

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses

other names/site number New England Baptist Hospital Training School For Nurses

2. Location

street & number 220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue not for publication

city or town Boston (Roxbury) vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02120

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ~ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
~ nationally ~ statewide ~ locally. (~ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer

1/7/04
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Anders

Date of Action

2/26/2004

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses

Name of Property

Suffolk, Massachusetts

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☐ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☒ building(s)

☐ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

/Education -related Housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care/sanitarium

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival/

Jacobethan Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Slate

other

Narrative Description

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

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Edward Haskell Home for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA

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The Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses (a.k.a. the New England Baptist Hospital Training School for Nurses) is a remarkably well-preserved, red brick, Colonial Revival/Jacobethan compound. It is comprised of an original, 1½-2 ½-story building and multi-story additions arranged in a complex plan around a square inner courtyard. Located in the Roxbury/Mission Hill section of Boston, Massachusetts, the complex stands near the summit of Parker Hill. The site affords scenic views overlooking an adjacent urban wild area to the northwest, nearby Brookline and Jamaica Plain, and the Blue Hills south of Boston in the distance. The 47,741 square foot lot of the school occupies the southwest corner of Fisher and Parker Hill Avenues which bound the site in those directions. The original building, a wooden frame, textured, clinker-brick, 1922 school and dormitory, designed by Edward Sears Read, faces the main campus of New England Baptist Hospital with which it was affiliated and where Sears also designed a similarly detailed building in 1923. A parking lot for the hospital with brick townhouses beyond occupy the east side of Fisher Avenue immediately south of the school. Modern medical office buildings and primarily frame, multi-family, turn of the 20th-century dwellings are located to the north and east along Parker Hill Avenue. Parker Hill Place, formerly a large, modern nursing home facility, is located immediately to the east.

The Haskell School was compatibly enlarged twice. A large, frame-structured, complex plan, textured brick addition was built in 1931. It extends the original building longitudinally in a long wing to the east along the south side of Parker Hill Avenue and laterally with a perpendicular wing to the south (Diagram 10). Large, gable-end ells project off the north (Parker Hill Avenue) elevation and northwest corner of the 1931 addition. In 1940, concrete slab-on-steel structured, brick wing extensions to the south and west of the 1931 addition completed the square enclosure of a landscaped courtyard. Both expansions were designed by hospital specialists, Kendall, Taylor and Company who, like Sears, were also commissioned to enlarge the hospital in 1936. Building plans suggest the first enlargement of the school was devised with the second already in mind.

To accommodate the steeply sloped terrain, the approximately 60,000 SF complex rises in height from 1 ½ stories (approximately 20 ft.) on a raised basement at the south end of the facade (east) facing Fisher Avenue (Photos No. 1, 2 and 3) to 3 ½-stories with exposed basement (approximately 50 ft.) on the rear (west) elevations of the 1931 and 1940 additions (Photos No. 5, 6 and 7). Although many elevations of the complex formation are irregular, massing and composition present an image of symmetry. Continuity of design in the accreted Haskell Home for Nurses is reflected in the red brick with profiled string course at first floor level, mottled grey-green slate roofing and regular bays typically defined by 6/6, double-hung sash, wooden windows with profile trim, flat arches, and brick sills.

The 138' 10", front and rear elevations of the 1922 original building are rigorously symmetrical (Photo Nos. 1 and 2). The facade (east) consists of steeply gabled, 2 x 1-bay, 22' x 12' projections which enclose an inner section comprised of nine regular bays with 6/6, double-hung sash, wooden windows centered by the main entrance. The entry is sheltered by a semi-circular, slender-columned, balustraded porch beneath a Palladian-like window set in a brick, semi-circular dormer. The low-sloping, gable, slate-shingled roof on the inner section is broken by two wide, 4-bay, slate-clad, shed dormers with smaller, 6/6, double-hung sash, wooden windows more closely grouped in pairs. Massive, exterior chimneys on the inner elevations of symmetrical end projections are met by slate-clad, shed-roofed extensions from their gable roofs.

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Two, similar interior chimneys penetrate the rear (west; courtyard) slope of the roof on the main block near the juncture of the center rear cross gable. Set into the hillside, the 9-bay, rear elevation of the original building (Diagram No. 7) rises to 2 1/2-stories and includes 3 x 2-bays, 26' x 26', at each end (Diagram No. 9). Each wing originally terminated in a 2-story, balustraded, open porch. These porches were subsequently removed when necessary to accommodate attachment of the 1931 and 1940 additions. The expansive, cross gable which centers the rear (courtyard) elevation opposite the main entry is fronted by a balustraded, 2-story, angled bay with blind brick arches on each plane of the first story. On the second floor, an oversized, multi-paned, fixed-sash replacement window centers the angled bay between original, 6/6, double-hung sash with sidelights. This motif is repeated in the sidelights on the French doors which center the gable and provide access to the balustraded area. A continuous shed dormer with alternating single and paired, 6/6, double-hung sash windows wraps from the main block to the rear wings to terminate in a gable-roofed bay near the fire wall protrusion.

Irregular, six-bay, 67' 3", north and south elevations on the 1922 original building mirror each other (Photos No. 2, 3, 4 and 10; Diagram Nos. 2 and 4). The gabled, wall-dormered, second bay of each is centered on the basement level with a round-arched doorway occupied by a round-topped, paneled-wood cottage door with multi-paned light. Mimicking in diminutive terms the treatment on the rear (courtyard) slope, the outside slope of the roof on each of these elevations is interrupted by a shed dormer with paired windows in the center and a gabled bay at each end.

The symmetrical floor plan of the 1922 original building, altered in the certified rehabilitation completed in 2002 (NPS No. 4609), consisted primarily of small dormitory rooms aligned along double-loaded corridors. Communal bathrooms and interior stairways were located at the juncture of the rear wings to the main block. The 25'10" x 27'0" space with angled bay beneath the expansive, cross gable and rear slope of the main block was occupied by a classroom in the basement, a living room on the first floor and a study on the second floor (Diagram No. 9). Over time, several partitions between dorm rooms were removed. Space was reworked to accommodate changing needs to include additional administrative offices and increase activity areas for students.

Original finishes in the 1922 building are typically utilitarian and practical rather than distinctive. Detailing varied in detail with location, but few spaces had high-style elements. The small number of character-defining features such as the original, open, half-turn with landings, wooden, main stair, and fireplaces with period mantels in the living room, study and front bedrooms were retained in the a certified rehabilitation. Windows generally have return plaster detail with or without a simple apron as trim. Period profile trim is found primarily in formal common space (main stair, living room, and study). Flat, butt-joint, or other casings are variously found only in a few places.

