

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1198



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 DORCHESTER HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number TELEGRAPH HILL

2. Location

street & number SEE DATA SHEET not for publication

city or town BOSTON/SOUTH BOSTON vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county SUFFOLK code 025 zip code 02127

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.)

Brona Simon DSHPO August 17, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

11.1.01

Dorchester Heights HD
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☐ building(s)

☒ public-local

☒ district

☐ public-State

☐ site

☒ public-Federal

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

404

10

building

2

1

sites

2

structures

53

1

objects

461

12

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4 Dorchester Heights NHL NRIND 10-15-66

Name of related multiple property listing

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE: park

EDUCATION: school RELIGION: church

INSTITUTIONAL: health care COMMERCE: store

SOCIAL: clubhouse

RECREATION: outdoor recreation, monument marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE: park EDUCATION: school

INSTITUTIONAL: health care

RELIGION: church COMMERCE: store

SOCIAL: clubhouse

RECREATION: outdoor recreation, monument marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate

Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival

Classical Revival, Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete

walls clapboard, shingle, brick, asbestos, vinyl

aluminum, asphalt

roof slate, asphalt shingle

other marble (monument)

Narrative Description

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

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

7. Description

The Dorchester Heights Historic District is located at the highest point within the South Boston section of the city of Boston. Originally called Great Neck or Dorchester Neck, South Boston was a sparsely settled peninsula initially used as upland pasture by the Dorchester Puritans beginning in the 1630s. Annexed to Boston in 1804, South Boston was slow to develop as a residential quarter. A complex combination of factors at mid-century caused rapid population growth on the South Boston peninsula. As the City of Boston began to honor promises to upgrade the area, as transportation improvements were made as industrial expansion at the northwest corner of the neighborhood intensified, South Boston began to experience rapid population growth. Dorchester Heights was the beneficiary of much of this explosive growth. Its housing stock was built and streets set out during the period 1850-1873. Built up by a handful of builder/developers, for a middle class clientele of industrialists and businessmen, the District includes some of South Boston's most outstanding residential and civic buildings.

Dorchester Heights is one of the few areas in the city providing an extensive, detailed, and essentially intact picture of a prosperous middle-class neighborhood that developed very rapidly during the third quarter of the 19th century. Unlike the luxury masonry housing of the South End and the eastern half of the Back Bay which developed during the same period, Dorchester Heights is characterized by a less formal, more vernacular, wood-frame domestic architecture primarily built for a rapidly expanding middle class, with a few quite wealthy families residing on Dorchester St. and at Thomas Park.

In addition to housing, the Heights encompass two architecturally distinguished institutional properties. The focal point in the district is the **Dorchester Heights Monument** (1900-1902, NHL, NR, 1966, photo 1), a landmark in the most literal sense erected at the eastern end of **Thomas Park** atop Telegraph Hill, the highest ground in South Boston. Telegraph Hill is the westernmost of the twin hills that comprised Dorchester Heights. (The eastern hill, Mt. Washington, was located just outside the district in the vicinity of East 4th and H streets until it was taken down in 1899.) The Dorchester Heights Monument is designed in the form of a Colonial era multi-stage meetinghouse spire. Faced with white Georgia marble, the monument is set back at the eastern end of the elliptical green space known as Thomas Park. Rising to a height of 115 feet, the Dorchester Heights Monument is the most conspicuous architectural element in South Boston and is visible from many locations in the Boston/Dorchester area. The monument commands unobstructed views of the Boston skyline to the north, and Columbia Point, separated from South Boston by Old Harbor to the south.

To the east of the Monument is the massive yellow-brick form of **South Boston High School** at **95 G Street** (photo 2), after the Dorchester Heights Monument, the District's major landmark. Its lot formerly occupied by an 1849 reservoir, the High School is a Classical Revival building built in two stages in 1899-1901 and 1925.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 2

The majority of the District's buildings represent the forms and styles popular in New England between the late 1840s and early 1870s, including 1 ½ and 2 ½ story end houses, large double houses, two-family houses and three-deckers, as well as a handful of stylish and substantial villas. Additionally, wood-frame and masonry row houses dating from the 1850s to 1880s are scattered around the neighborhood, with the largest concentration located north of Thomas Park. The district's two center-entrance Late Federal/Greek Revival houses rank among the earliest surviving structures in South Boston. Few "pure" examples of the Greek Revival style are in evidence in the area, as this style is frequently blended with the Italianate style. The largest number of buildings in the District can be categorized as Italianate and Italianate Mansard. The Carpenter Gothic style, which is contemporary with the Greek Revival and Italianate styles enjoys a rather wide representation within the Heights. The cluster of Carpenter Gothic houses on **Linden Street** (photo 3) captured the imagination of photographer Walker Evans in a well-known photograph of the 1930s. Just as in East Boston and Charlestown, the architectural character of the area is set by the local preference of buildings of 2 ½ or three stories, set with their narrow three-bay façade to the street, either as free-standing single dwellings, three-deckers, two-families, or rows.

The neighborhood retains a significant proportion of the buildings originally constructed here; and, with the exception of the former Carney Hospital complex and a few scattered undeveloped lots, little demolition or reconstruction has occurred after the period of significance. Undeveloped lots are located at the northeast corner of G and East 4th Streets, and the southwest corner of Telegraph and Old Harbor Streets. A pair of modest suburban infill houses has been built on the former lot at 17 Dixfield St. The nominated district encompasses 404 contributing and 10 non-contributing buildings, five structures and nine sites, all of which are contributing.

Over time, reversible alterations have been made to numerous buildings in the district. Original clapboards have been replaced by asphalt and vinyl sheathing as well as wood shingles. Changes to fenestration and sash configuration have been made in an effort to modernize the appearance of buildings. In many cases at least one unaltered façade survives to illustrate the original appearance of a double house or unit within a row. Despite these changes, the sheer density of an area built up with over 390 residences dating to the third quarter of the 19th century and retaining original siting, form, and elements is extremely significant. Dorchester Heights provides the opportunity to study mid-19th century development patterns, speculative building practices at the margins of the city, as well as middle and upper-middle class aspirations and aesthetic choices.

To a remarkable degree, mid-19th century cast-iron elements, including fences and stair railings survive within the District. Cast-iron fences enclose narrow front yards while even the short front stairs of the Heights houses are bordered with railing similar or identical to the Rococo Revival railings of Boston's South End. Granite blocks have been utilized for

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 3

basements, yard borders, fence posts, and front steps of mid-19th century residences. Perhaps the most notable use of granite materials is in evidence at **142 Dorchester St.** (photo 4). Situated on a platform-like rise, granite steps cascade down to the street while heavy granite blocks enclose the front yard, and heavier still are the granite blocks of the main block's foundation.

Topography and Settlement

The westernmost of the twin hills that comprised Dorchester Heights, Telegraph Hill is a glacial drumlin formed at least 12,000 years ago. General George Washington recognized the strategic value of the Heights' elevation, building fortifications and mounting cannon atop this eminence. Thanks to the efforts of Washington and his army, British troops and sympathizers evacuated Boston, lifting an eleven-month siege and eight year occupation of the town in 1776.

Most of the District's streets existed on paper as early as 1804 when Dorchester's Mather Withington set out a grid plan over the entire peninsula incorporating part of "the old way to the Castle (Island)" as Dorchester Street. He accommodated the Heights' rugged terrain by neglecting to delineate streets on the area bounded by East 4th, G, East 8th and Old Harbor streets. Telegraph Street was part of the Withington plan, although side or "ladder" streets such as Gates, National, Atlantic, Pacific and Linden were added over time. The District encompasses a few house lots east of G Street on East 4th and 5th, Story, East 7th and 8th Streets, as well as two cul-de-sacs, 4th Street Place and Jason Terrace.

Settlement in the area progressed from north to south, with the segment of the District north of Thomas Park and Telegraph Street developed first because of its proximity to public transportation and population centers to the north. The south side of the peninsula was not built up until the early 20th century because of the rugged terrain and the presence of the Suffolk Brewery at East 8th and G Streets. Both Old Harbor and G Streets were extended over the Heights as part of the Withington Plan. By the mid-19th century, maps indicate a proposed extension of Atlantic Street from the south side of Thomas Park to East 8th Street. The rugged nature of the terrain precluded street construction and the solution was to build a steep flight of concrete public stairs linking Thomas Park with Covington Street, which was constructed around the turn of the century. Dixfield Street evolved from a driveway on the east side of Old Harbor St. leading to the ca. 1840s Barker Kent House (demolished). By 1870 the driveway had become a cul-de-sac called Old Harbor Street Place, and by the 1890s it had been extended to Covington Street and was called Dixfield Street. Set out around 1870, James Avenue, later Jason Terrace, is a cul-de-sac which was originally proposed to run from G Street to Covington Street, but again the steep incline of Telegraph Hill's south slope made street construction difficult, if not impossible.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 4

Lot size in the Heights was shaped by the transactions of a few local land speculators during the 1850s and 60s. Lots in the northern half of the District were carved from the John Hawes Bird and Hall Jackson Howe estates and were set out to accommodate single-family, double-family and row houses with 20-25 foot street frontages. Brothers Benjamin and Francis James were almost solely responsible for determining the size and configuration of house lots north of Thomas Park and Telegraph Street. The largest lots were set out along the oval drive called Thomas Park at Telegraph Hill's summit. Benjamin James' own house lot at **11 Thomas Park** (photo 5) originally encompassed nearly 7,00 square feet, large enough to accommodate an ample side yard and the substantial stable, now **12 Thomas Park** (photo 6).

The south slope developed in a much more haphazard fashion with a wide variety of lot sizes available for construction. Alpheus M. Stetson, William Eaton, J.F. Dunham and other key figures in South Boston's business trades shaped the development of the south slope during the late 19th century. The Thomas Gogin House's lot at **61 Thomas Park** (photo 7), for example, once extended down the hillside to East 8th Street. On the other hand, modest end houses were built on extremely narrow 18-20 foot lots on the north side of Dixfield Street around 1870 while at the turn of the century, three-deckers were built on 22-24 foot lots on the west side of Old Harbor Street. On the east side of the street, south of Telegraph Street, lots varying in size from 695 square feet to 6,489 square feet, reflect the real estate transactions of numerous parties rather than a single owner/developer. Residential front yards in the District are very narrow and frequently retain their mid-19th century cast-iron fences and granite block borders. One of the most extensive front yards in the District is that of **142 Dorchester Street** (photo 4). Perched on a rise above the intersection with Old Harbor St., this Italianate villa's front yard sweeps down a steep incline to the street.

Open space in the District is at a premium. At nearly 5 ½ acres, **Thomas Park** (photo 8), located at the summit of Telegraph Hill, is the largest green space and most significant man-made landscape feature within the District. A little more than half of an elliptical-shaped site that originally encompassed a reservoir, the park is quite steep, rising approximately thirty feet from street level to the base of the Dorchester Heights monument at its eastern end. From street level the park and monument may be reached by any one of four stairways and two ramps, while the more gentle slopes of the park's upper sections are surrounded by an elliptical path. A central access running east-west to the monument and four additional paths connect the perimeter walk to the four corners of the monument. A comparison of the current path system with the one depicted in the 1874 G.M. Hopkins atlas reveals that the configuration of the park's walkways remains mostly intact from the third quarter of the 19th century. No longer extant, however, are two short secondary paths shown in the eastern end of the park, and the peripheral path bordering the old reservoir. No detailed early 1850s plan survives to document the park's original path system.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 5

Several small markers and objects dot the park. On the north side of the monument is a granite marker erected in 1877 to commemorate the evacuation (photo 9). On the south side, a similar marker (photo 10), dating to 1927, commemorates the feat that Henry Knox and his men accomplished in 1776 when they brought 59 cannon and iron mortars from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston, to use in the action to take Dorchester Heights. Along the central walkway is a recent marker, placed by the Allied War Veterans in 1982.

In addition to Thomas Park, a small, well-landscaped, **crescent-shaped park** of recent origin is located across the street from Marian Manor, between 27 and 37 Old Harbor Street (photo 11).

The remaining open space in the District is limited to the side, rear and to a lesser degree, the front yards of private residences. Several villas bordering Thomas Park preside over large lots with relatively ample side yards. For example, the side yard of the Benjamin James House at **11 Thomas Park** (photo 5) features a large stable set back from Thomas Park, facing a fairly extensive lawn.

In addition, the Manning-Johnson House at **69 Thomas Park** (photo 12) exhibits a side yard which is perched atop a high stone retaining wall. While most of the back yards are hidden from view, the contiguous back yards of 43-65 G Street and 1-23 Linden Street are visible from East 4th St. and reveal ample fenced back yards enclosed by wooden fences and mostly devoid of rear ells. Similarly, a massive mid-1870s rubble stone retaining wall encloses the rear and side yards of **56 Thomas Park** (photo 13).

Little demolition or reconstruction has occurred within the Dorchester Heights Historic District after the period of significance.

Architectural Overview

The Dorchester Heights Historic District is overwhelmingly residential in character. Approximately three-quarters of the District's housing stock was constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century by a handful of carpenter/developers. Because of the narrow width of the initial development (1850-1873), most of the buildings were built in a comparatively limited range of forms and vernacular styles.

The majority of the Heights' earliest houses are located north of Thomas Park and Telegraph Street. A half dozen of the oldest, pre-1855 houses exhibit the form and elements of the Late Federal, Greek Revival and early Italianate styles. For example, the angled siting and distinctive volumes of the main blocks and ells of **469-471 East 4th Street** and **1-3 Atlantic Street** (photo 14) set these ca. 1845-1850 houses apart from later, neighboring, buildings.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 6

The houses speak to a brief interlude in the Heights' development history before speculator/builders' dictates resulted in uniformity of siting, setbacks, and form.

