Winsor, Justin (Ed.), The Memorial History of Boston, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1880
- Withey, Henry F. & Elsie, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased, Los Angeles, 1956

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Moreland Street HDItem number 10Page 1

10. Geographical Data, Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary runs as follows: NORTH: Kearsarge Avenue (center line) and Winthrop Street (part center line, part rear and side lot lines north of street, part center lines of Greenville and Fairland Streets). EAST: Blue Hill Avenue (part center line, part lot lines west of avenue, part center lines of Moreland Street and Irwin Avenue). SOUTH: Waverly Street (part center line, part rear and side lot lines south of street). WEST: Warren Street (part center line, part lot lines east of street, part center lines of Dunreath, Montrose, Whiting, Winthrop Streets and Rockville Park).

A concentration of large-scale institutional uses north of Winthrop Street and Kearsarge Avenue suggests this boundary. Both Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue are major thoroughfares, hence, logical boundaries. Also, urban renewal has totally altered the western edge of Warren Street, while the eastern side of Blue Hill Avenue is heavily deteriorated. Serious deterioration plus industrial uses south of Waverly Street justify this as the southern boundary.

All contributing buildings are identified on the map by assessor's parcel numbers. Intrusions have a letter added to the assessor's number. All types of open space, other than the Gertrude Howes Playground, a park, are labeled "v".

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP NUMBER</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>CONSTR. DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
420	Potter Courts	3-15 Alaska St	1928	late Colonial Revival
419		14 Alaska St	1859	Italianate
421, 422	A.H. Allen	19, 21 Alaska St	1898	Queen Anne
V		20 Alaska St		grass and trees
417		22 Alaska St	1889	Queen Anne
423	Herman Drake	23-25 Alaska St	1893	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
416-412	Sampson Clark/Herman Drake	24-32 Alaska St	1882	Queen Anne/Panel Brick
V		27, 29 Alaska St		grass and trees
426		31 Alaska St	1875-76	French Second Empire
427	Frank Barthol	33-35 Alaska St	1876-77	Italianate/Gothic
428		37, 39 Alaska St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
267	C.A. Russell	4 Aspen St	1890-91	Queen Anne
266		8 Aspen St	1890-91	Queen Anne
265	Crosby Bros.	10 Aspen St	1903	Queen Anne
2800-2806		35-47 Blue Hill Av	1890	French Academic
2929, 2930		49, 51 Blue Hill Av	1869	French Academic
2933		57-59 Blue Hill Av	1860	Italianate/Gothic Revival
384, 385		83, 85 Blue Hill Av	1869	French Academic
386, 387		87, 89 Blue Hill Av	1869	French Academic
388		91 Blue Hill Av	1878	Italianate
389		93 Blue Hill Av	1878	Italianate
398		99 Blue Hill Av	ca 1882-84	Italianate
408-411	Sampson & Clark	119-125 Blue Hill Av	1886	Queen Anne
429		133 Blue Hill Av	1877	Italianate
V		135 Blue Hill Av		grass and trees
431 -A		137A Blue Hill Av	ca 1950's	Modern
431		137B Blue Hill Av	ca 1873-82	Italianate
432		139 Blue Hill Av	1882	Italianate/Stick
306	Roxbury Home for Aged Women	3-5 Burton Av	1840-1, 1891	Greek Revival/Colonial Rev
308	M. McPherson	4 Burton Av	1895-96	Queen Anne
307		6 Burton Av	ca 1850's	Italianate
134		1 Cleveland Pk	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne
133		2 Cleveland Pk	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne
136		2 Cleveland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne
135		4 Cleveland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne
132		6 Cleveland St	ca 1895-99	Colonial Revival
330, 331		1, 3 Copeland Pk	ca 1873-84	Italianate/Gothic
333	Ambrose J. Tibbetts	2 Copeland Pk	1859	Italianate
332	Ambrose J. Tibbetts	5 Copeland Pk	1858	Italianate
343		1 Copeland Pl	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP NUMBER	HISTORIC I	OR BUILDER	STREET ADDRESS	CONSTR. DATE	STYLE
V			2-6 Copeland Pl		vacant lot
V			3-11 Copeland Pl		vacant lot
301	Mitchell & Sutherland		12-16 Copeland St	1903	Classical Revival
300, 299			20, 22 Copeland St	ca 1856-73	Italianate/Second Empire
309			27 Copeland St	1870	French Second Empire
298, 297			28, 30 Copeland St	ca 1858-73	Italianate/Second Empire
V			34-40 Copeland St		City of Boston Playground
311			37 Copeland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
312			39 Copeland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
313			41 Copeland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
296			42-44 Copeland St	1898	Queen Anne
314			43 Copeland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
315			45 Copeland St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
295			46-48 Copeland St	1898	Queen Anne
324	John J. Johnston		49 Copeland St	1897	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
294			50 Copeland St	1898	Queen Anne
325	John J. Johnston		51 Copeland St	1897	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
293	James Jacques		52 Copeland St	1910	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
326	John J. Johnston		53 Copeland St	1897	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
292	George R. Nofrey		54-56 Copeland St	1911	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
327-329	Charles H. Blodgett		55, 57, 59 Copeland St	1875	High Victorian Gothic
291	George R. Nofrey		60 Copeland St	1911	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
290	George R. Nofrey		62-64 Copeland St	1911	Colonial Revival
V			63, 65 Copeland St		vegetable gardens
264			68 Copeland St	1885	Queen Anne
336			69 Copeland St	ca 1856-73	Italianate
275			72 Copeland St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
274			76 Copeland St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
343			77 Copeland St	ca 1856-73	Italianate
V			80 Copeland St		grass and trees
281			1 Dunreath St	ca 1850's	Italianate
282			3 Dunreath St	ca 1849-56	Gothic Revival
263			4-6 Dunreath St	ca 1857	Italianate
262	Mark Harris		16 Dunreath St	1909	Queen Anne
261	Mark Harris		18 Dunreath St	1909	Queen Anne
V			20, 22 Dunreath St		vacant lot
258	E.J. Kilcup		24 Dunreath St	1913	Queen Anne
284			25 Dunreath St	1907	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
257	A.N. Garland & Co.		26 Dunreath St	1897	Queen Anne
285	Eldridge Bros.		270 Dunreath St	1902	Queen Anne