Built by contractor Mozzicato and DiPietro Bros. Inc. of Medford MA, the complex, gable-roofed, 6,850-SF, 1931 addition (Photo Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6; Diagram Nos. 2, and 10) which extends in irregular, longitudinal and lateral wings off the northern rear ell of the original building, initiated two sides of the ultimately rectangular enclosure of the courtyard. Following the declining contours of the lot, the 1931 addition rises to more than 3 1/2 stories with the addition of an exposed, concrete, raised basement on the rear (west) elevation (Photo No. 5, 6 and 7). The size of the addition is easily read on the exterior beginning on the north

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elevation at the fire wall added through the roof line at the end of the original building, and following the matching brick to the rear (west) elevation where the color and smooth-surfaced brick on the subsequent 1940 addition fails to perfectly match. The design vocabulary on this Kendall-Taylor & Company addition duplicates that on the Edward Sears Reed original building. The variegated slate-covered, steeply-pitched, gable roof is pierced by combined gable and shed dormers and includes cross gables on the north (Parker Hill Avenue) and south (courtyard) elevations. Fenestration matching that of the original building consists of 6/6, double-hung sash wooden windows with profile trim, flat arches and brick sills. Distinctive elements include the oversized/elongated windows on the first floor; two copper-clad cupolas housing attic ventilators on the ridge line and the construction of a 3-story, 10' x 18', paneled wood, bow-front bay on the south (courtyard) cross gable . where 1/1, replacement windows have been installed in place of original, multi-light casement windows.

A large, 4 x 3-bay, 35' 8" x 28' 8", 2 1/2-3 1/2-story, gable-end ell (Photo Nos. 3, 4, and 5; Diagram Nos. 2 and 10) projects off the first and fifth bays of the irregular, 11-bay, 101'-long, north elevation. The sloping terrain of the lot is accommodated on the north and west elevations of the ell and on the west end of the north elevation of the main wing of the addition by the installation of an extra floor level set off by a profiled string course. Fenestration in the extra story on the first floor is comprised of elongated, 6/6, double-hung sash windows. Upper levels on both side (east and west) elevations of the gable-end ell are nearly identical displaying four bays, wider toward the center, each with 6/6, double-hung sash windows (Photo Nos. 3 and 5). A exception occurs in the southernmost bay on the east elevation where a doorway with paneled wood cottage door with 9-pane light accesses the stair hall. Both east and west slopes of the roof of the ell are centered with long, 2-bay, combined shed and gable-roof, slate-shingled dormers.

The remainder of the north elevation of the 1931 addition to either side of the gable-end ell is irregular (Photo No. 5; Diagram No.2). It includes a single, 2 1/2-story, easternmost bay at the fire wall adjoining the rear ell of the original building. Occupied by a doorway with cottage door at ground level and a standard-sized, 6/6 double-hung sash window above, it also identifies a stair hall. In the bay adjacent to the ell, paired windows on each level illuminated separate sections of former bathroom areas. The remaining western five bays are evenly divided with regular windows except at ground level in the fourth bay from the northwest corner. In this space, a cottage door with semicircular fanlight pays homage to the round-arched doorways on the north and south elevations of the original building. Similarly, a wall dormer on the north slope of the gable roof above the second and third bays from the northwest corner mimics those on the side (north and south) elevations of the original building. A slate-shingled, double-gable dormer stands on the north slope of the roof above the fifth and sixth bays from the northwest corner. One copper-clad cupola with ventilator stands at the ridge line between the peaks of the dormer. Another is located at the juncture of the roof lines of the wing and north gable-end ell.

Beginning the back side of the courtyard enclosure, the rear lateral (west) elevation of the 1931 addition originally extended beyond the 3 1/2-story plus raised basement, 3 x 2 bay, 16' 4" x 28' 8", gable-end ell in the northeast corner. As a 1-story plus raised basement, 70' x 29', 8-bay wing advanced to the south and terminated in a 2 x 3-bay, 28' 8" x 45' projecting ell (Photo No. 6; Diagram No.10). The regular, 3-bay configuration with 2-bay attic level on this gable-end ell repeats the configuration found

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on the similar gable-end ell on the north elevation. Here added height in the concrete-raised basement allows installation of a center cottage door sided by square 6/6 light, steel, sash windows.

The irregular south (courtyard) elevation of the 1931 addition is defined by a short 10' 5" x 17', gable-roofed ell with 3-story, angled bay. Paneled aprons retain decorative moldings, but original casement windows have been replaced with vinyl-clad, double-hung sash. West of the angled bay, the elevation is divided into 4 bays on the first and second floors above a greenhouse dining room added in the certified rehabilitation. A 3-bay, combined shed and gable roofed dormer centers this section of the roof. East of the angled bay a paneled wood tower encloses an elevator installed in the rehabilitation.

The floor plan of the 1931 addition (Diagram No. 9) included on the first floor: a library in the bow-fronted room; a "demonstration room" occupying the 4 x 3- bay gable-end ell off the north elevation; a "dietetic laboratory" in the gable-end ell at the northeast corner, a "chemical laboratory" in the northern portion of the rear wing, and two study rooms in the 3 x 1-bay projecting ell, now the first story of the center, gable-end ell. Other parts on the first floor of the 1931 addition were defined as a reception area, utility room, superintendent office, records room, and bathrooms. Upper levels in the wing along Parker Hill Avenue were devoted to small dormitory rooms organized off a double-loaded corridor. Lounges occupied the bow-fronted room on the second and third floors. Matron's suites were located in the second and third floors of the gable-end ell in the northeast corner. Even more than in the original building, finishes in the 1931 addition such as metal door frames and baseboards were utilitarian and practical rather than decorative. At the windows, modest profile trim set within simple plaster returns with plain aprons was retained in the certified rehabilitation.

The Kendall-Taylor & Company 1940 addition (Photos, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; Diagram Nos. 2, 4), built by contractor the McCutcheon Co. of Boston, completed the rectangular enclosure of the courtyard (Diagram No. 10). It continues the established decorative vocabulary, scale, massing, and configuration to the extent that the accretion is obvious only on close examination. In fact, it appears to have been at least partially envisioned when the 1931 addition was designed. Differences in design elements of the 1940 addition from earlier components of the school include: the application of monochromatic rather than variegated slate roofing, utilization of smooth rather than textured red brick on the elevations, and installation of slightly-wider, 6/6, double-hung sash windows still with profile trim, flat arches and brick sills. On the rear (west) elevation, the 1940 increment raised the 8-bay, 1-story, southern section of the 1931 addition to full 3 1/2-story height above the raised basement and created the center, gable-end ell on the existing 1 1/2-story, 2 x 3-bay extension (Photo No.6). Constructed with only one window bay in the center of each floor of the gable-end ell two windows were added at each level in the certified rehabilitation, making its appearance nearly-identical to the gable-end ell in the northeast corner. Elongated bays on the first floor were defined as recessed brick panels until windows were installed in the certified rehabilitation. Similarly, no access existed on the raised basement until the new, hip-roofed vestibule was added in the rehabilitation.