By far the largest number of houses in the District are single-family and double houses, constructed in the vernacular interpretation of the Italian Renaissance Revival known as the Italianate style. Broadly defined to include buildings with Mansard as well as gable and hip roofs, dwellings rendered in this style exhibit main elevations characterized by surface plasticity. Projecting polygonal and square bays, short flights of steps, door hoods, deep cornices and dormers add interest to District streetscapes (particularly when repeated within groups of detached dwellings as well as row houses). The boldly proportioned Italianate saw-cut bracket accenting door hoods and cornices are the area's signature architectural elements. While most of the Italianate and Italianate/Mansard houses in the District exhibit saw-cut door hoods with flat roofs, and pendant-ornamented curvilinear bracing, several District houses exhibit a more elegant, bracketed, canopy-like door hood such as **502 East 4th Street**, **34-36 G Street** and **154-156 Dorchester Street** (photos 15-17). In addition to brackets, Italianate ornament encompasses formal, rusticated facades, corner quoining, entrances set off by rope moldings, round arched windows, cornice headed lintels, and dentillated cornices.

Mansard roofs encompass examples of the early bell cast profile and later straight sided and hip on mansard varieties. Built ca. 1858, the oldest bell cast mansard houses are located at **158-166 Dorchester Street** (photo 18), across the street from St. Augustine's chapel and burial ground. Providing an impressive introduction to the District, four houses stand with three-bay end walls and boxy forms facing the street on a diagonal with staggered setbacks. The fifth and westernmost mansard house at **170 Dorchester Street** (photo 19) was designed by and for Samuel J.F. Thayer, noted architect of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank in Thompson Square, Charlestown (1876) and the Providence RI City Hall (1878). Situated at the southeastern corner of the District, **428 East 8th Street** (photo 20) is a typical example of a single family residence whose narrow, two bay main façade is crowned by a straight-sided Mansard roof. The house's tripartite dormer represents a continuation of a narrow, two-story, polygonal bay. At **80 Old Harbor Street** (photo 21), a straight-sided mansard roof encloses a rare example of an early 1870s single family residence with a five-bay center entrance façade.

A charming feature of the District's early Italianate residences are cupolas atop gable roofs. These were employed in the design of substantial residences in New England coastal communities as early as the second decade of the 18th century (for example the 1716-1723 MacPhaedris-Warner House in Portsmouth, NH). In addition to serving as a look-out, the cupola frequently served as a light source for the dark inner cores of large houses, and in some cases, were designed to ventilate interiors. Cupolas were used in the designs of Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate houses. Built ca. 1852 on Telegraph Hill, the Greek Revival/Italianate houses at **52 and 82 G Street** (photos 22, 23) exemplify early,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 7

octagonal cupola-topped housing in the Heights, while only the base remains of the cupola that once crowned **75 G Street** (photo 24). Octagonal cupolas atop Mansard roofs may have been more common in the District prior to 20th century alterations. An intact example of this type is **21-23 Gates Street** (photo 25).

Several villa-type residences exhibit Carpenter Gothic characteristics. According to Calder Loth and Julius T. Sadler, Jr. in *The Only Proper Style*, "the Carpenter Gothic is a phenomenon unique to this country. The strong carpentry tradition in America, the demand for quickly constructed buildings, and the incredible abundance of fine timber combined to make wooden Gothic a natural development...Carpenter Gothic is distinguished chiefly by its profusion of sawn and carved details. The fact that most of these details were originally designed to be executed in stone did not deter American architects and carpenters from interpreting them in another material."

The Sears-Wood house at **146 Dorchester Street** (photo 26) is a well-detailed, remarkably intact, Carpenter Gothic residence. Possessing an L-shaped form, its Gothicized elements include cast-iron stair railings, gable lintels, and ornate barge boards. It is the most architecturally ambitious Carpenter Gothic house in the District. Other villas displaying a Gothic Revival sensibility include the rusticated three-bay, steeply-pitched center gable house of builder/developer Benjamin James' villa at **11 Thomas Park** (photo 5). The Gothic Revival is one of several historic architectural styles in evidence at the highly eclectic villa at **56 Thomas Park** (photo 27). Built during the mid 1870s, this residence exhibits bay and cupola windows pierced by pointed arched windows. The District also encompasses the largest collection of Carpenter Gothic residences in Boston, including the fourteen end houses at 9-23 and 12-20 Linden Street (1863). **21 Linden Street** (photo 28) is the only house in this group that retains its original lintels, lancet attic window, and ornate, saw-cut, barge boards. Nevertheless, these houses retain integrity of siting and form.

At the center of the District, atop Telegraph Hill, the curving path of Thomas Park is lined with suburban villas, polygonal-bayed single and double Italianate/Mansard residences as well as wood-frame and brick row houses of exceptional design quality (photo 8). Particularly memorable are the towered and cupola-topped Thomas Park villas perched on the crest of the hill's south slope (photos 7, 12, 27). Looming over these houses is the gleaming white marble, Dorchester Heights Monument (photo 1) rendered in the form of a Colonial meetinghouse steeple by noted architects Peabody & Stearns.

Much of the north slope's unique character is derived from its relatively extensive post-1860 speculator/builder single, double, and row housing developments. Particularly noteworthy are the collections of Carpenter Gothic end houses on Linden Street and double Italianate houses on G Street.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 8

Wooden row housing tends to appear in groups of three houses, i.e. the wood frame ca. 1870 Italianate/Mansard houses at **523-527 E. 4th Street** (photo 29). Noteworthy developments of masonry 1850s Italianate and early 1870s Italianate/Mansard row houses are located at **149-153 Dorchester Street** (photo 30) and **2-18 Pacific Street** (photo 31), respectively. A single builder/developer, Benjamin James, who started out as a ship's joiner, was responsible for the construction of the aforementioned houses. Unique to the north slope and, indeed, to the entire district is the brick and brownstone trimmed, ca. late 1850s Greek Revival/Italianate double house with pairs of distinctive linked chimneys at **8-10 Gates Street** (photo 32).

South of Thomas Park/Telegraph Street, only three houses predate 1870. As recently as the mid 1980s, the late Federal/Greek Revival Kent House at 17 Dixfield Street was replaced by modern suburban infill housing. The south slope developed later than the north slope due in part to construction challenges posed by the rugged terrain and lack of proximity to public transportation. The presence of the Suffolk Brewing Company and livery stables on East 8th Street evidently deterred upscale housing from being developed in the area. Unlike the north slope, which was essentially built up by the 1890s, south slope house construction continued well into the 1920s.

The south slope became a haven for working-class families attracted to this section's affordable multi-family housing. Particularly noteworthy is the quartet of duplexes at **63-67 Thomas Park** (photo 33). Built during the late 1920s and designed in the Colonial Revival/Craftsman style, these houses represent a late addition to Thomas Park's southern streetscape. An impressive run of Colonial Revival three-deckers at **75-93 Old Harbor Street** (photo 34) merely hints at the wider impact this distinctive Boston housing type had in other sections of South Boston. Also noteworthy for their restrained Colonial Revival design are the well-preserved early 1900s three-deckers at **412 and 414 East 8th Street** (photo 35). Buildings containing four or more units are rare within the Heights, representing a type of housing popular after 1880 when most of the District had already been developed. Noteworthy examples to this rule are the late 1890s Queen Anne residences at **67-69 G Street** (photo 36) which may contain more than three units per property. Evidently unique within the District is the former **Hotel Marie** at **53 Thomas Park** (photo 37). Built ca. 1890, this multi-unit hostelry catered to seasonal visitors attracted to Telegraph Hill's summit by the scenic panoramic views and healthful seaside air.

Representing interesting vernacular interpretations of more formal row house designs, a half dozen ca. late 1860s to early 1890s wood frame and masonry row houses are scattered about the south slope. Built ca. 1875-1883, **348-352 East 8th Street** (photo 38) is a trio of polygonal-bayed Italianate/Mansard row houses. Constructed of red brick with brownstone trim, these houses strike an urbane note within a streetscape of modest wood frame dwellings. As a pair of contiguous wood frame double houses, **47-50 Thomas Park** (photo 39) represent an interesting approach to row housing. Built ca. 1890, these wood shingle-clad Queen Anne

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 9

houses are key components in the curving wall of architecturally significant residences between **39-53 Thomas Park** (photo 40).

Streetscapes**Thomas Park**

Looking north from the summit of Telegraph Hill is a San Francisco-like view with the skyscrapers of Boston's skyline providing a dramatic backdrop for the Italianate and Italianate/Mansard single and double houses bordering Thomas Park. On the south side of the park, highly individualistic villas overlook Carson Beach, Old Harbor and Columbia Point. West of the Covington Street steps at Thomas Park is an interesting, continuous sweep of late 19th century wooden and masonry houses, a wall of facades broken only by the detached and towered ca. 1875 Mansard Gothic villa at **46 Thomas Park** (photo 41). The northeastern and southwestern entrances to Thomas Park are marked by gateway houses: residences that set a stylish and substantial tone for the buildings further along the street. Characterized by a distinctive, cupola-topped, L-shaped form which encompasses an attached stable, the ca. 1860 gable roofed Italianate end house at **75 G Street** (photo 24) is located at the northeastern entrance to the park. Originally the home of Norway Iron Works "bundler" Joseph Copeland, it was built ca. 1860. Anchoring the southeast corner of the park is the towered Italianate/Mansard villa at **69 Thomas Park** (photo 12), built in 1867 for Boston wool dealer Thomas Manning. The eastern side yard of this property is enclosed by a massive granite block retaining wall.

Telegraph Street

Descending from Thomas Park westward to East 8th Street, the segment of Telegraph Street located within the District is lined primarily with Italianate/Mansard residences. Particularly noteworthy is the large double house at **66 and 68 Telegraph Street** (photo 42). Built c. 1870, evidently by and for Shadrach Wade, "surveyor of lumber," the door hood of its paired entrances supports a substantial, square oriel window which is accented by brackets and pierced by narrow arched windows. The house is enclosed by a low-pitched Mansard roof exhibiting a row of four small, flat-roofed dormers.

Gates Street

Gates Street is dominated by the distinctive, narrow facades of the late 1860s to early 1870s double and single Italianate/Mansard houses. Exhibiting flat entrance bays and polygonal

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 10

three-story bays carried through cornice lines as tripartite dormers, these houses possess short flights of stairs leading to paired entrances sheltered by bracketed door hoods. Noteworthy exceptions to this rule include the modest ca. 1860 wooden Italianate end house at **5 Gates Street** (photo 43) which is enclosed by a gable roof with returns. Rising from its south slope near the street is a pedimented dormer. On the east side of the street, the red brick double Italianate house at **8-10 Gates Street** (photo 32) was the first residential property on the street. Built in the late 1850s, its planar surfaces, arched brownstone trimmed entry, and linked chimneys strike a unique note within a fairly homogeneous collection of residences.

Old Harbor Street (north of Telegraph Street)

The east side of Old Harbor Street is dominated by the modern buildings of the Marian Manor nursing facility. Anchoring highly visible corners and bracketing the modern Marian Manor complex are early 20th century Classical and Renaissance Revival masonry buildings which housed Carney Hospital's **Outpatient Clinic** (photo 44) and **Nurses' Residence** respectively (photos 45 and 46).

On the west side, **17-27 Old Harbor Street** (photo 47) constitutes an abbreviated streetscape noteworthy for its variety of roof configurations and elements representing the Greek Revival, Italianate and Stick styles. At first glance the upper group at **37-53 Old Harbor Street** (photo 48) appears to be a contiguous row of formal albeit wooden vernacular Italianate/Mansard residences. In fact, narrow openings between the buildings divide this group into single-family, double and row housing with **39 Old Harbor Street** retaining original, ca. 1870 rusticated and quoins façade treatments.

Dorchester Street

Dorchester Street is a broad, 80-foot wide thoroughfare connecting Andrew Square to the west with the West Broadway/Broadway intersection to the end. The segment that forms the northern edge of the District is situated atop the first high ground east of Andrew Square. The housing on both sides of the street provides a fine gateway to the architectural treasures of the District. Together with Thomas Park, Dorchester Street houses are the most substantial and ambitious in the Dorchester Heights Historic District. Extending from West 5th to West 6th Streets, the northern streetscape is the more urbane of the two, encompassing a pair and trio of red brick and brownstone-trimmed row houses located at **149-153 and 159-161 Dorchester Street** (photos 30 and 49). Representing a relatively rare Boston housing type, **165, 167, and 169 Dorchester Street** (photo 50) are modestly scaled, wood frame row houses. Exhibiting characteristics of the Greek Revival style and constructed ca. 1852-1860, this group stands with end gables facing east and west. Although altered by the application of modern facing materials, this house's form and elements remain essentially intact.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 11

Dorchester Street's south side, between Mercer and East 4th Streets, is lined with wood frame residences exhibiting carpenter/developer interpretations of the Greek Revival, Carpenter Gothic, Italianate and Italianate/Mansard style. Particularly noteworthy as an early work as well as the residence of the architect Samuel J.F. Thayer, the ca. 1865 2 ½ story, wood frame Italianate Mansard house at **170 Dorchester Street** (photo 19) provides a fine introduction to architecturally significant residences to the east, including **158-166 Dorchester Street** (photo 18). These houses are sited at an angle to the street and are set back from each other in a memorable progression of pleasingly proportioned mansard-roofed forms.

Located between Gates and Old Harbor Streets, three architecturally distinguished residences impart further distinction to the street's south side, including a double Italianate residence at **154-156** (photo 17), an asymmetrically massed Carpenter Gothic house, now a funeral home at **146** (photo 26) and a Greek Revival/Italianate house at **142 Dorchester Street** (photo 4) whose broad façade gable is enlivened by a sizeable collection of saw cut ornament including rope moldings, cornice headed lintels, and curvilinear brackets.

National Street

The west side of National Street is dominated by the modern institutional buildings of the Marian Manor complex, while the east side is lined with comparatively modest Italianate/Mansard residences. A noteworthy exception is the gable-roofed wood-frame house at **12 National Street** (photo 51). This cupola-topped, Greek Revival end house may have been moved to accommodate an expending Carney Hospital after its founding in 1863. By 1873 this house occupied its present lot and was owned by carpenter Abner L. Tripp, possibly its builder. Its three bay main façade culminates in a gable roof with returns. In addition to Tripp, the building trades on National Street were represented by George W. Sturtevant, "fancy painter," who lived in the Italianate house next door at **10 National Street** (photo 51) during the early 1870s.