285

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MAP NUMBER</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>CONSTR. DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>
256	A.N. Garland	28 Dunreath St	1897	Queen Anne
286	George W. Caverly	29 Dunreath St	1908	Queen Anne
255	A.N. Garland & Co.	30 Dunreath St	1897	Queen Anne
287		31 Dunreath St	1907	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
V		34 Dunreath St		grass and old tree
288	Potter Hazard	35 Dunreath St	1909	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
253	H. Blodgett	38 Dunreath St	1895	Colonial Revival
289	Potter Hazard	39 Dunreath St	1909	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
2825	James A. Mahan	12 Fairland St	1908-9	Colonial Revival
2824	James A. Mahan	14 Fairland St	1908-9	Colonial Revival
2823	James A. Mahan	18 Fairland St	1909	Colonial Revival
2822	James A. Mahan	24 Fairland St	1909	Colonial Revival
139	Meyer Plannick	29 Fairland St	1923	Suburban Residential
140	Meyer Plannick	33 Fairland St	1923	Suburban Residential
141	Meyer Plannick	37 Fairland St	1923	Suburban Residential
2599		42 Greenville St	1853	Italianate
406	Edwin L. Reed	8 Irwin Av	1916	Commercial Apartment
405	Edwin L. Reed	14 Irwin Av	1916	Commercial Apartment
404	Edwin L. Reed	20 Irwin Av	1914	Commercial Apartment
403	Edwin L. Reed	26 Irwin Av	1914	Commercial Apartment
67	John Anderson	9 Kearsarge Av	1921	Suburban Residential
V		15-19 Kearsarge Av		vegetable gardens
69		23 Kearsarge Av	ca 1835-43	Gothic/Greek Revival
V		1-5 Langford Pk		vacant lot
V		2-8 Langford Pk		vacant lot
319	John J. Johnston	7 Langford Pk	1898	Colonial Revival
242, 241	Marshall Livermore	2, 4 Montrose St	1877	French Academic
240	Ivory McDaniel/Ivory Harmon	6 Montrose St	1845	Gothic Revival
244	John Lyons	7-9 Montrose St	ca 1845	Gothic Revival
239	Ivory McDaniel/Ivory Harmon	8 Montrose St	1845	Gothic Revival
238	James W. Cathcart	10 Montrose St	1845	Gothic Revival
245		11 Montrose St	1845	Gothic Revival
V		13 Montrose St		grass and trees
247	Benjamin Perry/John Marston	15 Montrose St	1846	Gothic Revival
248	H.C. Allen	17 Montrose St	1885-86	Queen Anne
249		19 Montrose St	1887	Queen Anne
237 -B		20 Montrose St	1971	Modern
250		21 Montrose St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
236		22 Montrose St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
251		23 Montrose St	1887	Queen Anne