The 1940 addition also symmetrically extended this rear elevation nine more bays, 43' 8", to include a complementary, 16' 4" x 28' 8", 4 x 2-bay, gable-end ell in the southwest corner. A 3-story on raised basement, angled bay with metal, casement windows

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expands this ell another 7' 8" to the west distinguishing it from the other two gable-end ells on the rear elevation Photo nos. 5 and 7). In the angled bay of the raised basement, four 6/6, double-hung sash windows remain in all but the southernmost face where the opening has been converted to a doorway with 6-panel door with transom. Differing dormers on the west slope of the rear elevation of the 1940 addition are located on either side of the center gable-end ell. To the left, is a long, 4-bay, slate-shingled, shed-roofed dormer (Photo No. 6); to the right is an even longer, 5-bay, combined, gable and shed-roofed dormer Photo No. 7). Copper-clad cupolas with ventilators stand on the ridge line above the center gable in the right dormer (Photo No. 7) and at the juncture of the center, gable-end ell (Photo No. 6). Single-bay, gabled dormers center the north and south slopes of both the center and south gable-end ells.

The west courtyard elevation (Diagram No.10) incorporates the east elevation of both the 1931 and 1940 additions. The demarcation is denoted by the change in brick emphasized by the profiled string course. Seven regular bays on the second and third floors are set off by irregular, narrower bays on the north and south ends. In the north end bay, a single window sits between stories illuminating a stairwell. A new, paneled-wood elevator tower, identical to that installed during the rehabilitation the northeast corner of the courtyard replaced windows and a doorway the southernmost bay. With each outside end abutting a firewall, two, 3-bay, shed-roofed dormers with a gabled center bay interrupt the east slope of the gable roof. Preexisting irregular bays of elongated windows and a new double-leafed courtyard entry created at a regraded ground level during the rehabilitation define the first floor.

The south end of the 1940 rear wing advances four bays beyond its perpendicular, the six-bay northern extension which connects it to the south rear ell of the original building (Photo Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10; Diagram Nos. 4 and 10). The irregular, gable-end, south elevation of the rear wing differs from the symmetrical 3-bay, gable-end elevations of the ells. It lacks a window on the first and third floors and incorporates three rather than two windows on the attic level. The four bay east elevation of the south end of the wing is irregular with a narrow window on the second floor denoting a bathroom. A 3-bay, combined, gable and shed roofed dormer stands on the east slope of the roof.

Distinguishing the 6, regular bay south elevation on the northern extension of the 1940 addition at its junction with the original building (Photo No. 9) is the presence of a segmental-arched, ground-level opening to the courtyard. Long, 4-bay, combined, gable and shed roofed dormers pierce both the north and south slopes of the gable roof. The 6-bay north (courtyard) elevation of this north wing of the 1941 addition is symmetrical except for the segmental-arched opening.

The floor plan of the 1940 addition was fully occupied by dormitory space with stairways near the junctures of the original building and the 1931 addition as well as at the gable-roofed projection in the southwest corner. Finishes in the 1940 addition repeated the applications used in 1931. Similarly, window trim of modest profile trim set within simple plaster returns with plain aprons was retained in the certified rehabilitation. The fourth floor of the 1940 addition was left unpartitioned with only stairs and rough plumbing in place until the interior was completed in 1946.

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A swimming pool in the courtyard, built in 1958, was removed during the certified rehabilitation completed in 2002 which converted the school to an assisted-living complex. In that renovation changes in the courtyard included construction of a shed-roofed sun porch in the northwest corner, elevator towers with paneled wood siding erected adjacent to the 3-story, paneled wood, bow-front bay on the north elevation and in the southwest corner. A one-story, hip-roofed, vestibule was erected in the center of the west elevation as the new main entry (Photo Nos. 5, 6 and 7). A similar, secondary entry was added nearby in the southwest corner of the center projecting ell (Photo No. 7).

A freestanding, 1½-story, 40' x 40', gable-roofed, corrugated metal, storage building/garage constructed in 1958 stood on a concrete foundation adjacent to the angled bay on the gable-end ell at the southwest corner of the school. Its facade included two, small, square windows, a modern overhead door next to an entry comprised of a paneled wood door with paired light in its southwest corner. Used to store hospital equipment, the building was demolished in the rehabilitation. A free-standing, 20'-high, flat-roofed, single-story, 45' x 39.5', 3 x 4-bay, brick power/boiler house built in 1937 stood at an oblique angle west of the garage. Extensive light was provided by large, paired, 12-light, metal industrial sash set in square openings with concrete sills and flat arches. Attached to the power house was a 135', brick chimney with 5' flue. Located on a separate assessors lot from the school, the storage building/garage, the power house and a parking lot guard station, were removed in the certified rehabilitation.

(end)

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses

Name of Property

Suffolk, Massachusetts

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.☐ **B** removed from its original location.☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.☐ **D** a cemetery.☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.☐ **F** a commemorative property.☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1922-1953

Significant Dates

1922, 1931, 1940,

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Architects: Edward Sears Read; Kendall, Taylor and Co.

Builder: Mozzicato and Dipietro Bros., Inc. (1931);

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #4609

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses (a.k.a. the New England Baptist Hospital Training School for Nurses) is located adjacent to the New England Baptist Hospital (NEBH, 101 Parker Hill Avenue) at the summit of Parker Hill Avenue in the Roxbury/Mission Hill section of Boston, Massachusetts. The Haskell Home retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, and workmanship and is architecturally significant as a well-preserved example of Colonial Revival/Jacobethan design. As a training school for nurses affiliated with the New England Baptist Hospital, it is historically significant for its associations with the development of nursing education. It is also significant for its associations with its benefactor and eponym Edward H. Haskell and with its prominent architects Edward Read Sears and Kendall Taylor and Company, all of whom were also involved with the development and expansion of New England Baptist Hospital. For these reasons, the Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses qualifies on a local level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses was built in 1922 under the benefaction of businessman, politician, and philanthropist, Edward H. Haskell, president of the New England Baptist Hospital Corporation, according to the design of prominent Boston architect Edward Read Sears. Large additions erected in 1931 and 1940 were designed by hospital specialists Kendall Taylor and Company. Both architectural firms were subsequently also commissioned to design expansions at the adjacent New England Baptist Hospital. New England Baptist Hospital originated with the denomination's missionary goal of providing health care to the urban poor as a free dispensary at the Ruggles Baptist Church at 47 Bellevue Avenue in Roxbury. Several other city dispensaries followed in Roxbury and the South End. Intense demand for medical services led to overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. At the recommendation of the Boston Baptist Social Union, the Boston Baptist Hospital was incorporated in 1893.

The hospital moved in 1896 to a handsome Italiante mansion, the Francis A. Bond House (not extant, formerly at 109 Parker Hill Avenue) atop Parker Hill. The summit of Parker Hill was considered a salubrious location. By the close of the 19th century, several other medical facilities, such as the Women's Charity Club Hospital (later the Massachusetts Women's Hospital) and a sanitarium (later Cushing Hospital), were also located in the vicinity. Reflective of its widening constituency, the hospital changed its name in 1897 to New England Baptist Hospital.