Atlantic Street

Atlantic Street was added to the 1804 Withington street grid when Fuller and Wadsworth re-surveyed the peninsula. Maps from the 1840s and 1850s show the street's proposed extenuation traversing Telegraph Hill and extending southward to East 8th Street. With the noteworthy exception of a ca. 1840s later Federal/Greek Revival end house with a pedimented, lunette window pierced attic at **15 Atlantic Street** (photo 52), the west side of the street is lined primarily with 1860s and 1870s Italianate/Mansard residences. Similarly, the east side of the street is bordered primarily by modestly scaled wood frame Italianate/Mansard residences.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 12**Pacific Street**

Developed during the early 1870s by Benjamin James and civil engineer Henry W. Wilson, Pacific Street boasts noteworthy groups of buildings on both sides of the street. **2-18 Pacific Street** (photo 31) is an early 1870s group of modest brick and brownstone row houses that ascend the steep north slope of Telegraph Hill, and exhibit a rhythmic repetition of stairs, bays, cornices and dormers. Each house has a flat entrance and polygonal bays. Pedimented dormers atop the polygonal bays project from the mansard roofs. Short flights of steps lead to replacement front doors surmounted by small shallow pediments. A continuous brownstone lintel course appears above first floor windows while raised and arched lintels composed of header bricks enliven second floor windows. Across the street at **1-21 Pacific Street** (photo 53), a group of seven Italianate/Mansard wooden houses with Stick Style door hoods exhibit planar entrance and polygonal bays.

Linden Street

The park at the summit of Telegraph Hill long known as Thomas Park was originally called Linden Park after the trees that were planted along its pathways during the 1850s. The park's original name lives on in the block-long Linden Street, one of the "ladder" streets that ascend the north slope of Telegraph Hill from East 4th Street to the street called Thomas Park. Each side of Linden Street is split into two sections of replicated houses. The lower, northern half is lined with generously proportioned double, side-gable roofed, two-family houses. Numbered **1-7 and 2-8 Linden Street** (photo 54), the wood frame five-bay by two-bay main blocks of these houses rise from high brick basements. Steep flights of stairs provide access to paired center entrances sheltered by boldly rendered bracketed door hoods.

The upper or southern half of the street is lined with the narrow end gables of 12 originally almost identical Carpenter Gothic houses at **9-23 and 10-20 Linden Street**. Only **21 Linden Street** (photo 3) retains its original clapboards and profuse Gothicized elements, including label lintels and unusual barge boards detail. Referring to the Carpenter Gothic houses of this enclave, Mary Mix Foley in *The American House* wrote: "speculative builders knew what the workingman wanted: the best possible imitation of the rich man's villa. These charming gingerbread houses are the result, excellent examples of working men's Gothic Revival." The elaborate saw-cut elements of the Linden Street house eschewed the restraint advocated by the influential mid-19th century critic Andrew Jackson Downing who wrote that the dwelling of a "mechanic or clerk" should reflect "the tasteful simplicity of decoration to harmonize with the character of the dwelling and its occupants."

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 13East 4th Street

In an 1892 reminiscence about the appearance of the District 60 years earlier, East 4th Street is described as "traversing the ravine between the east and west hills of Dorchester Heights." The curving path of East 4th Street still speaks to the street's beginnings as a country lane at the foot of a steep hill, despite the fact that it was widened by the city in 1849. Densely built up with residences, the side streets ascending Telegraph Hill from East 4th's south side impart an intimacy of scale and protected quality not in evidence on the wider and more linear streets of the District.

Beginning with an 1890s Colonial Revival three-decker (**124 Dorchester Street**, photo 55) containing a store at its Dorchester/East 4th Streets Corner, its northern streetscape is lined with a trio of ca. 1860 red brick polygonal row houses (**470-474 East 4th Street**, photo 56) and a pair of six family three-deckers (**476-478 East 4th Street**, photo 56) that follow a distinctive bend in the street. The six-family house is characterized by corner polygonal bays, paired entrances, and distinctive Queen Anne porches with punched and cut decoration. Next door to the east is the ca. 1830 Late Federal/Greek Revival house of John Hawes Bird at **480-482 East 4th Street** (photo 57), followed by the ca. 1873 cruciform-shaped High Victorian Gothic red brick and granite trimmed **Mt. Washington Female Academy** building (ca. 1873) at **484 East 4th Street** (photo 58)

The north side of the street also features a modern suburban infill house, followed by a double ca. early 1860s Italianate residence at **502 East 4th Street** (photo 15). Next door at **504-506 East 4th Street** (photo 59) is a once identical residence whose western half has been transformed into a three-decker. Next door to the east, a quartet of cottage scale, end gable houses built ca. 1850 at **508-514 East 4th Street** (photo 60) ascend a low rise to G Street.

Returned to East 4th's intersection with Dorchester Street, its southern streetscape begins with the double Greek Revival house at **469 and 471 East 4th Street** (photo 14) at the corner of Dorchester Street. The house's boxy, gable-roofed form is engaged in an interesting visual dialogue with the Greek Revival house next door at **1-3 Atlantic Street** (photo 61). The houses are located diagonally across the street from the ca. 1830 John Hawes Bird House and were built ca. 1845-1850 for Bird's heirs. The houses memorably mark the distinctive curve at the point where East 4th Street meets Atlantic Street. Continuing eastward, the south side of East 4th Street is bordered by the north wall of the chapel-scale tan brick Tudor/Craftsman **Phillips Evangelical Congregational Church** at **2 Atlantic Street** (photo 62) and its extensive rear yard. To the east of the church's lot are wood-frame, polygonal-bayed Italianate/Mansard single-family and row house residences at **491 and 493-497 East 4th Street** (photo 63) respectively.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 14**G Street**

G Street is bordered by a fascinating collection of early Heights dwellings dating from the 1830s to the early 1900s. The oldest houses are located between Silver and East 5th Streets and include an ornate, intact double Italianate house at **34-36 G Street** (ca. 1850-1854, photo 16), the 1834 Fernald House at **46-48 G Street** (photo 64) which retains its center entrance, 5 by 4 bay gable roofing form. Rounding out this collection are ca. early 1850s single family end houses with unusually bold acanthus leaf scroll door hood brackets at **52 and 82 G Street** (photos 22, 23), a trio of ca. 1855-1860 wooden row houses at **54-58 G Street** (photo 22) and occupying the entire block between East 5th and Story Sts. is the Italianate/Mansard red brick and brownstone trimmed row (early 1870s) at **66-76 G Street** (photos 65, 66). Situated across from South Boston High School is an Italianate Mansard group encompassing substantial well-rendered single-family and row houses. Standing side by side at **80-82 G Street** (photo 23) are Italianate houses owned successively by patent medicine entrepreneur Lemon P. Harding

Built in 1867, **80 G Street** (photo 23) is a well-preserved example of a center entrance, three bay by two bay Italianate/Mansard house. Retaining its clapboard sheathing, its main entrance is flanked by squarer one-story bay windows, while its small open entrance porch exhibits chamfered posts which support a flat bracketed roof which in turn supports a square oriel window. Next door at **82 G Street** (photo 23) is Harding's first G Street residence, a ca. 1854 Greek Revival end house with paneled Doric pilasters, bold scroll bracketed door hood, ornately enframed windows, bracketed gables and a cupola. **88-94 G Street** (photo 67) is a notable row of vigorously bracketed wood frame mansard-roofed houses built in stages between 1863 and 1875. Built and originally owned by carpenter/builder James Connor, these houses exhibit a wealth of Italianate detail, including rusticated wooden facades. Anchoring the northeast corner of East 8th and G Streets is another ca. 1870 wood frame Italianate row at **122-130 G Street** (photo 68).

Returning to the northern end of the District, beginning at Silver, the west side of G Street exhibits two groups of three connected late Federal/Greek Revival wooden houses at 31-41 G Street (photo 69). Rising two stories from brick basements to gable roofs, these three-bay residences are enclosed by gable roofs with only 35 G Street retaining its pedimented dormer. Extant by 1852, these houses date to the earliest phase of intensive development at the Heights.

Extending southward from East 4th Street, the half dozen double houses numbered **43-65 G Street** (photo 70) echo the boxy, gable roofed Italianate double houses to the rear, bordering Linden Street. Two turn of the century multi-family houses with broad, bracketed, and pedimented Queen Anne door hoods represent a late addition to the streetscape. Interrupting the expanse of residences bordering G Street is the massive form of the yellow brick South

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 15

Boston High School with its academic Classical Revival elements. Descending the south slope of Telegraph Hill, the western side of G Street is characterized by a mélange of three-deckers and double Italianate/Mansard forms. To the east of G Street, District boundaries include a few houses at the western ends of almost every street between East 4th and East 8th.

East Fourth Street (East of G Street) and Fourth Street Place

Located adjacent to the east of the large undeveloped lot at G and East 4th Street, **528-530 East 4th Street** (photo 71) is an altered Italianate double house. Across the street to the south at **523-527 East 4th Street** (photo 29) is a trio of polygonal bayed Italianate Mansard row houses with saw cut curvilinear bracketed door hoods and tripartite dormers. On the east side of the row is an altered ca. 1850s gable-roofed double house at **529-531 East 4th Street** (photo 29). Bordering the east and south sides of the double house's lot is a narrow way called **Fourth Street Place**. The south side of the T-shaped cul-de-sac is bordered by a trio of modest, ca. 1860s wood frame, hip-on-mansard, row houses numbered **1-3** (photo 72).

East Fifth Street

Situated at the eastern edge of the District, on the north side of East 5th Street, is an Italianate end house and a modest mansard residence which retains its slate shingles (**390 and 392 East Fifth Street**, photo 73). To the south, two fairly substantial double Italianate/Mansard residences exhibit paired entrances at the center of the five-bay main facades (**391-391 East Fifth Street**, photo 74).

Story Street

Story Street (photo 75), a narrow way on the east side of G Street, between East 5th and East 6th Streets, started out as a driveway leading to Samuel Gridley and Julia Ward Howe's house. The street exhibits an intimate, narrow scale. The north side of the street is lined with a pair of ca. early 1870s cottage-scale residences at **2-4 and 6-8 Story Street** as well as 1890s three-family residences, numbered **10-24 Story Street**.

East Seventh Street

Included within the District's boundaries is the well-preserved quartet of three deckers on the south side of **East Seventh Street** at **399-405** (photo 76) as well as the double Italianate/Mansard house on the north side of the street at **402-404 East Seventh Street** (photo 77).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 16**Jason Terrace**

The charming cul-de-sac known as **Jason Terrace** (photo 78) is located on the west side of G Street, at the mid-point of Telegraph Hill's south slope. Jason Terrace speaks to the profoundly human scale of many of the cul-de-sacs and narrow ways that represent later ad hoc additions to Withington's formal street grid of 1804. Originally named James Avenue in honor of the local 19th century family of builder/developers, each side of the terrace is bordered by a ca. 1875-1883 double Italianate/Mansard cottage. This street was originally intended to extend across Telegraph Hill's steep south slope, but evidently the difficulties inherent in street construction over rugged terrain precluded such a project.

East Eighth Street

Select segments of **East Eighth Street** between G Street and Old Harbor Street have been included within district bounds. At the area's southeastern corner a trio of wooden, polygonal bayed Italianate/Mansard residences of the 1870s at **417-421** (photo 35) overlook a pair of flat front Colonial revival three-deckers built ca. 1891-1899. These buildings exhibit three tier porches at their rear walls. At the western end of the street is a noteworthy group of masonry row houses at **348-352 East Eighth Street** (photo 40) built ca. 1875-1883. Across the street, at **367 East Eighth Street** (photos 79, 80) is the rectangular gable roofed former German Music Club known as **Arion Hall** (1892).

Covington Street

Looking north from East Eighth Street, Covington Street derives much of its interest from the steep flight of iron railing bordered concrete stairs (photos 81, 82) which ascend the south slope of Telegraph Hill to Thomas Park. Visible to the right of these stairs is the tall and massive rubble stone, rear yard retaining wall, and Stick Style porch of the eclectic cupola-topped **56 Thomas Park** (photo 13). Pairs of Italianate/Queen Anne two-family houses dating to ca. 1890 border the west and east sides of Covington Street (photo 82), respectively.

Dixfield Street

Linking Old Harbor and Covington Sts., much of this narrow way's appeal lies in the closely aligned volumes of its modest, ca. 1870 Italianate vernacular end houses. **2-18 Dixfield Street** (photo 83) on the north side, present an unbroken sweep of narrow, gabled roof facades swathed in a variety of sheathing materials. On the south side, double Italianate/Mansard houses at **5 to 15 Dixfield Street** (photo 84) stand next to modern infill suburban houses.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 17

Old Harbor Street (south of Telegraph Street)

Old Harbor Street is characterized by a considerable difference in grade between the higher elevations of Telegraph Hill at the northern end of the street and the relatively level land at the southern end near the waters of Old Harbor. The housing on the east side lacks the uniform façade street backs evident in the primary three-decker residences on the west side of the street. Fronting directly on the street, **80 Old Harbor Street** (photo 21) is an unusual example of a center entrance, five bay-by-two bay Italianate/Mansard house. Clad with weathered wood shingles, the recessed, multi-paneled entrance is marked by a distinctive, bracketed hip-roofed door hood. Next door to the south, at **82 Old Harbor Street** (photo 85), a mid-19th century cottage is perched on a rise, its encircling veranda affording views of Old Harbor. Standing with its west gable facing Old Harbor Street, this long rectangular wood frame building is enclosed by a low gable roof.

Exhibiting a relatively deep setback from the street, the simple Italianate wood frame vernacular house at **86 Old Harbor Street** (photo 86) is the oldest residence on the street, pre-dating 1852. South of Dixwell Street, these altered ca. 1870s Italianate/Mansard houses exhibit uniform set backs from the street. The west side of Old Harbor Street is bordered by an outstanding collection of ca. 1890 Colonial Revival three-deckers at **83-91** (photo 12). Particularly noteworthy is the rhythmic repetition of this group's shallow, open pedimented porches.