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER	STREET ADDRESS	CONSTR. DATE	STYLE
235		24 Montrose St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
252		25 Montrose St	1887	Queen Anne
234		26 Montrose St	1886	Stick/Queen Anne
268		29 Montrose St	1886	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
108-106	John Gilbert	2-6 Moreland St	1869	French Academic
V		7-9 Moreland St		vacant lot
105-103	D.W. Beckler	8-12 Moreland St	1888	Queen Anne
181		11 Moreland St	ca 1845-56	Italianate
102		14 Moreland St	ca 1856-73	Italianate
187	Otho R. & Alton G. Reed	15 Moreland St	1860	Second Empire/Italianate
101	John Ellis	16 Moreland St	1893	Queen Anne
100	George Scott	18-20 Moreland St	1861	Italianate
188	Otho R. Reed	19 Moreland St	1862	Italianate
99	Nathaniel O. Hart	22 Moreland St	1861	French Academic
189		23 Moreland St	1861	Italianate
98, 97		24, 26 Moreland St	1870-71	Second Empire/Italianate
190	Gerry & Northrup	25 Moreland St	1906-7	Colonial Revival
191		27 Moreland St	1870	French Academic
96		28 Moreland St	1864	Italianate
131-127		30-38 Moreland St	1886	Queen Anne
192		31 Moreland St	1858	Italianate
193-200	James Fagan	33-43 Moreland St	1878-79	Queen Anne/Stick
126		40 Moreland St	1886	Queen Anne
125		42 Moreland St	1888	Queen Anne
124, 123		44, 46 Moreland St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
122-120	D.W. Beckler	48-52 Moreland St	1888	Queen Anne
202	Ourish & Rich	51-53 Moreland St	1895	Colonial Revival
V		55-57 Moreland St		grass and trees
144	J.H. Burt & Co.	56 Moreland St	1891	Colonial Revival
V		61-63 Moreland St		grass and trees
142	Benjamin Cohen	66 Moreland St	1916	Queen Anne
270, 271, 269	James A. Mahan	67, 69 Moreland St	1905-7	Colonial Revival
		31-33 Montrose St		
2950	Weld Estate	68 Moreland St		Gertrude Howes Playground
272 -C		71 Moreland St	1972	Modern
272 -D		73 Moreland St	1972	Modern