From its inception, the Baptist hospital envisioned an in-house school for nurses. In 1893, the corporation initiated a plan to recruit women from local Baptist churches to become nurses. The New England Baptist Hospital School of Nursing opened in 1896 with only three students. Housing immediately became an issue for student nurses who initially were accommodated using beds set up in a single room. The original plant of the Baptist Hospital expanded with additions to the Bond House and adjacent construction in 1904 of a 3-story, frame building to be used as a nurses' residence.

This edifice next to the main hospital remained the nurses' residence until the hospital initiated construction of a new complex.

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Having become a department of the hospital, the New England Baptist Hospital Training School for Nurses relocated in 1922 to its new campus of dormitory and classrooms at the southwest corner of Fisher and Parker Hill Avenues. Substantially funded by Hospital trustee Edward H. Haskell, president of the Great Northern Paper Company, the building was named in his honor as the Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses. A year later, a compatible new hospital building was erected across Fisher Avenue.

Both buildings were designed by Edward Sears Read (b. Boston, March 2, 1890; d. Cambridge, April 5, 1977). Sears attended Browne and Nichols School, graduated from Noble & Greenough School, Harvard College (class of 1911), and the Ecole de Beaux Arts of the Sorbonne in Paris. He served as a first lieutenant in the First World War building airfields in France. Sears founded Edward Sears Read and Associates and practiced architecture in Boston between 1920 and ca. 1974. After his death in 1977, the firm relocated to Malden, Massachusetts. A prominent Boston architect, Read's other commissions are known to have included nursing homes for the elderly and Colonial Revival-style residences on Cape Cod. Also attributed to him in the Inventory of Historical Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are: the Robert J. Allen House at 99 Dixwell Avenue in Quincy (Inv. No. 634); 795 High Street in Dedham (Inv. No. 111); 504 Old Harbor Road in Chatham (Inv. No. 332) and the Chatham Fish Pier Packing House at Barcliff Avenue Extension (Inv. No. 305); Buzzard's Bay Freight and Passenger Terminal/Commonwealth Pier Building, on Academy Drive in Bourne (Inv. No. 15).

As an important part of New England Baptist Hospital, the nurses home became a major institutional presence among related medical facilities on Parker Hill. The nursing school complex was expanded by the hospital in 1931 and 1940. The structure evolved to consist of three interconnected buildings configured to surround a rectangular interior courtyard. Kendall, Taylor and Company were the architects of later additions to both the school and the hospital. The firm had a long record, beginning in 1917 of designing large, modern hospitals in New York, North Carolina and California as well as Greater Boston and the rest of New England. Commercial, institutional, educational, industrial ecclesiastical and residential buildings were also part of their practice. Local commissions include: the Psychopathic Hospital in the Fens; the Medical Outpatient's Department at Boston City Hospital, New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston; the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital (John C. Hynes Memorial) in Brighton; Faulkner Hospital in West Roxbury; the Maternity Department of the Founder's Memorial (Maternity Department) and Ellison Hall (Nurses Home) at Newton Hospital and the state hospitals at Danvers, Palmer (Monson State), Foxboro, Belchertown, Norfolk, Northampton, Taunton, Westboro, and Wrentham. The firm also designed municipal buildings in Newton and Woburn, Massachusetts.

Architect Henry H. Kendall (b. New Braintree, Mass., March 4, 1855; d. March 27, 1943), senior member of the firm, was a practitioner in Boston for more than 50 years. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduation, he gained experience in the office of leading Boston architect, William G. Preston. Appointed Assistant to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in 1879. Back in Boston by 1887, he practiced briefly in successive partnerships, Lord & Kendall and Kendall & Stevens before organizing Kendall, Taylor & Company with Bertram Eugene Taylor

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Edward Haskell Homes for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA**

Section number 8 Page 3

(b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 29, 1856; d. August 23, 1909). After being educated at St. Johnsbury's Academy, Taylor trained in the architectural office of Ober & Rand. Later employed as a draftsman, Bertram Taylor attended classes at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1881, with retirement of the senior partner, Taylor joined George D. Rand to create the firm Rand and Taylor. One of his first major efforts was the rehabilitation and expansion of the Vendome Hotel at 160 Commonwealth Avenue. Also working independently, Bertram E. Taylor designed buildings for the Dwight L. Moody schools at Northfield, Massachusetts and collaborated with James L. Tufts in laying out the model town of Pinehurst in North Carolina.

After relocating to Parker Hill, the nursing school enrolled eight pupils at various levels of expertise. As part of their course of study in 1896, first year nursing students at the New England Baptist Hospital's School of Nursing worked thirteen-hour days as ward assistants. Enrollees were also instructed at Fannie Farmer's Boston Cooking School. Students studied circulation, gynecology, child care, obstetrics, patient care, and surgical care. Lectures were largely conducted by female physicians.

In the 1920s, the nursing school, which was also affiliated with Children's Hospital, offered a three-year diploma program encompassing surgical, medical, obstetrical and pediatric study. Curriculum changed with advances in medical practice. Enrollment increased dramatically during the Second World War that fostered staffing shortages. Post-war professional training stressed academic background and NEBH established a joint degree program with Bates College in Maine. By its seventieth anniversary, the training school for nurses had also associated with Boston Lying-In Hospital. The student body had increased to 177 and the full-time faculty numbered 26. Later, a two-year program with a clinical focus was developed. Eventually the school offered a bachelor's degree in conjunction with Emmanuel College. The school survived to celebrate its 100th Anniversary, but was closed by the hospital in 1996. Until the hospital ceased its operations, the school utilized this property as both classrooms and dormitory.

Hospital staffing during its early years depended on the school of nursing. Initially, nursing duties included housekeeping, cooking, maintenance of equipment, supplies and patient accounts, as well as surgical assistance. In the 1930s, assistants were introduced to relieve nurses of the more menial tasks. Medical and surgical advances along with increased specialization during the 1950s led to the introduction of "team nursing" in which specialty and non-specialty nurses combined with non-professional nursing personnel to provide patient care. Specialized treatment areas such as Recovery Rooms and Intensive Care Units were also created. In the 1980s, "primary nursing" instituted by NEBH made managing, implementing, and monitoring a patient's care plan the responsibility of an individual nurse. By the 1990s, New England Baptist Hospital nurses assumed responsibility for coordination of all aspects of patient care on behalf of physicians and all other members of the health care team. In addition to its reputation for sophisticated medical practice, the hospital became renowned for personalized nursing care.

Edward Howard Haskell (b. Gloucester, Mass., October 5, 1845; d. Pasadena, Cal., c. January 9, 1924), benefactor of the nursing school, was prominent in Massachusetts military, political and business affairs, as well as philanthropy. A leader in the paper industry, Edward Haskell became president of the Haskell-Dawes Machinery Company, the American Rotary Power Company,

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Edward Haskell Home for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA**

Section number 8 Page 4

the Press Paper Trade Association and the Boston Associated Boards of Trade and several other industrial organizations. From 1898 until his death in 1924, he served as the second president of the New England Baptist Hospital. Although he assumed the office in a period of financial difficulty, Edward H. Haskell helped develop the institution from an obscure charity occupying a few rooms in a private house to a noteworthy institution with a fully-equipped facility providing the finest service.