Building Types: Public Buildings

Comparatively few public buildings are located in the District, presumably because of its location. Set apart from the rest of South Boston by elevated terrain, Dorchester Heights evolved as a high status residential district. Although its northern edge is located near a node of commercial and municipal buildings at the intersection of Broadway and Dorchester Street, architecturally and historically significant public buildings are limited to one church, a former young woman's academy, South Boston High School, a former social club and two hospital buildings. Commercial concerns are limited to a store on the ground floor of the ca. 1895 three-decker at **124 Dorchester Street** (photo 55), a small one-story early 20th century store at **73A G Street** (photo 24) and a mid 20th century, one-story store front that was added to the main elevation of the 1850s brick row house at **149 Dorchester Street** (photo 30). Such alterations are very common to South Boston.

The only church in the district is the **Phillips Evangelical Congregational Church** at 2 Atlantic Street (photo 62) and the corner of East 4th Street. Built in 1938, this church represents a late addition to the District's collection of historic buildings. This L-shaped, chapel-scale building blends Tudor Gothic and Craftsman characteristics. Composed of tan

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 18

brick with cast stone trim, it rises two stories to its steeply pitched, slate shingle-covered roof. The main entrance is located at the west gable on Atlantic Street. Both the main entrance and side entrances are sheltered by shallow wooden pediments. Originally housed in a brick church built in 1823 at A St. and Broadway, a larger wooden church was completed on its original lot in 1835. Named after John Phillips, Boston's first mayor after its incorporation in 1822, the congregation began to diminish in size after the Civil War as the peninsula became populated with Irish immigrants and Yankee Protestants relocated to other sections of the city.

Built to replace a Greek Revival temple form building on East Broadway in 1835, the **Mount Washington Female Academy**, formerly Mrs. Maria Burrill's Female Academy, began conducting classes in the high Victorian Gothic building at **484 East Fourth Street** (ca. 1872-1874, photo 58). Possessing a cruciform plan and constructed of red brick with granite trim, much of this building's charm is derived from its diminutive scale and the narrow proportions and steeply pitched roofs of its four projecting arms. The main entrance is sheltered by a broad, segmental arched porch set into the juncture of the arms at the west corner of the façade. Its East 4th Street gable is pierced by pairs of standard size, tall and narrow lancet windows on its first and second floors, respectively. Continuous granite lintel course enliven the former female academy's facades. Provided for under the 1833 will of John Hawes Bird, the original academy building on Broadway was demolished to accommodate the 1872 Hawes Unitarian Congregation Church (NRDIS, 1999). Owned by the Bird Estate until as late as the early 1990s, the East 4th Street School housed the South Boston Hebrew Congregation Institute and Synagogue during the early part of the 20th century.

After the Dorchester Heights monument, **South Boston High School** at 95 G Street (photo 2) is the major landmark atop the Heights. Built in 1899-1901, this large scale three-story building began as a rectangular Neo Classical/Georgian Revival school building with a highly symmetrical main façade. Constructed of yellow brick with limestone trim, its projecting, pedimented five-bay pavilion projects from the center of the main façade and is flanked by eight-bay wings. Access to the three portals that comprise the main entrance is provided by a flight of granite stairs. A large addition to the building's rear area was completed in 1925. The school's architect Herbert D. Hale (1866-1909) was educated at Harvard and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He was responsible for the designs of commercial, educational, and public buildings on his own and in collaboration with the firms of Parker & Thomas and John Galen Howard. Hale designed Winchester (MA) High School and the Beacon Chambers Apartment on Myrtle Street, Beacon Hill. Built at a cost of \$300,000 and widely publicized in the architectural journals of that period, South Boston High School was viewed by many citizens of South Boston as a long overdue civic amenity.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 19

Situated on the south side of the District, the former Bayside Club, also known as **Arion Hall** was organized in 1890 and built at **367 East Eighth Street** (photos 79, 80) in 1892. Built to house a German-American singing society, within a year of its construction it had a membership of 200 and a trained chorus of 35 voices. Built at a cost of \$10,000 and requiring an additional \$1200 to cover the cost of its furnishings, the president of the Society during the 1890s was August Kern. The club was listed in Boston City directories until the 1940s. Although altered by vinyl siding after 1982, the former clubhouse retains its boxy five bay by nine bay form. Still intact is the continuous bracketed cornice and free standing pediment exhibiting elaborate foliate plaster ornamentation.

Still extant to document Carney Hospital's long history of providing health care to the poor of the city are two large masonry institutional buildings dating to the first quarter of the 20th century and currently owned by the Marian Manor elder care facility. Standing at opposite ends of Old Harbor St. these buildings bracket the modern, mid-1960s building of the facility. Both buildings were designed by Maginnis and Walsh, a nationally known Boston firm specializing in Catholic Church ecclesiastical and institutional architecture. The former **Carney Hospital Out-Patient Clinic** at 4 Old Harbor Street (photos 44, 45) is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond and enlivened by limestone trim. Built in 1901 by contractor Frank R. May, this three-story Georgian Revival style building has a trapezoidal plan. The former **Carney Hospital Nurses' Residence** at 40 Old Harbor Street (photos 45, 46) was built in 1925 by the Logue Building Company. Also designed by Maginnis and Walsh in the Italian Renaissance Style, this masonry building marks the northwestern entrance to Thomas Park. The imposing building rises four stories to a flat roof enclosed by a low parapet exhibiting sections of inset balustrading. Composed of a rectangular seven bay by four bay main block with a hexagonal component projecting from its south wall, this building is comprised of cast stone-trimmed red brick. At the center of the main façade is a tall arched entrance. Flanked by tall arched windows set off by a banded cast stone surrounds, the entrance is enlivened by a large console keystone bracket. The Carney School of Nursing was founded in 1892 by the Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul, caregivers to the indigent of the city since 1863. At that time a bequest from millionaire merchant-tailor Andrew Carney permitted the Sisters to conduct their human service mission. By 1938, the nursing school had graduated 700 nurses.

Buildings Types: Residential**Side-Gable, Center-Entrance Houses**

The two examples of side-gable, center-entrance houses in Dorchester Heights are the oldest buildings in the District. Despite mid 19th century Italianate renovations and 20th century residing, the wood frame Late Federal/Early Greek Revival John Hawes Bird House (ca.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 20

1830) at **480-482 East Fourth Street** (photo 57) retains much of its original five bay by four bay form. Rising to a height of two stories, this house is enclosed by a gable roof which exhibits a pedimented west attic. Here and there windows contain original 6/6 wood sash, and a secondary entrance on the east gable exhibits an entablatured door hood. The ca. 1835 Oliver and Mary Fernald House at **46-48 G Street** (photo 64) is a center entrance five bay by four bay residence exhibiting the form and orientation of a Late Federal residence. Rising two stories from a substantial granite block basement to a gable roof with shallow returns, its original clapboards have been covered by vinyl siding. A modern one-story addition at 46 G Street runs the length of its northern (East 4th Street) gable. The center entrance is flanked by narrow sidelights and surmounted by an elliptical fanlight.

Suburban Villas

A small number of houses on the Heights are based on rural villa models popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing, Samuel Sloan, Gervase Wheeler, and other architect/taste makers during the mid 19th century. Comparatively rare in an urban context, the freestanding villa is one of the great architectural strengths of the District. Constructed for builders, land speculators, industrialists, and the like, the area's half-dozen substantial, stylistically eclectic villas are concentrated primarily at Thomas Park and Dorchester Street. This type is characterized by a large free-standing house on a sizable lot with landscape features on all sides. In the densely built up Dorchester Heights District, suburban villas stand out in contrast to the majority of dwellings which are end houses situated on narrow lots with narrow front yards. Built intermittently between the 1850s and 1870s, these villas usually employ the stylistic detailing popular at the time of their construction, mining the Italianate, Gothic revival, Stick or Queen Anne styles for maximum effect. The exuberant, idiosyncratic designs of Dorchester Heights' villas place them outside the mainstream of more formal academic architectural trends evident in the masonry domestic architecture of the Back Bay or even parts of the South End and Monument Square in Charlestown.

One of the earliest villas in the District, **142 Dorchester Street** (photo 4) was built during the mid 1850s for ship builder J. William Briggs. Perched on a platform-like rise, the wood frame residence is composed of a 2½ story, three bay by two bay main block and a relatively extensive rear ell. It possesses one of the broadest end gables in South Boston. The placement of the main entrance at the center of the end gable and the flanking square bays suggest a center hall rather than the more typical side hall interior plan. Appropriately enough for the residence of a ship builder, rope molding edges the corners of the recessed entrance. In addition to the profusion of bracketing, windows are surmounted by deep cornice headed lintels.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 21

A trio of memorably sited, massed and detailed suburban villas border the south side of Thomas Park. Built in 1867, the Manning-Johnson House at **69 Thomas Park** (photo 12) is a fine example of an Italianate/Mansard villa. Possessing an asymmetrical plan its mansard tower is one of the area's most picturesque landmarks. Perched atop a full stone and brick basement that is below the grade of Thomas Park the houses is located across the street from the High School. The main façade features an off-center tower flanked by an entrance porch and a polygonal bay. Windows culminate in round arches and a restrained stick work overlay enlivens the facades.

Further to the west, **56 and 61 Thomas Park** (photos 27 and 7) are later stellar examples of the suburban villa type. Built ca. 1873 for Thomas Gogin, superintendent of South Boston's Norway Iron Works, **61 Thomas Park** is a large 3-bay rectangular Mansard/Stick house. Built on high ground facing Thomas Park, the windows of its rear elevation provide panoramic views of Old Harbor. The Norway Iron Works commenced operations around 1845 and produced iron wire and sheet iron for over 40 years. By the 1870s Gogin was the head of a workforce of several thousand men, most of whom lived in South Boston. Next door to the west, **56 Thomas Park** (photo 27) contributes considerably to the high design quality of the streetscape along the park and is generally significant as an ambitious, generally intact example of the Stick Style in South Boston. Possessing a boxy rectangular cupola-topped form, the main elevation is capped by a peaked roof with fish scale slates. At the rear of the house, a braced and chamfered posted porch is supported by diagonal bracing. It was built in 1876-1877 for household goods dealer Frederick Walbridge, who was also active in the city's Common Council.

End Houses

The majority of free-standing houses in the Dorchester Heights area are end houses. By far the most popular 19th century house type in New England, the end house's ascendancy dates to the late 1830s when the five-bay main façade was surpassed by houses exhibiting principal elevations at three bay end wall gables. End houses are characterized by narrow three-bay facades with a side-entry and side-hall plan. The rise of the end house coincides with the revolution in house building practices. By the mid 1830s the advent of balloon framing, steam powered tools, and machine-made nails enabled houses to be built quickly and with the profuse saw cut ornamentation associated with the Italianate and Carpenter Gothic styles. In South Boston and other urban areas, lot prices began to escalate during the antebellum period and lots became more narrow, hence necessitating the short, end wall orientation to the street.

Originally clad with clapboards, many of the District's houses have been sheathed with wood shingles and vinyl siding. In most cases, the form, siting and elements of these "updated" end houses remains intact. Rising from 1 ½ to 3 stories in height, end houses in Dorchester

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 22

Heights exhibit ornamentation characteristic of a variety of architectural styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, and Carpenter Gothic, as well as robust hybrids of these modes.

In the district, gable roofed end houses are slightly less common than those with mansard roofs and tend to have been built as single-family residences between the late 1840s and early 1870s. Italianate end houses began to appear in the District as early as 1850. In several noteworthy cases, Italianate brackets were blended with Greek Revival elements such as paneled corner boards and pedimented attics. Two fine examples of this Greek Revival Italianate end house type survive at **52 and 82 G Street** (photos 22 and 232), built ca. 1852. Memorable streetscapes enlivened by a rhythmic repetition of boxy, gable roofed Italianate end houses include the early group at **508-514 East Fourth Street** and **2-18 Dixfield Street** (photos 60 and 83).

The first Mansard roofed building in Boston, as well as in the United States, was the South End's Deacon Mansion, built in 1847 at the corner of Washington and West Concord Streets. The Dorchester Heights District was not far behind in its embrace of "the modern French roof." As early as the late 1850s, South Boston end houses were enclosed by this distinctive double-pitched roof. For example, the noteworthy mansardic group at **158-166 Dorchester Street** (photo 18) was constructed by Heights developer Benjamin James ca. 1858. Here, four houses with bell cast mansard profiles are diagonally oriented to the street, their rectangular forms staggered to create one of the most memorable streetscapes in the District. 170 Dorchester Street (photo 19), the fifth house in this Dorchester Street streetscape, was designed ca. 1865 for architect Samuel J.F. Thayer. By the mid 1860s the mansard was the roof of choice for Dorchester Heights end houses. Multi-family mansard housing in the form of double and row houses began to surpass single end family houses by the late 1860s.

Double Houses

A double house consists of two living units separated by a vertical party wall. This arrangement differs from that of a two-family house, where the two units are separated horizontally. Although both structures contain two living units, the double house is a single family type, in that each half together with the land on which it sits can be owned separately; the two units of a two-family house, being placed on top of each other and thus occupying the same land, must remain in one ownership.

After end houses, double houses are the most prevalent house type in Dorchester Heights. A handful of these exhibit Greek Revival characteristics and were built between the late 1840s and 1860. The majority of the area's double houses are designed in the Italianate and Italianate/Mansard styles. Built between the mid-1860s and early 1870s, double Italianate/Mansard residences predominate on Gates and Old Orchard Streets, north of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 23

Telegraph Street, with scattered examples bordering Thomas Park and G Street. Dorchester Heights' double houses are overwhelmingly constructed of wood and are enclosed by either gable or mansard roofs. The exception to this rule is the 1860 red brick and brownstone trimmed double house at **8-10 Gates Street** (photo 32). In terms of scale, double houses are primarily 2 ½ stories in height although examples of 1 ½ story, cottage scale mansards border Thomas Park, Story Street, and Jason Terrace.