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER	STREET ADDRESS	CONSTR. DATE	STYLE
344	Rumery & Maxwell	75 Moreland St	1883	Queen Anne/Panel Brick
2949		78 Moreland St	1891	Colonial Revival
2948		80 Moreland St	1875	High Victorian Gothic
345		81 Moreland St	1867/1912	Colonial Revival
2947	James I. Steeves	84 Moreland St	1928	Suburban Residential
346	H.A. Holt	85,87 Moreland St	1892	Colonial Revival
2946	James I Steeves	86 Moreland St	1926	Suburban Residential
2945		88 Moreland St	1872	Italianate
2944		92 Moreland St	1872	Italianate/Victorian Gothic
347		93 Moreland St	1860	Italianate
2943, 2942	David Nugent	94,96 Moreland St	1895-96	Colonial Revival
375	Ivory Harmon	95 Moreland St	1870	Italianate
378, 379	Ourish & Rich	97,99 Moreland St	1894	Queen Anne
2941, 2940	James Fisher	98,100 Moreland St	1881	Queen Anne
2939, 2938	Moris Guthon	102,102A Moreland St	1895-96	Queen Anne
396		1 Murray Av	1880	Italianate
391		2 Murray Av	1880	Italianate
392		3 Murray Av	1880	Italianate
395		4 Murray Av	1880	Italianate
394		5 Murray Av		private garages
393		6 Murray Av	ca 1880	Italianate
348		11 Perrin St	1858	French Academic
374-370	James Fagan	12-20 Perrin St	1878-79	Queen Anne/Panel Brick
349		17 Perrin St	ca 1858-73	Italianate
350	William E. Wight	19 Perrin St	1911	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
351		21 Perrin St	1887	Queen Anne
369	Burnham C. Benner	22 Perrin St	1861	Italianate
352		25 Perrin St	ca 1906-15	Mediterranean
V		26-28 Perrin St		grass and trees
352-1		27-29 Perrin St	1889	Shingle
366	William Donaldson	30 Perrin St	1880	Stick/Queen Anne
353	Sarah J. Baker School	33 Perrin St	1905	Romanesque/Classical Rev'l
365		34 Perrin St	1868	Italianate
364		42 Perrin St	ca 1858-73	Italianate
363	Samuel M. Shapleigh	46 Perrin St	1878	French Academic
362	Samuel M. Shapleigh	50 Perrin St	1878	French Academic
361		54 Perrin St	1881	Queen Anne
360		62 Perrin St	1864	Second Empire/ Italianate
354		63 Perrin St	1859	French Academic/Italianate
355		67 Perrin St	ca 1858-73	French Academic/Italianate

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER	STREET ADDRESS	CONSTR. DATE	STYLE
V		75 Perrin St		parking lot
442		76 Perrin St	1860	Italianate
2810-2807		1-4 Presby Pl	1872	French Academic
154,155	William Barton	1,3 Rockville Pk	1859	Italianate
156,157	William Barton	5,7 Rockville Pk	1859	Italianate
158	William Barton	9 Rockville Pk	1859	Italianate
159		11 Rockville Pk	1859	Italianate
V		13 Rockville Pk		vacant lot
162		17 Rockville Pk	1858-59	Italianate
163		19 Rockville Pk	1866-71	Italianate
164,165		21,23 Rockville Pk	1860	French Academic/Italianate
166		25 Rockville Pk	1871	French Academic/Italianate
167		27 Rockville Pk	1894	Queen Anne
176	Seth Nickerson	10 Rockville Pk	1853	Italianate
175,174	Seth Nickerson	12,14 Rockville Pk	1853	Italianate/French Academic
173		16 Rockville Pk	1855-56	Italianate
173-1		16A Rockville Pk	1882-84	Italianate
172	Seth Nickerson	18 Rockville Pk	1855	French Academic/Italianate
171		18A Rockville Pk	1898	Queen Anne
170,169		20-22 Rockville Pk	1874	French Academic/Italianate
66	Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church	94 Warren St	1923-24	late Romanesque Revival
78	William W. Adams	96 Warren St	1843	Italianate/Egyptian Revival
78 -E		98 Warren St	ca 1920's	commercial
77		100 Warren St	ca 1854-55	Italianate
77 -F		102 Warren St	ca 1920's	commercial
79,112	George D. Cox	124,126 Warren St	1868	French Second Empire
111	Warren Building	130 Warren St	1846	Gothic Revival
110-109	John Gilbert	132-136 Warren St	1869	Italianate/French Academic
183	Josef Imhof	138-148 Warren St	1898-99	Georgian Revival
181 -G		150-158 Warren St	1976	Modern
181	Highlands Methodist Episcopal Church	160 Warren St	1873	Gothic/Stick
150		196 Warren St	ca 1895-99	Queen Anne
219-215	Ira A. Medbury	202-210 Warren St	1877-79	French Academic
280	Van Ness Terrace	236-248 Warren St	1890	Queen Anne/Romanesque
279-277		250-254 Warren St	1887	Queen Anne
276		256-260 Warren St	1901	Georgian Revival
302-305, 359	Waverly Apartments	264 Warren St	1897	Georgian Revival
		3-15 Copeland St		
		2-6 Waverly St		
443	Warren Theater	270-272 Warren St	1926	Neo-Classical Revival