At age 16, Haskell enlisted in Company C of the 23rd regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers and served through the Civil War under Generals Burnside and Sherman. He remained active, particularly as a successful fundraiser, in the G.A.R. In 1904, Col. Haskell was elected president of the United States Signal Corps Association. He served three years (1880-1883) as assistant adjutant-general under Governor Long, was voted to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1878 as a member of the House representing Gloucester and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1880 and 1884 where he was elected secretary. He was a member of the Governor's Council from 1883 to 1885.

Edward H. Haskell was chairman of the trustees of the Boston Baptist Social Union and represented the city at the missionary conference in Shanghai, China. In 1919, he presented a modern gymnasium to the Shanghai Baptist College and Seminary. Col. Haskell also was elected chairman of the board of directors of the American Girls College in Constantinople where he raised funds for and supervised construction of several buildings. He also served as an officer of the Northern Baptist Convention, and as president of both the Baptist Home Mission Society and of the Minister's and Missionaries' Board of Northern Baptists.

After it closed, the Haskell Home for Nurses was put out to competitive bid for adaptive use. Award was made for the certified rehabilitation of the property into Landmark at Longwood, an assisted living complex with thirteen short-term stay units leased to New England Baptist Hospital. The certified rehabilitation (NPS No. 4609) was completed in 2002.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edward Haskell Homes for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Boston Landmarks Commission. Building Information Form No. 61. N. E. Baptist Hospital School of Nursing—Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses.

Boston Landmarks Commission. Building Information Form No. 514. New England Baptist Hospital.

Building Permits and Plans

December 28, 1922, Doc. No. 2917 Plan No. 2917
July 20, 1923, Doc. No. 1305 Plan No. 1305
May 31, 1931, Doc. Nos. 1189 and 1190
October 26, 1940, Doc. Nos. 3048 and 3176
February 18, 1946, Doc No. 426
November 21, 1946, Doc. No. 3197 and 3198
August 20, 1958, Doc. No. 1067
May 19, 1975, Doc. No. 2671
October 29, 1975, Doc. No. 1287
October 29, 1985, Doc. No. 1654
September 7, 1988, Doc. No. 000965

"E. H. Haskell Dies Suddenly." The Boston Herald, Wednesday, January 9, 1924, pp.1 and 2.

"Edward Read, 87, Boston architect." Boston Globe. April 6, 1977. p 47.

"Edward Read." Cambridge Chronicle. April 14, 1977, p. 7.

"Edward S. Read, Boston architect, 87." Boston Herald American, April 6, 1977, p. 32.

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Edward Haskell Home for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

"Prominent in Paper Trade: Colonel H. Haskell Had Been Active in Politics and Was Generous Supporter of Philanthropies." Boston Evening Transcript. Wednesday, January 9, 1924, p.4.

"Some Recent Hospitals By Kendal, Taylor & Co." Architectural Record. March 1917, pp. 230-253.

"Taylor, Bertram E." Architect File. Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

Withey, Henry F. and Withey L. C. Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970 reprint of the 1956 publication.

(end)

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses

Name of Property

Suffolk, Massachusetts

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.096 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 326160 4688400
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dianne L. Siergiej, Commonweal Collaborative with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 2003

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Haskell House LP

c/o Simsbury Associates

street & number 14 Storrs Avenue telephone 781/849-7722

city or town Braintree state MA zip code 02184

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA**

Section Number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the complex of the Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses at 220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue, now known as Landmark at Longwood at 63 Parker Hill Avenue in Boston are as shown in bold line on the accompanying map entitled City of Boston Topographic and Planimetric Survey, Boston, Massachusetts, 1962 Sheet No. 20N-8E. The boundaries are those of the lot defined by Boston assessors as Ward 10 Lot 01-441-000.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire parcel of 47,771 SF historically associated with the property of the Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses. It does not include the adjoining lot of the associated parking area and site of the former storage building/garage, power house and guard station.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edward Haskell Homes for Nurses
Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHS, DIAGRAMS

Photos taken by Dianne Siergiej, consultant, 2003
Negatives is possession of photographer

4 x 6" photos indicated by asterisk

1. Fisher Avenue façade, camera facing N
2. Fisher Avenue façade, camera facing SW
3. N side of dormitory, with wing, camera facing NW
4. N wing of building, camera facing S *
5. Rear of building, camera facing S *
6. Rear of building, camera facing E *
7. Rear of building, camera facing E *
8. Detail of rear element, camera facing E *
9. South side of building, camera facing NE *
10. South wing of building, camera facing NW

Diagrams

- 1-2 North and east elevations, showing original building and additions.
- 3-4 West and south elevations, showing original building and additions.
- 5-8 Courtyard elevations, all directions, with additions to original noted.
- 9 First floor plan, with original and additions noted.
 - 10 Second floor plan, with original and additions noted.

(end)