Two of the earliest double houses in the area are side-by-side wood frame Greek Revival residences at **469-471 East Fourth Street** and **1-3 Atlantic Street** (photo 14). Situated on a distinctive bend that marks the transition from East 4th Street to Atlantic Street, these houses represent two very different approaches to the orientation of units. The East 4th Street house is a more traditional six bay by two bay house, with paired entrances defining the placement of the units. The Atlantic Street houses measures four bays-by-three bays and exhibits an entrance numbered 1 on the street gable, while the entrance to number 3 opens on a side yard.

Architecturally significant groups of Italianate double houses line both sides of lower **Linden Street** (numbers **1-7** and **2-10**, photo 54) with similar houses bordering **G Street** (**43-65**, photo 70). Built ca. 1863, the double Italianate Linden Street houses are characterized by pleasingly proportioned rectangular forms measuring six bays by two bays. These houses rise two stories from high brick basements to broad gable roofs. Access to paired entrances is provided by steep flights of wooden stairs. Particularly noteworthy are this group's boldly rendered scroll bracketed door hoods.

Italianate/Mansard double houses were built in the Heights during the late 1860s and early 1870s. Typically these houses stand close together and at first glance appear to be part of an attached row. Generally characterized by paired entrances and tall, narrow polygonal bays, these excrescences are carried through Mansard cornice lines as tripartite dormers. For example, the north side of Thomas Park, one of the most scenic streetscapes in the city is largely composed of the distinctive forms of Italianate/Mansard housing. Looking north from atop Telegraph Hill, several variations on the form, elements and roof configuration of this housing type is clear. **25 and 26 Thomas Park** (photo 87) illustrate that mansard roofs appeared frequently on small, cottage-scale residences of the period. Built in 1871 by insurance agent Cornelius Callahan, this double house rises a single story from a brick basement to a slate shingle covered Mansard with deep bracketed eaves. Access to paired entrances is gained via low flights of brick replacement steps. Entrances are recessed and retain original multi-panel double doors. Flanking the entrance are paneled pilasters, by the early 1870s these are retardataire elements rooted in 1840s Greek Revival surface treatments. Surmounting the entrances are deep door hoods with pedant-ornamented brackets. Flanking the entrance are polygonal bays exhibiting windows with raised moldings and keystones.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA**Two Family Houses**

Unlike double houses, whose units stand "side by side," the units of two-family residences are "stacked," with access to the separate living quarters located within a shared, first floor vestibule located at the side or center of the main façade. Houses originally built as two families are limited to a quartet of Colonial Revival/Craftsman style houses located at **63-67 Thomas Park** (photo 33). Built during the late 1920s, these houses possess boxy T-shaped forms. Two-tier center entrance porches exhibit clustered Tuscan columns which support deep bracketed cornices. Entrance porches are flanked by two-story polygonal bays. Each house is enclosed by a hip roof. Rising from the center of the roof are dormers with tripartite windows.

Three-Deckers

The three-decker evolved in the 1880s as a suburban form of low cost housing. A standard three-decker is a long narrow building with its short side to the street; the entrance (with one to three doors) is on one side of the street façade, balanced by a bay window the height of the building at the other side of the façade. There are three nearly identical living units stacked on top of each other, capped by a flat roof. Open, rear, service porches are another characteristic feature.

Compared to other parts of South Boston, the three-decker is rare within Dorchester Heights. By the time the building type became popular, the Heights, with the exception of the south slope, had already been built up. North of Telegraph Street and Thomas Park a few three-deckers were built on the side lots of earlier houses. Three-deckers began to appear in Dorchester Heights beginning in the late 1880s, continuing to ca. 1915. Few differences other than those of stylistic detail exist between early and late three-deckers. Interestingly, none of the Dorchester Heights' three-deckers exhibit the three tier front porches generally associated with this type of multi-family housing. Perhaps the best preserved and designed collection of three-deckers in the District is the grouping at **83-91 Old Harbor Street** (photo 34). Designed in the Colonial Revival style, ca. 1885-1993, each building exhibits a small, elegant Tuscan columned front porch with pedimented roofs. Each pedimented porch hood was originally adorned with the raised floral plaster detail retained by 83 Old Harbor Street. Four three-family residences at **399-405 East Seventh Street** (photo 77) were built by speculator Daniel L. Bradford during the 1890s. The massing is similar to others in the neighborhood and entrances are recessed, flanked by paneled walls, and sheltered by shallow bracketed pediments.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 25

111 G Street (photo 88) is the area's most unusual "three-decker." Built in 1911 by Samuel Johnson from designs provided by Oliver Ames Johnson, this house was built as a two-family residence. Exhibiting Colonial Revival elements, this side-hall plan house's main façade exhibits a three-bay wrought-faced stone first floor and wood shingle upper floors. The first floor is sheltered by a flat roofed Tuscan columned porch. Samuel Johnson was a major South Boston developer who lived in the Italianate/Mansard villa next door at **69 G Street** (photo 12). Credited with the construction of over 300 South Boston houses, Johnson, a native of Nova Scotia, settled in Boston in 1873. Oliver Ames Johnson, possibly Samuel's son, was an architect/contractor and real estate agent active as building until at least the mid-1920s.

Row Houses

That masonry row housing was not more prevalent in the Heights may speak to the conservatism of the builder/developers in the area, several of whom started out as ship builders and house carpenters. Benjamin James, for example, began as a ship joiner in the 1830s and 1840s and later became a house carpenter and land speculator. Wooden rows were built, here and there, at the beginning of the District's development, i.e. the mid 1850s Greek Revival trios at **165-169 Dorchester Street** (photo 50) and **54-58 G Street** (ca. 1855-1860, photo 22). The two groups of three contiguous wooden row houses extant by 1852 exhibit Late Federal/Greek Revival characteristics at 31-41 G Street (photo 68). Between the mid to early 1860s, three to five unit wood frame rows of Italianate/Mansard residences began to proliferate in the neighborhood.

Ranking among the most elaborate examples of this row house type by virtue of their rusticated facades and profusion of ornament are **37-53 Old Harbor Street** (photo 47) and **88-94 G Street** (photo 67).

Scattered about the District are a half-dozen groups of masonry row houses of modest scale, rendered in an unpretentious vernacular manner. Typically encompassing three to five units, comparable rows are found in Roxbury, Charlestown East Cambridge and Cambridgeport. The row houses of Dorchester Heights were built between the end of the Civil War and the recession of 1873. Constructed of red brick with brownstone trim, these row houses are usually three stories in height, exhibit narrow entrance and polygonal bays and are enclosed by mansard roofs with tripartite dormers. Front steps tend to be low, entrances recessed and windows typically contain 2/2 wood sash. The earliest example of masonry row houses in the District is the trio at **149-153 Dorchester Street** (photo 30). Built between 1852 and 1860, **149 Dorchester Street** is a three bay, three-story flat front house enclosed by a gable roof. The one-bay entrance bay is set back from a projecting two-bay wall place exhibiting a pair of narrow polygonal oriel windows at the second floor. Its east wall culminates in linked

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 26

chimneys. Projecting from the main façade is a ca. mid 20th century, one-story storefront addition. Next door to the west is a pair of bowfront row houses, exhibiting mirror image planar entrance bays and gracefully bowed facades. Rising from each unit's roof is a double, flat-roofed dormer. By 1870, the owners of these houses included Albert Morse at 149, Martin C. Whicher at 151, and Thomas Silsby at 153.

The most extensive Mansard row is at **2-18 Pacific Street** (1871, photo 31). This row ascends a steep hillside, the continuous sweep of its main facades displaying a rhythmic repetition of low front steps, polygonal bays, cornices and dormers. Built during the early 1870s, the most stylish and substantial row in the Heights is the hip on mansard roofed ensemble at **66-76 G Street** (photos 65, 66). Characterized by paired entrances flanked by narrow polygonal bays, these are continued above the bracketed cornice as tripartite dormers. Striking a Gothic Revival note are the steep pitch of the dormers' gables. Considerable design interest is concentrated at the entrance's bays. Several original multi-panel hard wood doors are still intact. Flanked by slender brick piers, the entrances are surmounted by low brownstone pediments incised with floral Eastlavian detail. The row numbered **57-60 Thomas Park** (photo 89) represents a late addition to the District's collection of connected masonry houses. An interesting example of the Queen Anne style, these houses were built in 1887 as an investment property for South Boston coal and lumber dealer John A. Creed. Credited to local builder Daniel W. Beckler, this row is characterized by terra cotta trimmings and broad, typically Queen Anne, parapet gables. A similar Becker-built row is located at South Boston's Independence Square.

Outbuildings

At least three mid-19th century stables are still intact within the District with the possibility of several more hidden from sight behind buildings. The stables include, most notably, the substantial hip on mansard roofed stable built for Benjamin James during the mid 1860s and now a residence numbered **12 Thomas Park**. Still extend behind **82 G Street** (photo 90) is a freestanding ca. mid-1850s stable with scalloped barge boarding. A ca. 1860 gable roofed barn is contiguous with the west wall of 75 G Street's (photo 91) main block.

Five early to mid 20th century garages constructed of brick and/or concrete attest to the minimal impact of the automobile to District streetscapes. Encompassed within this group are garages in the back yards of **80 G Street** (facing Story Street), **84 G Street** (facing East 6th Street), **154 Dorchester Street** (facing Gates Street, photo 93) and **26 Thomas Park** (facing National Street).

(end)

Dorchester Heights HD

Name of Property

Suffolk, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1776-1951

Significant Dates

1776

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 1

8. Historical Significance

The Dorchester Heights Historic District is a compact, roughly rectangular, residential neighborhood situated atop Telegraph Hill within the South Boston section of Boston, Massachusetts. The original 560-acre South Boston peninsula was nearly tripled in size by landfill operations which commenced during the late 1820s and continued into the early 20th century. Valued as an upland pasture by Puritans who settled Dorchester in 1630, the great fame of the district is inextricably bound to military operations conducted at the Heights in March, 1775. Under the leadership of General George Washington, 3000 patriot troops constructed earthworks and mounted cannon atop the twin hills that comprised Dorchester Heights. Washington's decisive military action at the Heights lifted the eleven-month siege and ended a decade-long occupation of Boston by British forces. The subsequent evacuation of Boston by the British represents the first major victory for the colonists' cause at the beginning of the American Revolution. Henceforth the military struggle would be conducted to the south of New England. For its Revolutionary War association alone, Dorchester Heights is historically significant.

The Heights' fleeting fame as a strategic military fortification was followed by a return to its status as a sparsely-settled agricultural area. Although separated from Boston by only a few hundred yards of water known as South Cove or South Bay (later Fort Point Channel), South Boston remained a rural area until Boston's annexation of Dorchester Neck in 1804. Despite early 1800s land speculation and a bridge construction project initiated by a handful of influential Federal period entrepreneurs, including Joseph Woodward, Harrison Gray Otis, and Gardiner Greene, the Heights, by virtue of its rugged terrain and remove from the nodes of commerce and industry remained undeveloped until the mid 19th century. In 1805, the aforementioned enterprising consortium hired Dorchester civil engineer Mather Withington to devise a system of streets for the entire peninsula. Dorchester Heights' elevated land did not deter Withington from including the District within his grid plan of the peninsula.

Dorchester Heights was largely developed between 1847 and the Panic of 1873. Its original development was facilitated by the City of Boston's willingness to address the list of demands for quality of life improvements set forth by the citizens of the peninsula in the *South Boston Memorial* of 1847. By constructing a reservoir and an ornamental park atop the Heights, city fathers demonstrated their commitment to honoring local taxpayer demands for improvements. Thomas Park is significant primarily as a landscaped urban space that resulted from the "pre-park" or "small park" movement that preceded the more comprehensive movement for large parks and park systems triggered by Central Park.

The Heights' narrow window of explosive growth during the third quarter of the 19th century was shaped by enterprising builder/developers, a number of whom settled in the Heights.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Capitalizing on the need to house an expanding middle class, ambitious entrepreneurs, mostly notable Benjamin James, created increasingly urban forms, tall and narrow units in single family, duplex and row forms, set into a dense configuration of lots. Indeed, the area's impressive mid-19th century development was fueled by the need for housing for those who prospered in factories and foundries located within the northwestern section of the peninsula. A number of Dorchester Heights' residents were associated with South Boston shipyards and iron foundries, providing Union forces during the Civil War with machinery and munitions. According to historian Thomas O'Connor, "the employment created by the Civil War increased the population of the peninsula from about 22,000 in 1860 to over 30,000 in 1865."

Between the collapse of the national economy in 1873 and the beginning of World War I in 1914, the Dorchester Heights Historic District witnessed the decline of South Boston industries, the remarkable growth of its Irish population, the construction of the first high school at Thomas Park, and the creation of park land along its southern and eastern shores. By 1870, residents were primarily employed by local industries and businesses; but by the early 1900s, South Boston residents, including those of the District, worked primarily for businesses located in Boston proper.

During the 1890s and early 1900s, the desirability of the neighborhood was reinforced by the construction of South Boston High School and its proximity to Olmstead and Shurtleff-designed recreational areas bordering the Strandway (later Day Boulevard), and Old Harbor. The 1900-1902 construction of the Dorchester Heights Monument officially commemorated the District's historic role in the evacuation of Boston. The Peabody & Stearns-designed monument is one of the great design achievements of the Colonial Revival movement in America.

While other parts of South Boston were transformed at the Civil War by an influx of Irish, German, Polish and other ethnic groups, Dorchester Heights residences remained under the ownership of Yankee families until the turn of the century. This state of affairs may be attributed, in part, to the longevity of key patriarchs such as Benjamin James who remained a force in the community until well into the 1890s, as well as the apparent unwillingness of the second and third generations of the Heights' "first families" to abandon their well-sited properties. By the second quarter of the 20th century, however, the relocation of Yankee families to the suburbs and societal change wrought by the Great Depression transformed the ethnic composition of the Heights. By the 1930s, eastern European families were well established in the households of Thomas Park and other streets of the District.