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER	STREET ADDRESS	CONSTR. DATE	STYLE
V		20 Waverly St		parking lot
357	New England Telephone Company	26-30 Waverly St	1913,1924	Colonial Revival
447	Samuel M. Shapleigh	37 Waverly St	1877	French Second Empire
448	Samuel M. Shapleigh	41 Waverly St	1877	French Second Empire
441,440	Israel Conviser	42-48 Waverly St	1916	Classical Revival
449		43-45 Waverly St	ca 1874-82	French Second Empire
450,451		47,49 Waverly St	ca 1884-89	Queen Anne
V		50-52 Waverly St		grass and trees
452		53 Waverly St	1870	Italianate
453-461	Melville Grant/John G. Allbright	55-71 Waverly St	1882	Queen Anne/Panel Brick
438		56 Waverly St	1904	Queen Anne/Shingle
437		60 Waverly St	1883	Queen Anne
436		62 Waverly St	1883	Queen Anne
V		64 Waverly St		grass and trees
434		72 Waverly St	1882	Queen Anne
462	George M. Fernald	73 Waverly St	1889	Queen Anne
433		76 Waverly St	1882	Queen Anne
213,212		2,4 Whiting St	ca 1856-70	Italianate
220,221	Ira A. Medbury	5,7 Whiting St	1872	Second Empire/Italianate
222,223	Ira A. Medbury	9,11 Whiting St	1872	Second Empire/Italianate
224		17 Whiting St	1872	Second Empire/Italianate
225		19-21 Whiting St	ca 1882-84	Queen Anne
211	Thomas M. Connolly	20 Whiting St	1909	Colonial Revival
210	Thomas M. Connolly	24 Whiting St	1909	Colonial Revival
226	John A. Robertson/George Moulton	27 Whiting St	1847	Gothic Revival
209	William Barton	28 Whiting St	1864	Italianate
227		29 Whiting St	ca 1882-84	Queen Anne
208		30 Whiting St	ca 1885	Queen Anne
237 -H		31 Whiting St	1971	Modern
207		32 Whiting St	1885	Colonial Revival
228	J.A. Vickery & Son	33-35 Whiting St	1894	Colonial Revival
206	R.D. Ward	34 Whiting St	1894	Colonial Revival
205		36 Whiting St	1896	Queen Anne
204		38 Whiting St	1896	Queen Anne
229	D.L. Kite	39-41 Whiting St	1894-95	Colonial Revival
230	H.C. Allen	43 Whiting St	1897-98	Queen Anne
V		45 Whiting St		grass and trees
V		58-64 Whiting St		grass and trees
145		59 Whiting St	1883	Queen Anne
V		61 Whiting St		grass and trees

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME OR BUILDER	STREET ADDRESS	CONSTR. DATE	STYLE
147		65 Whiting St	1894	Colonial Revival
137		67 Whiting St	1891	Queen Anne/ Shingle
80,81	Ira A. Medbury	5,7 Winthrop St	ca 1866-73	French Academic
82-87	D.W. Beckler	9-19 Winthrop St	1888	Queen Anne
71		14 Winthrop St	ca 1854-56	Gothic Revival
V		18 Winthrop St		grass and trees
43-41	Moris Guthon	20-24 Winthrop St	1896	Georgian Revival
88,89		21,23 Winthrop St	ca early 1850's	Italianate
V		25 Winthrop St		grass and trees
40	Winthrop Street Primary School	26 Winthrop St	1857	Italianate
91	St. Mark's English Lutheran Church	27-29 Winthrop St	1905-6	late Gothic Revival
V		31 Winthrop St		grass and trees
94	H. Goodman	33,35 Winthrop St	1915	Colonial Revival
95		37 Winthrop St	1856	Italianate
2598		40 Winthrop St	1850	Italianate
113	John L. Hanson	41 Winthrop St	1851	Italianate
114,115	E.O. Chapman	43,45 Winthrop St	1890	Queen Anne
116 -I		49 Winthrop St	ca 1950's	Modern
117		59 Winthrop St	1897-98	Queen Anne
2592,2591		60,62 Winthrop St	1852	Italianate
138	Morris Weinstein	65-69 Winthrop St	1916-17	Colonial Revival
2821,2820	Joseph Scotch	80-88 Winthrop St	1917	Georgian Revival
2819,2818		92,94 Winthrop St	ca 1906-15	Georgian Revival
2923		93 Winthrop St	1857	Italianate
2817		96-98 Winthrop St	1894-95	Queen Anne
2924		99 Winthrop St	1856	Italianate
2816		100-102 Winthrop St	1894-95	Queen Anne
2925		103 Winthrop St	ca 1856-58	Italianate
2815		104-106 Winthrop St	1894-95	Queen Anne
2926		107 Winthrop St	1856	Italianate
2814		108-110 Winthrop St	1894-95	Queen Anne
2927	Ammi M. Jewell/Oliver B. Shaw	111 Winthrop St	1858	Italianate
2813		114 Winthrop St	1858	Italianate
2928 -J		117 Winthrop St	1971	Modern
2812,2811		118,120 Winthrop St	1870	French Academic