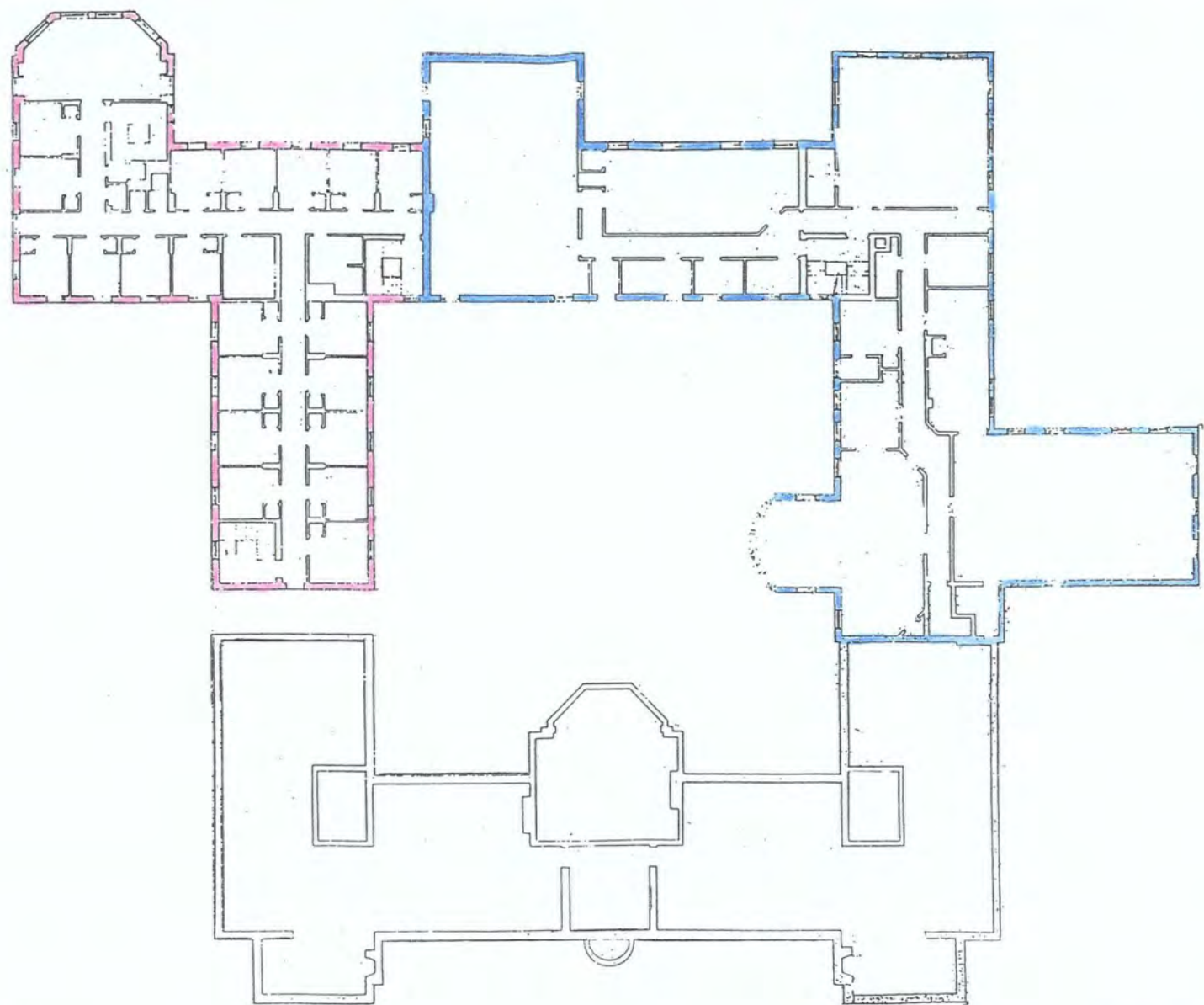


DIAGRAM NO. 9: FIRST FLOOR PLAN
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

1922 ORIGINAL BUILDING
1931 ADDITION
1940 ADDITION

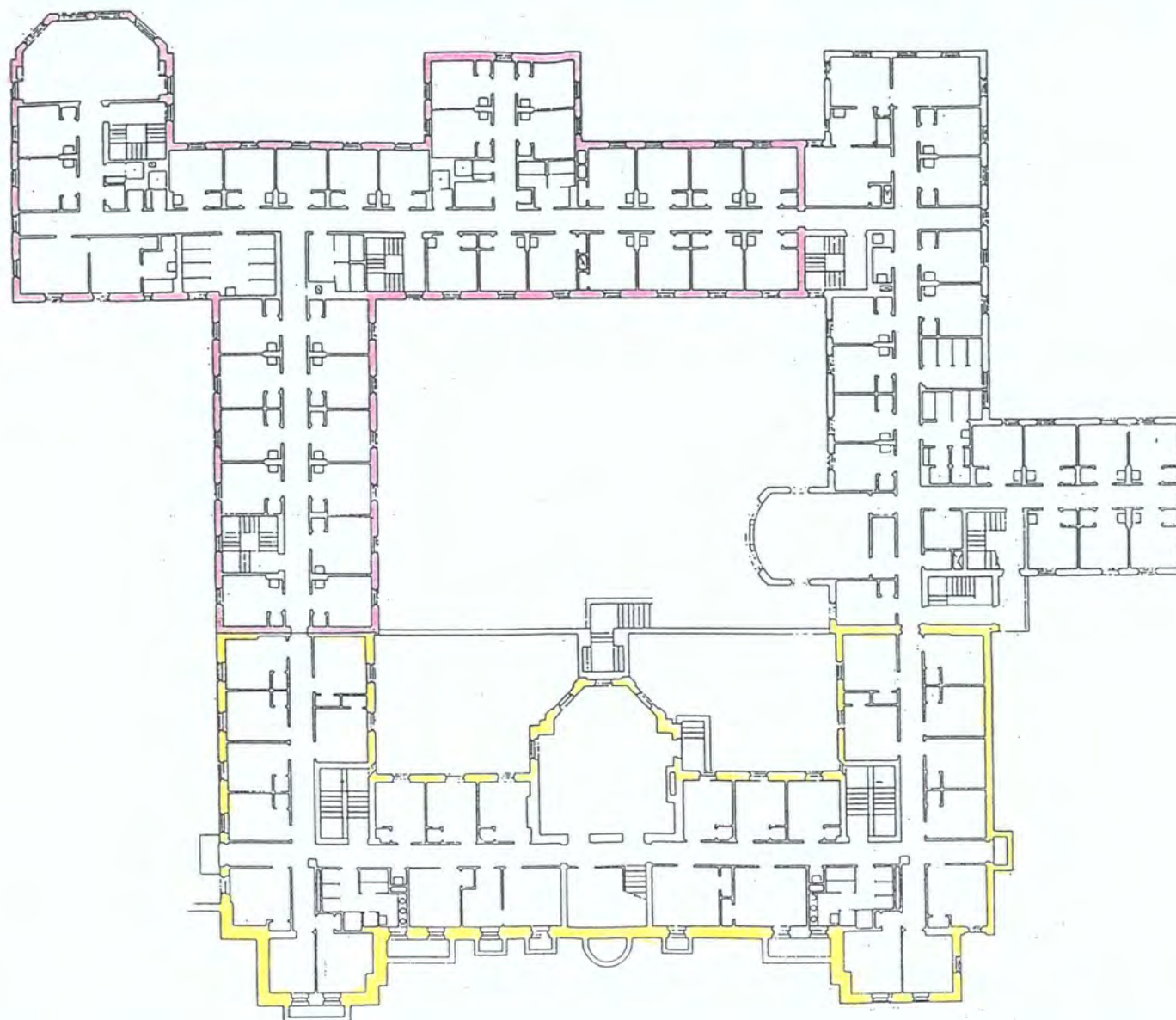


DIAGRAM NO. 10: SECOND FLOOR PLAN
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

— 1922 ORIGINAL BUILDING
 — 1931 ADDITION
 — 1940 ADDITION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Haskell, Edward H., Home for Nurses
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/14/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/11/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/26/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/27/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000085

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically and architecturally significant early 20th
century complex*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 2/26/2004