Over time the District was retained approximately 90% of its historic buildings with intrusions limited to the replacement of the original Charles Bateman-designed Carney Hospital complex with modern Marian Manor buildings on the block bounded by Dorchester,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Old Harbor, National and Telegraph streets. Additionally, a handful of modern suburban residences, located within the southern half of the area have been built on lots made available by demolition. In recent years, an emergent trend towards the respectful rehabilitation and preservation of District residences bodes well for Dorchester Heights' future as a livable residential enclave.

The Dorchester Heights Historic District is therefore eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level. Its significance under Criteria A is twofold: first, because of its significant historical associations with a pivotal military campaign conducted by George Washington at the beginning of the American Revolution, and secondly because of its history as a mid-19th century middle class neighborhood which was home to a number of prominent industrialist, businessmen, builder/developers and seafarers. Dorchester Heights meets Criteria C because of the intact survival of properties which reflect vernacular building practices, being the effort of the carpenter and the mason rather than the architect. Encompassed within the district are substantial residences exhibiting some of the most highly individualistic design as well as more modest houses representing more standard building types and styles. The Dorchester Heights Historic District retains integrity of location, workmanship, design, materials, feeling, setting, and association.

From Early settlement to the Eve of the Revolution, Dorchester Neck: 1630 to 1776.

South Boston was called "Mattapanock" by the Neponset tribe of the Massachusetts Indians who used the peninsula's south shore as a burial ground and seasonal fishing camp. The Puritans called South Boston "Great Neck" and "Dorchester Neck," including it within the Dorchester settlement of 1630 which extended northward from Savin Hill to present-day Edward Everett Square in northeastern Dorchester, and provided a convenient location for the pasturage of Puritan cattle.

South Boston, like Boston, was a peninsula tenuously connected to the mainland by a marsh-covered isthmus or neck, now the vicinity of Andrew Square. During storm surges, South Boston became an island. Separating Dorchester Neck from Boston, South Cove or South Bay, now called Fort Point Channel, was considerably narrowed as a result of mid-to-late 19th century landfill. Mud flats extended from all sides of the Neck, but especially on the north side of the peninsula. The northern flats were built up with landfill between 1827 and 1893 to accommodate expanding and developing South Boston industries and storage facilities. The eastern end of Dorchester Neck was separated from Castle Island by a channel. As early as 1634, fortifications known as Castle William were built at a cost of 500 pounds on Castle Island, the result of an agreement "between Governor Thomas Dudley, members of his

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

council, several minister and a collection of townspeople." On the south side of Dorchester Neck, a small peninsula projected from near the center of the irregular shoreline. Long a gathering and burial place for the Neponset tribe, in part because of the availability of spring water, Pow Wow Point was located in the vicinity of southern K Street.

During the 17th and 18th centuries Dorchester Neck remained rural; a small, windswept peninsula composed of rolling hills, fruit orchards, and verdant grazing lands. With the exception of Telegraph Hill, the peninsula's hills were gradually reduced in size during the second half of the 19th century. Brush Tree Hill, the peninsula's easternmost hill, now the location of Independence Square, was reduced in height during the 1850s and 1860s as charitable and municipal institutions vacated the area and house lots were set out.

Near the center of the peninsula were the twin hills which originally comprised Dorchester Heights. Simply called the East Hill and West Hill, the western eminence is currently referred to as Dorchester Heights and Telegraph Hill. During the mid-18th century, it was sometimes called Strawberry Hill. Mount Washington, the eastern of the twin hills, was cut down during the second half of the 19th century to create level land for house lots, and was further diminished during the early 20th century to accommodate a municipal courthouse on the former site of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

Prior to 19th century development, Dorchester Neck was dotted with elm, buttonwood, poplar, and willow trees which provided shade for grazing farm animals. Numerous small ponds dotted the landscape, with "a fine skating pond located on the Wiswell estate near East Fourth and G street." Two swamps were located on the Blake estate at the eastern end of the peninsula, while at the western end several creeks meandered through the salt meadows separating Dorchester from the Neck. By the mid-18th century only three poorly maintained roads traversed the Neck, including the main road, or "the way to the Castle" which followed the path of Dorchester, Emerson and East Fourth Streets from the town of Dorchester to Castle William's boat landing at City Point. Nook's Lane or "the Causeway" extended northward from Dorchester Street into Jones-Foster lands, roughly following the path of Seventh St. Extending southward from what is now East Fourth Street, the third road was called "the way to Pow Wow Point," running parallel with the future path of K Street.

The first house on Dorchester Neck was built at City Point ca. 1660 – 1680 by Deacon James Blake of Dorchester. By 1725, seven families had built dwellings on the Neck, including the Fosters, Wiswells, Birds, Mathers, Joneses and Withingtons, as well as Blakes. The District's land was originally owned by Wiswells, Joneses and Birds. The north side of Dorchester Street was part of the Ebenezer Jones estate and after 1750 was the domain of the Foster family of farmers. A line more or less following the path of G Street divided Wiswell lands on the west from the Birds' domain on the east. The Wiswell estate was bounded by

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 5

Dorchester and Third Streets on the north, G Street on the east, Old Harbor on the south and Old Harbor Street on the west. The Bird estate was bounded by Emerson Street on the north, I St. on the east, Old Harbor on the south and G Street on the west. District boundaries encompass only a fraction of 18th century Bird lands, representing a few lots bordering the extreme western ends of cross streets between East 4th and East 8th Streets, east of G Street.

As early as ca. 1710 the Wiswells built a house at the foot of Strawberry Hill (Telegraph Hill). Its generous proportions reflected their prominence in Dorchester society. Measuring 56' by 20', the house stood on or near the site of the former Mt. Washington Female Academy at **484 East Fourth Street** (photo 57), opposite Pacific Street. In 1727 Oliver Wiswell, Sr. granted Oliver Jr. the western half of his house. Five years later, younger brother Enoch was granted the easterly half of the dwelling. The house faced northward toward a lane which extended from the "way to the Castle" (Dorchester Street), possibly following the path of Silver Street. Near the Wiswell house were cherry orchards, traces of which reportedly survived until as late as the 1870s. Oliver Wiswell, Sr. died in 1745, and upon the death of his widow ten years later, his property was divided among his ten children. In 1776 the British burned Wiswell's house and barn, and after 1795 another house was built on its cellar by Oliver Wiswell Champney. Following annexation to Boston in 1804, "the property was further divided by sales to various individuals." The fate of the 1790s Wiswell Champney House is not clear. By ca. 1830 the John Hawes Bird House, the oldest in the District, had been built just to the west of the Wiswell House's site.

The Bird estate's origins lie in a 1677 purchase from a Samuel Farnsworth on 18 acres of "pasture, meadow, arable and tillage lands and woods" by the brothers Thomas, John, and James Bird. By 1721 Thomas' son Benjamin (d. 1757) built a house on the south side of East 5th Street, between G and H streets, just beyond the boundaries of the District. Measuring 36 x 30', the Bird House overlooked Old Harbor and Dorchester. Jonathan Bird's (1734-1769) 49-acre estate was settled in 1783. His wife received 28 acres while his son Jonathan Jr.'s share came to 21 acres. Jonathan Bird Jr. (1761-1809) married a daughter of Joseph Woodward, a leading figure in the post-1804 development of South Boston. In February 1776, British soldiers stationed at Castle William burned the Bird House to the ground. The family subsequently rebuilt their residence and it passed from family ownership at an unspecified date. Bird family influence, however, continued to resonate in the District long after the death of Jonathan Jr.'s son John Hawes Bird in 1835. The John Hawes Bird fund was used to finance the Mt. Washington Female Academy as well as other good works benefiting the South Boston community.

By the 1840s the Bird House was called "Green Peace" by its illustrious new occupants Julia Ward and Samuel Gridley Howe. The house was a short walk from the Perkins Institute for the Blind (the corner of H and East 4th Streets) where Howe served as director. Described as

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 6

an "old Colonial mansion" by historians Toomey and Rankin, the western third of Story Street was part of the driveway leading from G St. to the Bird-Howe House. During the 1850s and 1860s, some of the most important work of Julia Ward Howe's career was produced at the Heights, including the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, several volumes of poetry, as well as plays written for the actor Edwin Booth. Additionally, she was a composer of marches and has been credited with writing *The Mount Washington Quickstep*. The Howe's residence was demolished after the family moved to the Back Bay during the 1860s.

The northern edge of the District bordering Dorchester Street between 5th and 6th Streets was part of the Ebenezer Jones estate, after 1750 owned by the Foster family. The early 18th century Jones-Foster House stood on Nook Lane. According to Thomas Simons, "at the time of the Revolution, this dwelling house was one of the most elegant in the vicinity of Boston...in 1776 several continental soldiers who strolled over the Neck were with difficult restrained from destroying the house, thinking it belonged to a Tory, as several of the rooms were papered, a luxury almost unknown in those days. To the soldiers this was considered a sure sign that the occupant was a Tory or traitor." The Foster estate comprised much of the area bounded by Dorchester Street, 7th Street, B Street, and Broadway, encompassing peach, apple and plum trees as well as Nook's or Foster's Hill which was razed in the 1820s.

By 1775 Dorchester Neck included 11 houses and 12 families. During the winter of 1775-1776 tensions mounted between British troops stationed at Castle William and families on the Neck. Sporadic forays by the redcoats onto the peninsula resulted in the burning of six of the houses. By the following March the Neck was deserted, and its families relocated to the mainland for safety's sake. The stage was set for the events that would figure prominently in America's early struggle for independence.

From the Evacuation of Boston to the Annexation of Dorchester Neck: 1776-1804

General George Washington had long recognized the strategic importance that the twin hills of Dorchester Heights would play in effecting the British evacuation of Boston. On the night of March 4, 1776, Brigadier General John Thomas with 3,000 men started from Roxbury for the hills on Dorchester Neck. Covered by a party of 800, the troops scaled Dorchester Heights where Col. Richard Gridley, the engineer of Bunker Hill, supervised the work of erecting fortifications that continued throughout the night. Two pentagonal earthworks of similar size were set atop East Hill (Mt. Washington) in the center of the block bounded by G, East 4th, H and East 5th Streets, while the western hill (Telegraph Hill) was in line with the head of Atlantic Street in Thomas Park. The eastern fortification was located just outside the boundaries of the district and was destroyed when Mt. Washington was cut down during the late 19th century.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Regarding the work by patriotic forces at the Heights, George F. Scheer and Hugh Rankin in Rebels and Redcoats quoted eyewitness General William Heath who stated, "perhaps there was never so much work done in so short a space of time. The adjoining orchards were cut down to make the abatis, and very curious and novel mode of defense was added to these works. The hills on which they were created were steep and cleared of trees and bushes. Rows of barrels, filled with earth were placed around the works. They presented the appearance of only strengthening the works, but the real design, in case the enemy made an attack, to have rolled them down the hill. They would have descended with such increasing velocity as must have thrown the assailants into the utmost confusion, and have killed and wounded great numbers." More formidable still was the threat represented by 59 cannon brought by Colonel Henry Knox from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston in January of 1776, mounted on the Heights. Conceding the vulnerability of his troops and ships in the face of the colonists' military might, Sir William Howe evacuated Boston on March 17, 1776, sailing with the British fleet of 150 carrying 8,000 British troops and 900 Tories to Halifax. For Washington, Dorchester Heights was the first major military victory, while the redcoats relinquished their hold on the pre-eminent American city. The war would thus leave Boston to be concluded south of New England.

In May 1776, new and stronger fortifications were constructed on Dorchester Heights as part of the defensive network of fortifications around Boston Harbor. Washington put Colonel Richard Gridley in charge of the Harbor defenses. Born in Boston in 1721, Gridley had had extensive experience as a fort builder, having served as an engineer at Fortress Louisbourg in Nova Scotia (1745). By 1755 he held the rank of Colonel and Chief Engineer in the British army, constructing Fort George in New York. He was appointed chief engineer of the provincial armies near Boston in 1775. Gridley constructed a six-pointed or star fort atop what would later be called Telegraph Hill. According to Cynthia Zaitsevsky in the Cultural Landscape Report for Dorchester Heights (1992), "the hexagonal fort was a true hexagonal fort, approximately 209 feet from salient to salient, and included such standard features as a parade, ramp and gate, gun platforms, banquettes, parapets, a dry moat and surrounding glacis and abatis." Although it had long been thought that evidence of Revolutionary era fortifications had been destroyed by the creation of Thomas Park during the 1850s, recent archaeological investigations have uncovered evidence of the May, 1776 fortification.

After the Revolution, the Neck's families returned to their farms and resumed the familiar rhythms of life in an isolated rural farming community, albeit near to a major town. With the local economy slow to recover due to currency irregularities during the 1780s and New England trade interrupted by Anglo-French hostilities on the high seas during the 1790s, there was little impetus for development and the peninsula remained out of the public eye. In 1792, an outbreak of smallpox necessitated the use of the Bird House as a hospital, inaugurating South Boston's long history as a favorite location for institutions dedicated to

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 8

the care and rehabilitation of the disadvantaged of Boston. On the eve of its annexation, only ten families and 60 people were located at the Neck. Of this number, only 19 were eligible to vote in 1803, the year Joseph Woodward of Tewksbury began purchasing land in South Boston.

From Annexation to the Opening of the North Free Bridge -- The Heights Remain Undeveloped/Dorchester Neck Becomes the South Boston section of the City: 1804-1829

Joseph Woodward became familiar with the Neck through his daughter's marriage to Jonathan Bird, Jr. Woodward persuaded wealthy and politically powerful investors, including Harrison Gray Otis, Jonathan Mason, Gardiner Greene, and William Tudor to invest in developing the northwest section of the peninsula. Otis, a former Congressman and future mayor, helped to orchestrate the Neck's annexation to Boston in spite of the best efforts of Dorchester citizens to block such a move. Despite Dorchester's refusal to sell the Neck for as much as \$20,000, the area became part of Boston on March 6, 1804 by an act of the Massachusetts legislature, and Dorchester received no compensation for its loss.

