Form 10-300 (July 1969)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE:

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections) I. NAME COMMON: First Harrison Gray Otis House noitabou its STREET AND NUMBER: 141 Cambridge Street CITY OR TOWN: Boston COUNTY: CODE CODE Suffolk Massachusetts 3. CLASSIFICATION ACCESSIBLE CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC ຕອງX∈ (Check One) Yes: Public ☐ District X Building Public Acquisition: Occupied Restricted 1x Private ☐ In Process ☐ Site Structure Unoccupied V Unrestricted Both Being Considered Object K Preservation work ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) ☐ Agricultural Government ☐ Park Transportation ☐ Comments Commercial ☐ Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) ☐ Educational Military Religious Scientific ☐ Entertainment X Museum OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Society for the Preservation of New Englandbantamiltimes drague a street and Number: l Cambridge Street STATE: CODE Massachusetts Boston 02114
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County STREET AND NUMBER: Pemberton Square CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Boston Massachusetts 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: HUTRY Historic American Buildings Survey (6 photos) DATE OF SURVEY: x Federal County 1930's ☐ Local NUMBER DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: NPS Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress USE ONLY CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE 20540 Washington D. C. Ø

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CONDITION	Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
		(Check Or	1e)		(Che	ck One)		
	∭X Alter	ed	☐ Unaltered	,	X Moved	Original Site		

The First Harrison Gray Otis House is a tall oblong-shaped three-story brick structure with a low hip roof and a tall chimney at either end. The house is about 48 feet wide and 32 feet deep and is five bays wide and three bays deep. The walls are of brick laid in Flemish bond.

The main (south) facade is symmetrically disposed, with a door topped by a fanlight and flanked by sidelights in the center bay, a reconstructed Palladian window in the second story above the entrance, and with a reconstructed fanlight in the third story center bay. The existing semicircular first story porch is scheduled to be removed. This feature was not included in the original design and represents an imaginary "reconstruction" that was added in 1916-20. The windows have lintels and sills of stone and are topped by flat winged arches with keystones. The second and third floor levels are marked by prominent stone belt courses and the increased height of the second story is achieved at the expense of the lower bedrooms in the third story. A reconstructed wood cornice decorated with cone-like ornaments extends around the house at the eaves.

The structure has a wide center hall with two rooms on either side. To the left, or west, of the hall is the large dining room and behind this, a small pantry and service stairway; to the right of the hall is a large front parlor and in the rear, a small office or study. A fine stairway in the hall leads to the second floor, which has a similar plan. The second floor hall is lighted by the large Palladian window located at either end. A large drawing room occupies the west side of the hall and two bedrooms are located on the east side. The third floor contains four more chambers.

The second-floor drawing room or salon, probably the finest room in the house, is of superb proportions and elegance. The room has a low dado and finely detailed cornice. The mantels have Adamesque friezes and the entablatures above the door are also in the Adam style. The wallpaper in this room is a 1960 reproduction of the original, including its colorful floral borders in two widths. Other rooms throughout the first two stories also have low dados, embrasured windows with interior shutters, and Adamesque mantels and details.

There is a brick kitchen ell about 18 by 18 feet in size located in the rear at the northwest corner. The ell is presently carried up the entire three stories, but evidence suggests that it was originally a single-story addition separated from the dining room by a pantry and service stairway.

The First Harrison Gray Otis House is in excellent condition and is open to visitors as a furnished historic house exhibit.

IGNIFICANCE				
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☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century		19th Century	
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by Charles Bulfinch and erected in 1795-96, the First Harrison Gray Otis House is the prototype of the distinguished series of five-bay wide three-story high brick Adamesque urban mansions that were built in New England during the Federal period. Its interiors also provide one of the earliest instances of the Adam influence in New England.

<u>History</u>

The noted lawyer-politician Harrison Gray Otis acquired the lot for this town house at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde Streets in 1793. Construction was underway by June 17, 1795 and the residence was completed in 1796. The house was assessed at \$8,000 in 1797. Charles Bulfinch based his plan for the Otis House on the William Bingham House in Philadelphia, which the architect had seen in 1789. The Bingham House, in turn, had been modeled after Manchester House in London. Otis lived in his new house until 1801, when he sold the property to Thomas Osborn.

The exterior of the Otis House underwent considerable alteration during the 19th century and was in poor condition when purchased in 1916 as headquarters for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Restoration, supervised by William Summer Appleton, began in 1916 and continued until 1920. A projecting one-story "storm porch" was removed from the front door and the existing central Palladian window in the second story and the fanlight in the third story were both reconstructed. On the basis of an 1834 woodcut, the existing projecting semi-circular porch was built in a conjectural manner on the front elevation. In 1926 Cambridge Street was widened and the house was moved back 40 feet on its original lot.

Further restoration work was accomplished under the direction of Abbott Lowell Cummings in 1960. The 19th century cornice of brick was removed and replaced by a carefully reconstructed copy of the original wood one. This replica was based on fragments of the original one, which its cone-like ornaments, had survived on the rear of the building. Later dormers were also removed from the roof and the large second- story withdrawing room was furnished with a meticulous copy of the original wallpaper.

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9-	MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES						
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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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8. Significance: First Harrison Gray Otis House

The First Harrison Gray Otis House is now undergoing further restoration. These plans call for the removal of the 1916-20 reconstructed semi-circular porch to complete the restoration of the main facade to the original Bulfinch design and for the reproduction of additional wallpapers and early paint colors in the other principal rooms.

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Massachusetts
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Suffolk
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(Number all entries)

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