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

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



Photo No. 1

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

Photo No. 2

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts



Photo No. 2

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts



Photo No. 3

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts



Photo No. 4

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

NO. 23 >
A. Brooks # 557
N N N N N



Photo No. 5

**Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts**



Photo No. 6

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts



Photo No. 7

**Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts**



Photo No. 8

**Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts**

Photo. 8 >
N N N N
Brooks # 507



Photo No. 9

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

Mo. 6 >
N N N N
Brooks # 557



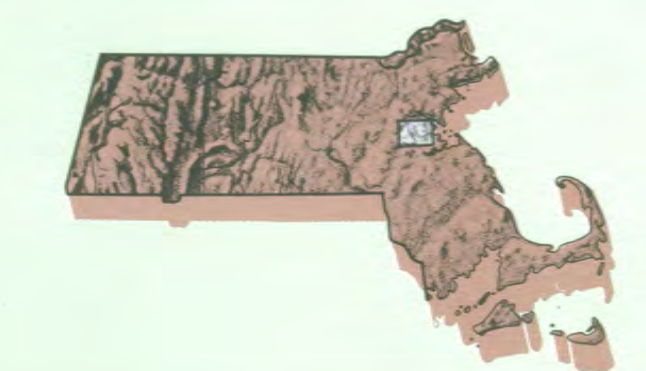
Photo No. 10

Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses
220 Fisher Avenue/63 Parker Hill Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts



Boston South

MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON SUFFOLK) MA



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map dated 1987. Superimposed Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970. Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982) and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes. Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. CONTOUR INTERVAL: 3 METERS. NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM of 1929. CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER. OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER. DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS. DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE. ELEVATIONS SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER. THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS. THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS.

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS																		
Meters	Feet			1	2	3																
1	3.2808			1	2	3																
2	6.5617			4	5	6																
3	9.8425			7	8	9																
4	13.1234																					
5	16.4042																					
6	19.6850																					
7	22.9659																					
8	26.2467																					
9	29.5276																					
10	32.8084																					
convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1987 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map Diagram is approximate		<table><tr><td>1</td><td>Maynard</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Boston North</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Lynn</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Framingham</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Hull</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Medfield</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Norwood</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Weymouth</td></tr></table>			1	Maynard	2	Boston North	3	Lynn	4	Framingham	5	Hull	6	Medfield	7	Norwood	8	Weymouth
1	Maynard																					
2	Boston North																					
3	Lynn																					
4	Framingham																					
5	Hull																					
6	Medfield																					
7	Norwood																					
8	Weymouth																					
convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048																						

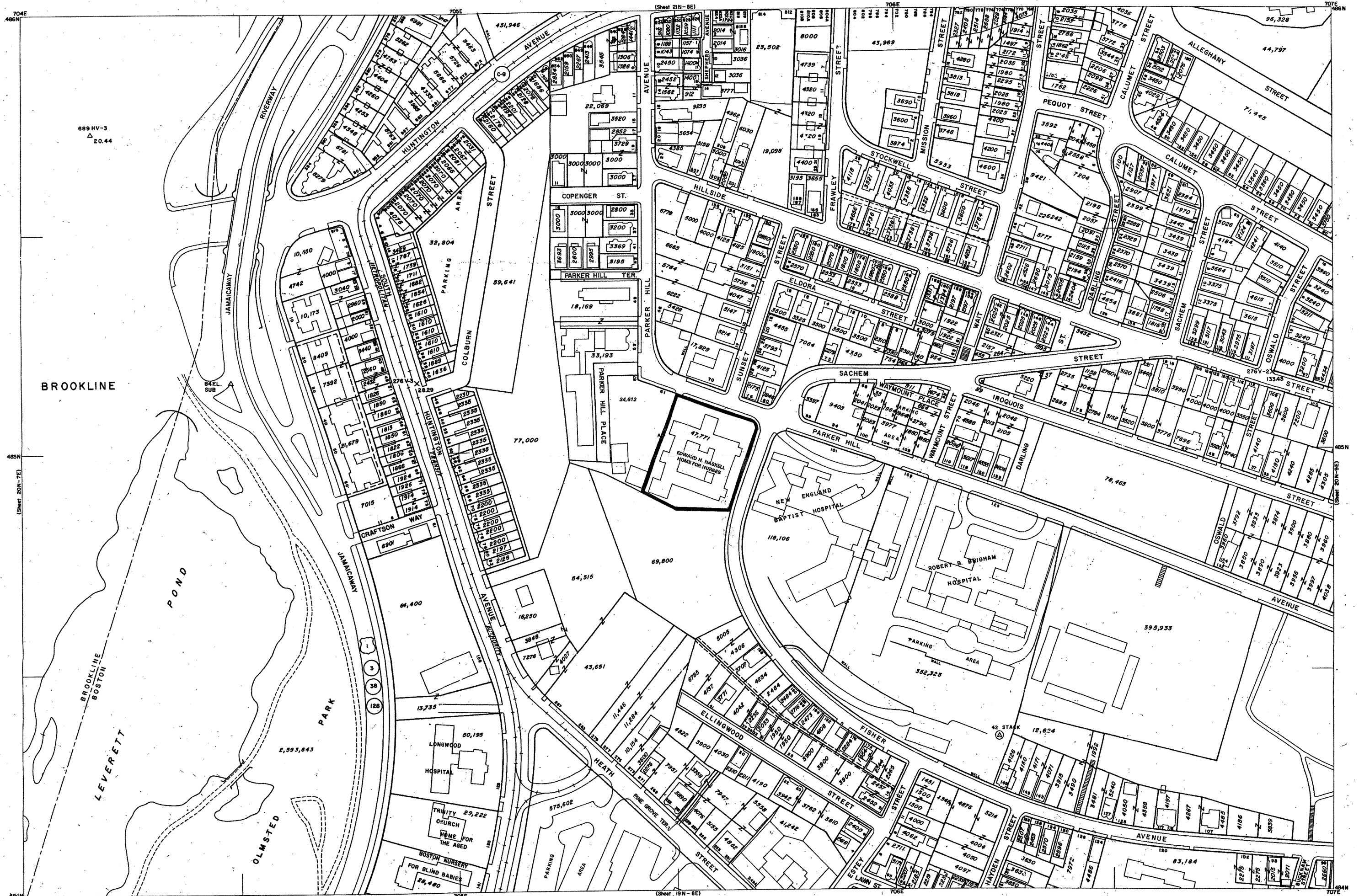


Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CITY OF BOSTON
TOPOGRAPHIC AND PLANIMETRIC SURVEY



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

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

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

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

EDWARD H. HASKELL
HOME FOR NURSES

Ward 10 Lot 01-441-000

BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS
1962
I.O.