One of the stipulations of annexation was that a bridge linking Boston with South Boston had to be built at the expense of private investors, including Otis and Woodward, who formed the South Boston Bridge Corporation. Constructed in 1805 at a cost of \$56,000, the 1,551 foot long bridge extended across South Bay from Dover Street (East Berkeley Street) at Boston's Old Neck to Broadway in South Boston. Land values began to rise upon completion of the project, but development did not meet expectations. The fact that the new structure was a toll bridge was a deterrent to travel.

By 1810 the peninsula's population had increased from 60 people (in 1804) to 354, a jump of 500 percent, but not the population explosion envisioned by the Corporation. Along with the toll, the bridge's location was also a hindrance. A more direct connection with the principal centers of population and commerce in Boston was impeded by the Front Street Corporation's project to fill in a portion of South Bay east of Washington and south of Beach Streets in Boston. Investors in the Front Street project feared that a bridge would prevent ships from docking at their new shorefront. Furthermore, South Boston development lagged because of similar real estate ventures elsewhere in Boston -- projects involving expansion on Beacon Hill and East Cambridge were competing for investment funds. Indeed, the early 19th century developers of South Boston included members of the Mount Vernon Proprietors who had recently hired Charles Bulfinch to set out streets on the south slope of Beacon Hill. Additionally the war of 1812 crippled an economy that had been on the rebound. Nevertheless, South Boston's development may be seen as a product of its time, a venture that reflected the kind of optimism and risk-taking that resulted in the construction of turnpikes, canals, and bridges during the Federal Period. Although Dorchester Heights was

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 9

geographically removed from early real estate activity in the northwest corner of the peninsula, the beginnings of the street system, at least on paper, date to this period.

South Boston developers hired Dorchester surveyor Mather Withington to delineate a grid plan. He had set out the modified grid of Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, during the late 1790s. Withington presented South Boston's land speculators with a highly logical plan whose street system incorporated 80-foot wide avenues and 50-foot wide side streets separating 250-foot wide blocks. The Withington Plan acknowledged Dorchester Heights' difficult terrain by eschewing cross streets between Old Harbor and G Sts. in deference to Mt. Washington's steep slopes. Simonds notes that "the twin hills (Dorchester Heights) as they are called on General Howe's projection of the Neck, have interfered not a little with the rectangular course of some of our streets, and the continuous track across the peninsula."

During the War of 1812, Dorchester Heights' fortifications were readied for defense against a possible British attack. According to Charles Gillespie, "Dorchester Heights was made more formidable, a new powder house was erected and cannons were placed at the extreme eastern point. Guards patrolled the beach and shadowed every suspicious looking character. No one was allowed to leave the peninsula by night. A sentinel on the Heights kept strict watch upon the sailing craft in the harbor and many false alarms were given of the approach of the enemy." Thomas Simonds wrote, "...it was thought best to fortify Dorchester Heights, and as the embankment had been partially washed away, it was deemed expedient to repair the works." The fortifications were repaired by volunteers who typically were drawn from male parishioners of Boston churches.

By the first quarter of the 19th century religious societies began to organize on the Neck. Heretofore, Dorchester Neck families worshipped in the meetinghouses of Dorchester. Members of the Evangelical Congregational, Unitarian, and Episcopal religious societies built modest houses of worship during the 1810s and 1820s. Just outside the northwest corner of the District, St. Augustine Chapel (NR), a Catholic mortuary chapel attributed to Charles Bulfinch and designed in the Gothic Revival style was constructed in 1891. Many of the early South Boston Irish found employment in the industrial enterprises taking shape on the Neck, along South Bay and Boston Harbor.

Interestingly, the beginnings South Boston as a nationally significant center for industry and a source of comfortable incomes for residents predate the completion of bridges linking Boston with South Boston. As early as the 1790s, the Dix and Brimley chemical works was constructed "on the shore near where Boston Wharf was afterwards built, the workmen coming over from Boston in boats." In 1809, Cyrus Alger's South Boston Iron Company began operations on the shores of South Bay, and soon attained high recognition for the manufacture of ordnance, projectiles, rolls, hydraulic presses, gears and castings for heavy

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 10

machinery. During the Civil War, Union armed forces relied heavily on the South Boston Iron Works for furnishing munitions. Shipbuilding, an industry long associated with South Boston, began in 1812 and accelerated ten years later with the establishment of Noah Brooks' shipyard. The brothers Briggs, J. Edwin and Harrison, long-time Heights residents (142 **Dorchester Street** and 52 **G Street**, photos 4, 22), initially worked at Brooks' shipbuilding operation before branching out on their own in 1847. Over time South Boston also became a major location for the manufacture of various types of glass. According to a South Boston Savings Bank publication (1963), "over 100 great manufactories were established here which flourished throughout the greater part of the 1800s."

By 1828 a second toll-free bridge later known as the North Free Bridge, provided a more direct route to Boston, linking Sea (later Federal) Street with South Boston. In 1829, the first regularly scheduled South Boston omnibus line took advantage of the new bridge, and by 1838, the Warren Line linked Boston with the Mt. Washington Hotel, atop Dorchester Heights' eastern hill. Indeed, the sight of the enormous, 100-room hotel attracted the attention of Bostonians in a manner similar to the sensation caused by the construction of Bunker Hill Monument atop Breed's Hill in Charlestown. Despite its high visibility and picturesque surroundings, the hotel was not a success. In 1839 the Perkins Institute for the Blind exchanged its headquarters in the Thomas Handasyd Perkins House on Purchase Street, Boston, for the Mt. Washington Hotel's building at H and East 4th Streets. Under the leadership of its first director, Samuel Gridley Howe, the Institute's staff was able to assist deaf and blind children to become productive members of society. Although the Institute was seen by some South Boston residents as a further obstacle to residential development in the area between the Heights and City Point, the building's status as the dominant landmark on the South Boston "skyline" undoubtedly attracted the attention of potential Heights homeowners. The new bridge and omnibus line, if not the Institute, encouraged settlement to South Boston but the city was slow to response to the pressing need to upgrade the peninsula's infrastructure, despite mounting anger on the part of South Boston taxpayers.

**The Dawn of Residential Development at Dorchester Heights - The City Heeds
Taxpayer Concerns: 1830-1850**

According to historian Thomas Simonds, the explosive population growth and rise of real estate valuation in South Boston during the period 1830-1850 may be attributed to "the growing manufacturing establishment and an increased proportion of the better class of dwelling houses." At the beginning of the period, 2500 people resided on the peninsula. Between 1840 and 1845 alone, South Boston's population rise an astonishing 62%, from 6176 to 10,200. In the same period, the number of dwelling houses in South Boston rose from 719 to 1105 with 82 of the former number constructed of brick. The residential

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

development in South Boston progressed from west to east. By the end of this period, however, only a handful of houses had been constructed within the boundaries of the Dorchester Heights Historic District. As late as 1850, the bulk of the settlement was still concentrated north of Dorchester Street near the bridges and South Bay industries.

That settlement further east on the peninsula was not more prevalent had to do with the presence of institutions associated with people at the margins of society, including criminals, the poor and the mentally ill. In 1822 the City of Boston purchased a 60-acre tract in the vicinity formerly known as Brush Hill Tree, later Independence Square. Bounded by East 4th, N and L Streets, and Boston Harbor, the city lands contained several institutions including the House of Industry, the House of Reformation, and a hospital for the insane. The presence of these facilities at the eastern end of Dorchester Neck discouraged residential development in the area until the late 1850s, when the institutions had been dismantled and the land sold to private investors.

Additionally, affluent households resisted the temptations of the Heights' exceptional natural beauty until the City of Boston demonstrated a firm commitment to upgrading the infrastructure of the community. During the first half of the 19th century, the City was, by all accounts, negligent in addressing such quality of life issues as street maintenance, lighting and grading. During this period, "South Boston's streets at some seasons were almost impassible on account of the mud and were lighted only by the moon and stars at night....the few street lamps were filled with oil of the second quality." Furthermore, the City neglected to grade the streets. Simonds observed that "it is within our positive knowledge that citizens of substance are at the moment prevented from building here by the apprehension they may be undermined or buried up...some were afraid to build lest in a few years the street should be dug away in front of their house and leave their door sill ten feet in the air." Added to South Boston's grievances was the inability to retain quality teachers because salaries on the peninsula were not comparable to those in Boston. During this period Boston teachers received \$1200 per year while annual pay for South Boston teachers was only \$800.

In 1837 surveyors Alexander Wadsworth and Stephen Fuller were hired to revisit the Withington 1804 street grid to determine the extent of encroachment to this street system. Their finds identified numerous instances of fences and buildings standing within the paths of proposed streets. This survey was timely because in less than twenty years South Boston would be the focus of considerable real estate and house building activity, particular in Dorchester Heights.

House construction at the Heights between 1830 and 1850 was extremely limited. A South Boston Bulletin article, dated February 20, 1892 ("Old South Boston, How It Appeared 60 Years Ago") provides a glimpse of the sparsely populated District in 1832. The reporter

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 12

notes, "the earthworks on either summit (Dorchester Heights) were as perfect as when they were evacuated by the Continental Army. In one sense they were the show place for Boston, and every Sunday during the pleasant season saw them crowded with visitors. The western slope of the southern Heights (Telegraph Hill) had one house owned by Hall J. Howe, the western slope of the northern height also had one, owned by William Wright (location undetermined). The former, the site, I think, of the present Carney Hospital while in the ravine between the two was the beautiful cottage and picturesque grounds of Mr. Bird and all the rest was vacant." John Hawes Bird's "beautiful cottage" is the two story, five bay by two bay gable roofed residence at **480-482 East Fourth Street** (photo 57). As previously noted, Bird was a member of a family that traced its roots back to the 1670s on the Neck. Bird's residency on East 4th Street was brief. In 1835 he died at age 28 as the result of a boating accident. A year before his death, Bird sold a lot of land on the southeast corner of East 4th St. and G Street to Maria and Oliver Fernald, a transaction which marked the beginning of G Street's development as one of the most desirable streets on the peninsula. The second oldest dwelling in the District, the Fernald's wood frame five bay by five bay, gable roofed Later Federal house still stands at **46-48 G Street** (photo 64).

Although no public buildings were built in the District during the second quarter of the 19th century, a female academy built ca. 1873 with roots in this period and ties to the Bird family is still extant at **484 East Fourth Street** (photo 58). Designed in the High Victorian Gothic style, this masonry building was the second home of the **Mt. Washington Female Institute**, formerly Mrs. Burrill's Academy. Founded in 1835 with funding provided by the John Hawes Bird Trust, this school was originally housed in a handsome Greek Revival building located on East Broadway. Mrs. Burrill originally operated the school "as a place for young women to obtain a liberal education at moderate rates." The Construction of the Hawes Unitarian Congregational Church on the East Broadway site of the school in 1872 necessitated its relocation to East 4th Street. During the early part of the 20th century the school housed the South Boston Hebrew Institute and Synagogue.

In 1847, 1700 residents of South Boston issued a strongly worded "Memorial" to the mayor, aldermen, and common council "complaining that the leaders of Boston were turning the district into a dumping ground for the impoverished and the disabled - another 'Botany Bay' they called it, after the infamous British penal colony in Australia." The "Memorial" summarized a long list of complaints "set forth by Yankee leadership that looked forward to developing a quiet, solid, conservative middle-class community of its own." In addition to concerns about the institutional presence, street grading and levels, paving and lighting, residents demanded the introduction of pure water and the laying-out of ornamental squares which the City was already poised to do in the developing South End section.

The beginnings of Dorchester Heights' development is inextricably bound with the demands

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 13

set forth by disgruntled local taxpayers in the "Memorial" which stated that "it would be agreeable to the inhabitants of South Boston...to have one of the hills so well known as Dorchester Heights, made use of as one of the reservoirs for the water which is brought into the city. The water would not rise quite so high as the top of the western hill, but a circular reservoir might be constructed around the summit." It also proposed the creation of a "beautiful islet" at the center of the reservoir, "which might be reached by light bridges on the four sides." While the islet never materialized, the reservoir became a reality with the completion of the 7.5 million gallon water storage facility in 1849. The reservoir, located on the site now occupied by South Boston High School was part of the Lake Cochituate water works in Natick. The water was "brought across the South Boston Bridge in an iron pipe, laid on a foundation of earth supported at the sides by piles and planks." The new reservoir's walls "were of puddle embankment, lined inside with granite rubble and the bottom paved with paving stones." It resembled in shape a segment of an ellipse, measuring at its widest 370', with a depth of 105'. The top of the dam was about 125' above tide marsh level. Prior to the construction of the reservoir, South Boston households depended on private wells which were not always reliable sources of water.

By 1852 the City had purchased the southerly fort at the summit of Telegraph Hill for \$112,000 and proceeded to lay out Thomas Park's "grass plats, gravel walks and shade trees." \$280,000 was allocated for these ornamental grounds. In 1855, a wooden enclosure at the park's periphery was removed and replaced by an ornamental iron fence. The 1847 "Memorial" had advocated for more ornamental squares in South Boston, and at the Heights in particular, stating that "if the reservoir were encircled by a carriage drive, with foot paths to the outside, and the whole hill tastefully ornamented with trees, it would form such a combination of natural and artificial beauty as few cities in the world can boast."

The creation of Thomas Park a few years before the large-scale park movement inaugurated by Olmsted and Vaux at Central Park in Manhattan "demonstrated that there was interest in outlying parts of cities in establishing small parks and that such parks could be achieved through local grassroots initiative." No original plan for Thomas Park has been located and the first plans and photographs of the park date to twenty years after its construction. Common sense suggests that exposure to wind precluded a highly ornamental park of the Public Garden type, with specimen trees and formal planting. According to landscape historian Cynthia Zaitzevsky, "it is more likely that Thomas Park was always intended to be a vantage point from which the prospects of the city and harbor could be had rather than a site with great scenic or horticultural interest in itself. In a sense, the park was a formalization of the use the site had always served: it made easier and safer the experience people had previously had by walking on the forts."

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 14

By the mid 1870s, Thomas Park's edges were well on their way to being developed with one of the most architecturally significant collections of upscale, individualistic mid-to-late Victorian housing in the city of Boston.