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Moreland Street Historic District
Suffolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. FEB 23, 1984

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/5/85

Date Due: 3/29/84 - 4/13/84

Action: ACCEPT 3-29-84

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection



Roxbury Home for Aged Women
3-5 Burton Avenue
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson
6 Joy St Boston 02108

12/82

Photo #1 of 21
1840 Perrin House at right
1891 addition at left
view from Waverly Street



6 Montrose Street, left
8 Montrose Street, center
10 Montrose Street, right
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

6 Joy St Boston 02108

11/82

Photo #2 of 21

3 Gothic Revival cottages of
1845 from Montrose Street



THE WARREN
BUILDING

130

DR. ROBINSON
ORAL SURGEON

Warren House
130 Warren Street
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson
6 Joy St Boston 02108

11/82

Photo #3 of 21
view from Warren Street of
1846 Gothic Revival cottage on
site of birthplace of General
Joseph Warren



PACKARD MANSE

43, 45 Winthrop Street, left
Roxbury
Photo By Leslie Larson 1/83
6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #4 of 21
front and side of 41 (1851)
corner of 43,45 (1890)
from Winthrop Street





60,62 Winthrop Street, center
12,14 Fairland Street, right
Roxbury
Photo By Leslie Larson 11/82
6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #5 of 21
side and front of 60,62 (1852)
12,14 Fairland (1908) distance
From Winthrop Street



10 Rockville Park
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

1/83

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #6 of 21

1853 Italianate house on
north fork, side and front
home of Samuel Gardiner Drake



TABERNACLE PRAYER
APOSTOLIC CHURCH

Winthrop Street Primary School
26 Winthrop Street
Roxbury
Photo By Leslie Larson 11/82
6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #7 of 21
front and side from Winthrop
Street



63 Perrin Street
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #8 of 21

front of 1859 house and stable
from Perrin Street





95 Moreland Street, left
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #9 of 21
85,87 (1892), 93 (1860),
95 (1870) view along Moreland
toward Blue Hill Avenue



24,26 Moreland Street, left
28 Moreland Street, right
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #10 of 21

24,26 (1870-1), 28 (1864)

view from corner of Moreland
and Cleveland Streets

4



62 Perrin Street
Roxbury
Photo By Leslie Larson
6 Joy St Boston 02108

11/82

Photo #11 of 21
front and side and extension
of 1864 house from corner of
Perrin and Alaska Streets



28 Whiting Street
Roxbury

1/83

Photo By Leslie Larson
6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #12 of 21
front and side of 1864 house
from Whiting Street



88

91 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury

1/83

Photo By Leslie Larson
6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #13 of 21
front and side of 1878 house
with barn at rear, from Blue
Hill Avenue



ROXBURY COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER
400 WILSON ST. ROXBURY, MA 02119

22 Alaska Street, left
24-32 Alaska Street, center
119-125 Blue Hill Ave., right
Boxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson 11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #14 of 21

front of 22 (1889), 24-32 (1882
side of 119-125 (1886) from
Alaska Street toward Blue Hill