SHEET NO. 20N-8E



DIAGRAM NO. 1: FACADE (EAST) ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

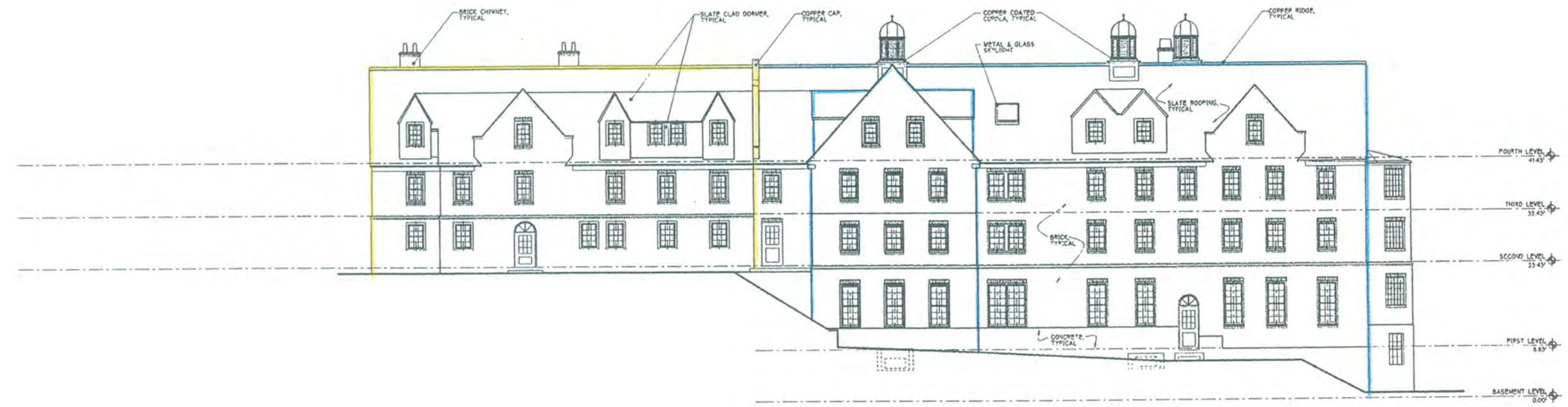


DIAGRAM NO. 2: NORTH ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

- 1922 ORIGINAL BUILDING
- 1931 ADDITION
- 1940 ADDITION



DIAGRAM NO. 3: WEST ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES



DIAGRAM NO. 4: SOUTH ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

- 1922 ORIGINAL BUILDING
- 1931 ADDITION
- 1940 ADDITION

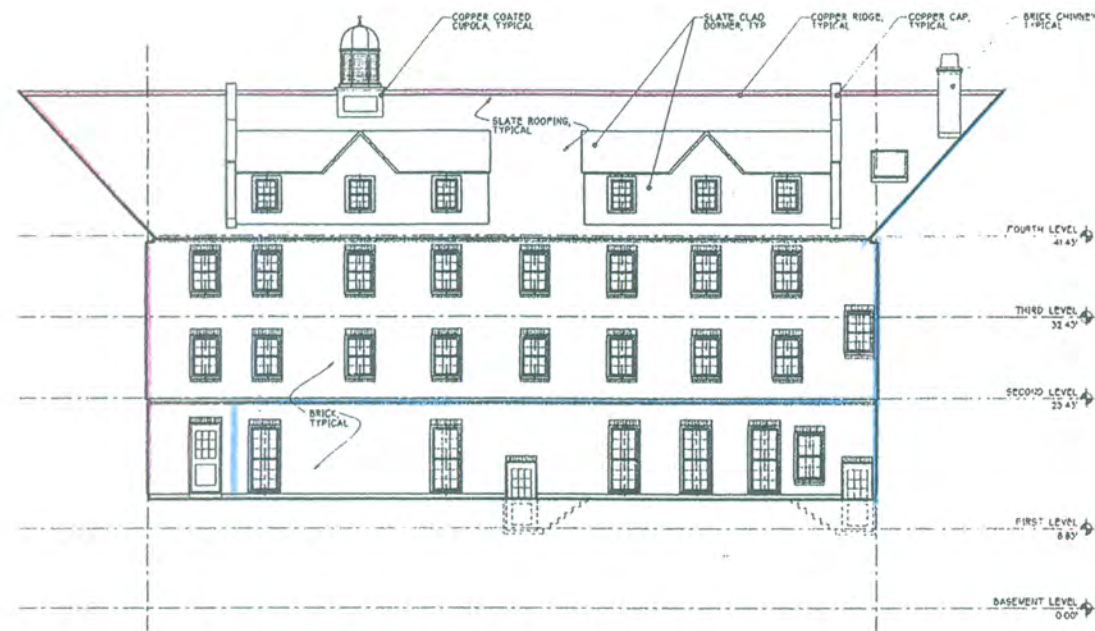


DIAGRAM NO. 5: WEST COURTYARD ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES



DIAGRAM NO. 6: NORTH COURTYARD ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

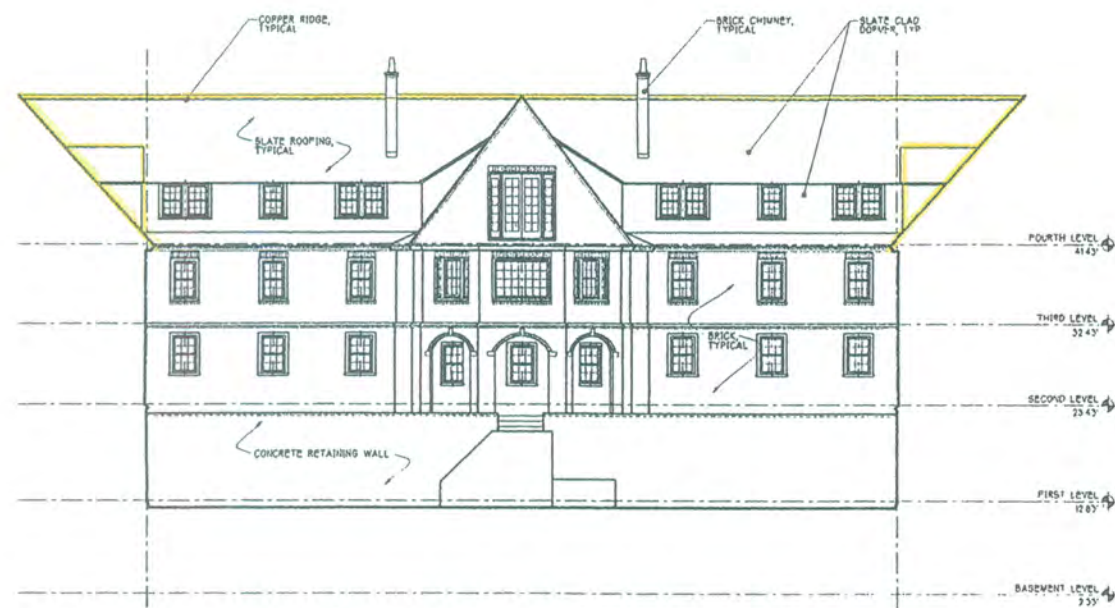


DIAGRAM NO. 7: EAST COURTYARD ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES



DIAGRAM NO. 8: SOUTH COURTYARD ELEVATION
EDWARD H. HASKELL HOME FOR NURSES

— 1922 ORIGINAL BUILDING
— 1931 ADDITION
— 1940 ADDITION



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

January 6, 2004

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Haskell Home for Nurses, 220 Fisher Avenue, Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Simsbury Associates, owner
Dianne Siergiej, Tremont Preservation Services
Roysin Billett, Boston CLG coordinator
Thomas Menino, Mayor, City of Boston
Chair, Boston Landmarks Commission