Van Ness Terrace

236-248 Warren Street, left

250-254 Warren Street, center

256-260 Warren Street, right

Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #15 of 21

236-248 (1890), 250-254 (1887),

256-260 (1901), block between

Dunreath and Waverly Streets

along Warren Street



65 Whiting Street, right
67 Whiting Street, left
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson 11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #16 of 21
front and sides of 65 (1894)
and 67 (1891) from corner of
Whiting and Winthrop Streets



27 Copeland Street, right
37-45 Copeland Street, center
49-53 Copeland Street, left
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

11/82

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #17 of 21

view down Copeland Street from
corner of Burton Avenue,
27 (1870), others ca 1895-99

Waverly Apartments
264 Warren Street, 3-15
Copeland St., 2-6 Waverly St.
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson 3/83

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #18 of 21
view from Warren Street of
Copeland (left) and Waverly
facades (1897)



AMERICAN
SAFETY

DANGER & FIRE
ELECTRIC CO.

Sarah J. Baker School

33 Perrin Street

Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson

1/83

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #19 of 21

view of side and front of

Baker School (1905) from

Perrin Street



29 Fairland Street, right
33 Fairland Street, center
37 Fairland Street, left

Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson 1/83

6 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #20 of 21
view of group of 1923 houses
across Fairland Street from
Gertrude Howes Playground



Swedish Evangelical Lutheran
94 Warren St., center Church
96 Warren Street, right
9 Kearsarge Avenue, left
Roxbury

Photo By Leslie Larson 11/82
8 Joy St Boston 02108

Photo #21 of 21
view from corner of Kearsarge
and Warren Streets of church
(1923-24), 96 (1843), 9 (1921)



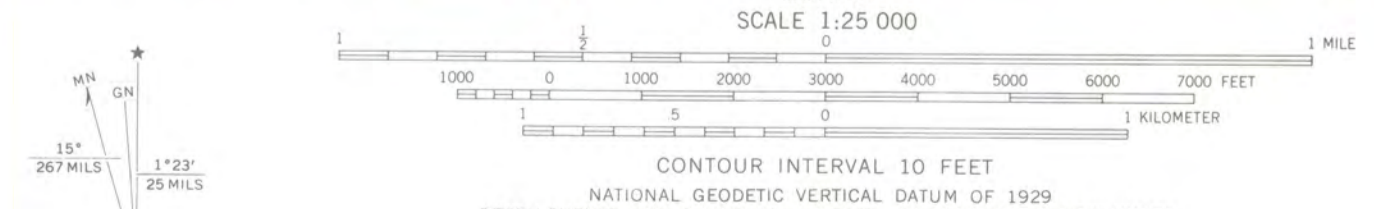
MORELAND STREET DISTRICT
Boston, (Roxbury) MA

Scale: 1" = 24,000'

UTM References:
A - 19/328900/4688010
B - 19/328900/4687140
C - 19/328300/4687140
D - 19/328290/4688010



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on 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



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 ————

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

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

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 6788 I-SERIES V814

Scale: 1" = 240' (approximate)

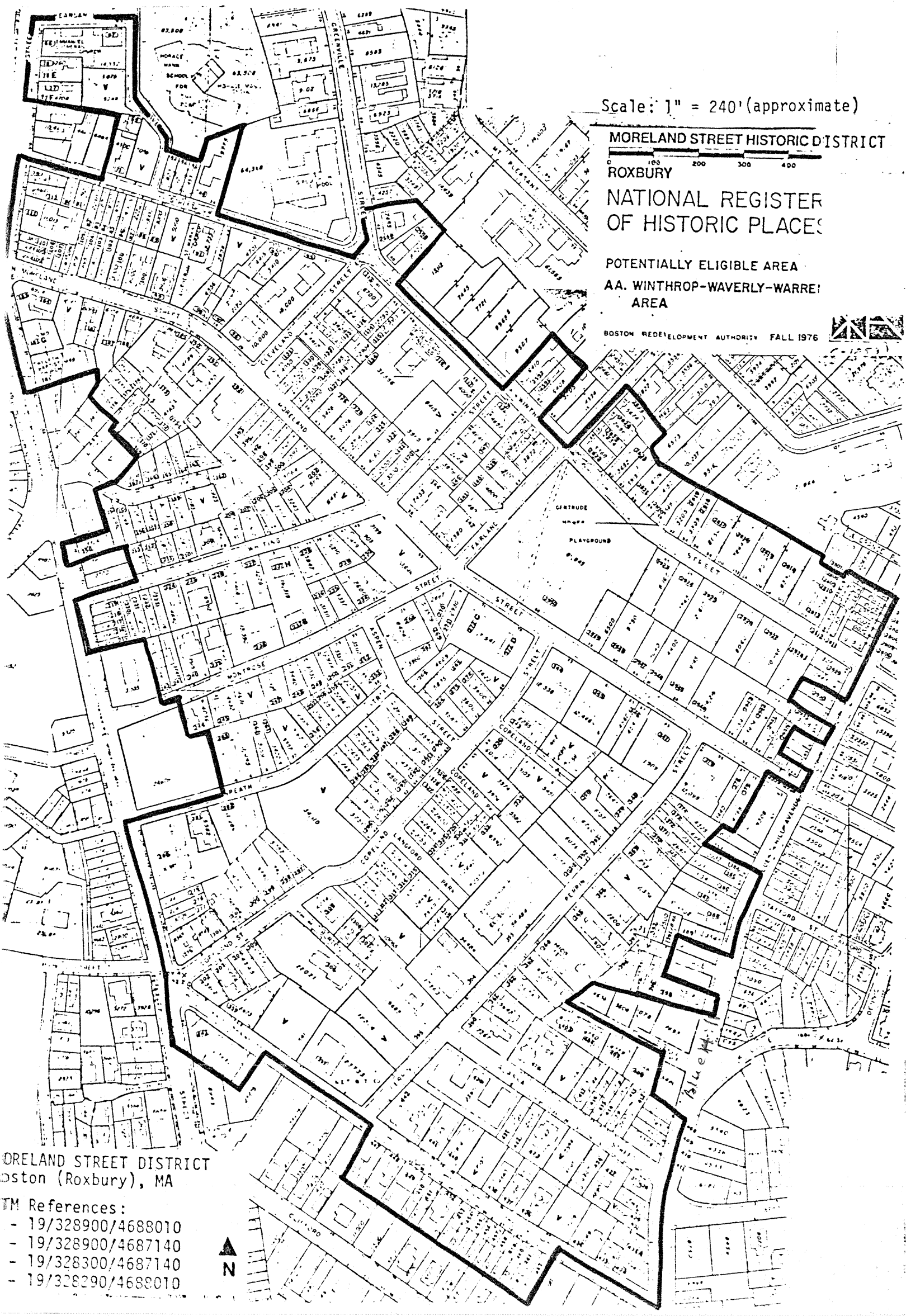
MORELAND STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

0 100 200 300 400

ROXBURY
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE AREA
AA. WINTHROP-WAVERLY-WARREN
AREA

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FALL 1976



MORELAND STREET DISTRICT
Boston (Roxbury), MA

- TM References:
- 19/328900/4688010
 - 19/328900/4687140
 - 19/328300/4687140
 - 19/328290/4688010



12/21/83

	INVENTORY FORMS	PROJ. COMP. REPORTS	BIBLIO.	ARCH. & BUILDERS
BLC	X	X	X	X
MHC	X	X	X	X
SPNEA	✓	✓	✓	✓
BOSTONIAN SOC.	✓	✓	✓	✓
BPL	✓	✓	✓	✓
JPL	✓	✓	✓	✓
BRA LIB.	✓	✓	✓	✓
OWNERS	✓			
J.P. NEIGH. GROUPS		✓		
<i>Athenacum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓

"X" - already have
 ✓ - send

Neighborhood Associations:

Urban Edge, INC.
 620 Centre St.
 J.P. 02130
 Attn: Ron Hafer

J.P. Business and Professional Merchants Assoc.

Jamaica Plain NDC
 P.O. Box 4
 62 Atherton St.
 J.P. 02130
 Attn: Barbara Kaplan

Jamaica Hills Neighborhood Assoc.

Oficina Hispana
 129 Amory St.
 Building A
 J.P. 02110
 Attn: Migual Satut

Sumner Hill Neighborhood Assoc.

Ron Gantzen
 33 Alveston St.
 J.P.

Green St. Neighborhood Assoc.