Dorchester Heights at Mid-Century – Era of Explosive Growth – Home to an Expanding Middle Class: 1851 – 1873

The story of Dorchester Heights' development as a residential neighborhood composed of more than a handful of houses owned by Birds, Fernalds, and Howes dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. In order to understand the post-1850 evolution of the Heights it is necessary to consider socio-economic trends that shaped the peninsula as a whole. Industrial expansion driven by the needs of the Union, the city's demonstrated ability to upgrade infrastructure, and later the creation of park land and the construction of a high school had a significant impact on both Dorchester Heights and the greater South Boston community.

Writing in 1857, historian Thomas Simonds characterized South Boston citizens as "a class of intelligent and respectable persons of narrow means, independent spirits who wished to dwell in their own houses and have elbow room about them and pure air to breathe, and a wide prospect to enjoy." A study of the District's inhabitants during the 1850s and 1860s confirms another Simonds observation. He noted that "there are over 1300 dwelling houses in South Boston and a very large proportion of them are owned by their occupants; a larger proportion, probably than can be found in any other ward of the City."

During the 1850s as the City began to honor its civic responsibilities to the taxpayers, Dorchester Heights began to take shape as an attractive middle class residential quarter. Streets were graded, leveled and widened. East 4th Street between Dorchester and G Streets was widened in 1849 and "magnificent shade trees" planted at G and East 4th Streets. The reservoir constructed atop Telegraph Hill soon rubbed elbows with Thomas Park, an ornamental park set out to the west of the reservoir after its purchase by the city in June 1851. The following year saw the introduction of gas to South Boston, evidently in response to resident complaints about poor street lighting. In 1854 two street railways were in operation near Dorchester Heights, including the Dorchester Avenue and Broadway Street Car companies.

During the war the District's development continued apace, fueled in part by an overheated economy linked to the demands placed on local industry to supply Union forces with machinery and munitions. The demand for labor to facilitate the war effort opened the floodgates for settlement in the area north of Dorchester Street. Many of these new residents of "the lower end" of South Boston were first generation Irish immigrants while the officers,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 15

managers and skilled workers of South Boston iron foundries, glass works, and ship yards gravitated to the more stylish and substantial new housing of Dorchester Heights and City Point. Between 1860 and 1865, South Boston's population grew dramatically from about 22,000 to over 30,000.

Not surprisingly the streets on the north side of Thomas Park developed first, given their proximity to residential, commercial and industrial centers north of the District. The south side was not built up until the 1890s, in part because of the rugged nature of the terrain, as well as the presence of the Suffolk Brewery at the corner of G and East 8th Streets during the 1870s and 1880s. The establishment of the Carney Hospital in the former Hall Jackson Howe House in 1863 did not impede development, despite the long-held view of South Boston citizens that the city used the neighborhood as a convenient dumping ground for society's undesirables. That the hospital was initially a small operation housed in the former residence of a member of the local gentry probably rendered the struggling hospital less threatening than the larger institutions located further to the east.

The McIntyre map of 1852 and lithographic views of Dorchester Heights dating to the 1850s document the District's appearance on the eve of intensive development. By 1852, 27 buildings were located within the Dorchester Heights Historic District. Of this number 13 are still extant, with the majority clustered north of Thomas Park and Telegraph St. around East 4th and G Streets, while the block bounded by Dorchester, National Telegraph and Old Harbor Streets contained ten houses which were later replaced by the buildings of the Carney Hospital complex. Three houses are shown on the south slope of Telegraph Hill, with only **86 Old Harbor Street** (photo 86) still extant.

Two lithographic views dated 1854 and 1859 depict the northeastern corner of the District from slightly different vantage points. The 1854 Bernard Spindler view shows the open field which descended from Thomas Park to East 4th Street, extending eastward from Atlantic Street to the west side of G Street. The lower portion of Atlantic Street is built up with wood frame gable-roofed Greek Revival residences. In the middle ground is a line of houses bordering the north side of East 4th Street, most of which are still extant, including the ca. 1830 John H. Bird House at **480-482 East Fourth Street** (photo 57). The 1859 Foxcroft & Cole view continues eastward from where Spindler terminated his view, showing the quartet of modest Italian vernacular end houses at **508-514 East Fourth Street** (photo 60). Developed by Benjamin James ca. 1850, this group is shown in the Foxcroft & Cole view. By the early 1870s these houses were owned by William Luttet, lamplighter (508), silversmith Jonathan Lewis (510), Albert Wright, Jr. printer (512), and Isaac Leonard (514). The latter view provides solid documentation as to the extent of G Street's development on the eve of the Civil War. Shown on the lower left are the high embankments and walkway bordering the reservoir, now the site of the High School. Neither houses on the north side of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Thomas Park, nor Pacific or Linden Streets have been set out. On the west side of G Street, the two groups of wooden row houses, numbered **31-41 G Street** (photo 69) are shown, but nothing has been built along the west side of G Street, south of East 4th. By 1859, most of the housing between 34 and 64 G Street had been built.

Housing development along the segment of Dorchester Street located within the District began during the mid-1850s. Forming the northern edge of the Dorchester Heights Historic District, Dorchester Street occupies the first high ground east of Andrew Square, providing a natural platform to showcase the stylish and substantial wood frame and masonry houses built during the 1850s and 1860s for builders and heads of local manufactories. Setting the tone for the architecturally distinguished residences of Thomas Park to the south and City Point to the east, Dorchester Street was the unofficial boundary line between the working class of the "lower end" to the north and west, and those who, having achieved a certain measure of financial success, "crossed over" Dorchester Street to the picturesque highlands to the south and east. Among the successful men who resided in the impressive residences bordering **Dorchester Street** during the 1850s and 1860s were Charles Hersey of Hawes & Hersey machine and Bolt Works at **142** (photo 4), machinist S.A. Woods at **146** (photo 26), Daniel Hall of Hall & Merrick Leather Goods at **154** (photo 17), Orison Adams, house furnishings dealer, and machinist Thomas Silsby at **155** (photo 93).

The man primarily responsible for building up the north side of the District with single family and double houses was Benjamin James. Born in Scituate in 1814, he came to Boston in 1830 and was apprenticed for four years to the house and ship joiner trade. James began his remarkable South Boston real estate career during the mid-1830s, continuing his shrewd land speculation activities nearly to the end of the century. During the 1860s he was a principal in the firm of B. and G.B. James, Pope & Co., with yards, docks and mills on West First Street. For 32 years James served as Trustee of the Hawes Fund, and was also treasurer for nine years. Active in local politics he was a member of the Common Council, Aldermen, and served in the House of Representatives. One of South Boston's most influential men, he also served on numerous corporate boards. Credited with building 123 houses in South Boston, "he was actively engaged in real estate matters up to the time of his death." From the mid-1860s until his death on April 13, 1901, James lived at **11 Thomas Park** (photos 5 and 6) in his Gothic Revival/Italianate residence.

One of James' most important legacies within the District was the development of Linden Street. Delineated in 1859, the street was set out between Thomas Park and East 4th Street in 1863. In that year James developed two groups of significant houses on this block-long side street, including the group of Carpenter Gothic houses immortalized in Walker Evans photographs from the 1930s at **9-23 Linden Street** (photo 3) and the cluster of commodious

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 17

Italianate double residences at the foot of the Heights' north slope at 1-8 Linden Street (photo 54). During the mid 1860s, residents of the street were drawn from a prosperous middle class, including locksmith Frederick Wright (1), James' son Elisha lived at number 2, while merchant Humphrey Knapp lived at number 20 Linden.

In addition to Benjamin James, a number of men associated with the South Boston building trades settled on the Heights during the mid-19th century. Carpenters, quarry owners, land speculators, lumber dealers and at least one architect settled in the District at mid century. **170 Dorchester Street** (photo 19) was designed for and by Samuel J.F. Thayer, noted architect of Providence's City Hall (1878), the 1872 John Harvard School, and the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank building at Thompson Square (1876, NR). Among these figures were carpenter Jabez Sears (**146 Dorchester Street**, by 1857, photo 26), surveyor of lumber Shadrach Wade (**66 Telegraph Street** by the mid 1860s, photo 42), builder Henry Stratton (**14 National Street**, by 1870, photo 51), carpenter William Bail (**164 Dorchester Street**, by early 1870s, photo 18). Other builders who shaped the Heights lived outside the District, including prominent builder/speculator/insurance agent William Eaton, the developer of Jason Terrace who lived on West Broadway. Carpenters Martin and William Glynn who evidently constructed the group of Italianate/Mansard at **7-19 Gates Street** (photo 92) lived on C Street.

The Heights also had significant historical associations with notable retired seamen and ship builders. Capt. Peter Peterson, a native of Denmark, settled at **54 G Street** (photo 22) c. 1861 after a career at sea which began while still in his teens. In 1833 he made a voyage to California, returning to Boston with a cargo of hides. Called "the best of the Cape Horners," he was also engaged in the East India and China trade. During the Civil War he abandoned the sea, living on G Street until his death in 1897.

South Boston, "The Neglected Paradise," Matures – The Construction of South Boston High School – Residential Development Continues at the Heights: 1874 – 1914.

Residential construction within the District continued during the last quarter of the 19th century but at a much slower pace given the lack of available land, particularly north of Thomas Park. During this period the south side of the park was completed as an upscale enclave of substantial single-family residences and well designed masonry and wood frame row houses. The work of several talented local builders is still in evidence on the south side of Thomas Park, including carpenter Clement Hutchins' individualistic Victorian Gothic Mansard house at **46 Thomas Park** (1876, photo 26) and Daniel Beckler's charming red brick Queen Anne row at **57-60 Thomas Park** (1887, photo 89). Hired by prominent coal and lumber dealer John A. Stetson to build this row, Beckler was active in South Boston building trades during the 1860s through 1880s, developing several fine groups of row houses including **283-305 K Street** and **1-15 Beckler Avenue** (1870-1871).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 18

Perched high above Old Harbor, much of the unique charm of the south side of the Heights is dependent on the substantial forms and memorably eclectic design of the mansard roofed, wood frame houses at 56 and 61 Thomas Park (1876-1877). **56 Thomas Park** (photo 27) was originally owned by Frederick Walbridge, who maintained a furniture, carpeting, stove and household goods business on Hanover Street in Boston. Walbridge resided here until his death in 1898. **61 Thomas Park** (photo 7) was built ca. 1873 by Supt. Thomas Gogin of the nearby Norway Iron Works. Built about 1845, the Works enjoyed a thriving business for forty years. By the 1870s South Boston iron foundries and rolling mills employed several thousand workers. Around 1885, Thomas Gogin had become Superintendent of the Massachusetts Charitable and Mechanic Association Building on Huntington Avenue in Boston, the Norway Iron Works having succumbed to the competition from other firms nationwide. Its demise reflected a trend of plant closings in the northern and western section of South Boston, including Cyrus Alger's famous iron works during the early 1880s. Nevertheless, a broad range of factories, shops and businesses maintained a modest economy in South Boston and continued to attract workers. Major late 19th century sources of employment included the Standard Sugar Refinery, Walworth Manufacturing Co., three major breweries, an asphalt company, as well as smaller firms that manufactured barrels, belts, buttons, buckles, and fabric.

In contrast, the southern edge of the Heights, bordering the bay long known as Old Harbor, seemed to be well on its way to becoming a focus for industry and commerce during this period. As early as the 1830s Samuel Gray conducted a brick making business at the foot of Old Harbor Street. During the late 19th century Joaquin Souther constructed livery stables at G and East 8th Streets. More importantly, by the mid 1870s the Suffolk Brewing Company was expanding along East 8th Street. The Suffolk Brewing Company (1861-1918) was originally located on the site of the 14-story Bay Towers Apartments at the southeast corner of G and East 8th Streets. (just outside the District). Between 1874 and 1884, brewery operations expanded westward along East 8th Street from G Street to include a U-shaped configuration of four substantial wooden stables grouped around a courtyard between 382-390 East 8th Street. According to Will Anderson in Beer New England, "little of any consequence is known about the Suffolk Brewing company...Both ale and lager were brewed. Suffolk was also involved very early in the game with a non-alcoholic brew. Called Uno, it was introduced in 1895." For the last 28 years of its existence it was part of the New England Breweries Company.

Suffolk did not reopen after the repeal of Prohibition in 1933 and it is the only one of South Boston's three breweries that is no longer extant. Still standing to document the history of brewing in South Boston are buildings formerly owned by the Boston Beer Company and the Henry Souther Brewing Company on West 2nd and East 2nd Streets respectively. Industrial

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 19Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

and commercial activity along East 8th Street disappeared by 1920 due to several factors including the early 1900s landfill that created Olmsted's landscaped, beach-bordered Strandway, which cut the brewery off from direct access to Old Harbor, the introduction of Prohibition, and the demise of stables with the popular advent of automobiles.

Although much has been written about South Boston's Irish, industries like the Suffolk Brewery attracted a number of German immigrants to the Heights and other parts of the peninsula. By the early 1890s, South Boston also had a "small but closely knot community of German immigrants, some of whom had arrived at the same time as the Irish, fleeing bad harvest, economic depression and political upheaval." A second wave came to South Boston at the end of the century to escape enforced military service in the Kaiser's army. The Germans quickly became productive members of society, finding jobs in breweries and bakeries, and working as carpenters, mechanics, and electricians. In the southern section of the District, near Old Harbor, German workers built a clubhouse called **Arion Hall at 367 East Eighth Street** (photos 79, 80). Constructed in 1892 at a total cost of \$22,000, the building's rectangular, gable roofed, wood-frame building housed a German-American singing society. Within a year of its founding, the club had a membership of 200 and trained choir of 35 voices. By the late 1890s, Bauers and Kirchgassners owned and operated **30-36 Covington Street** (photo 94), respectively, while Grafs, Weuzlers, Grafters and Roaches owned the units of a masonry row numbered **348-360 East Eighth Street** (photo 40).

During the late 19th century, South Boston's Protestant denominations declined in numbers while Roman Catholic churches multiplied at a remarkable rate. Located just outside the District are the Gate of Heaven Church at 4th and I Streets. (1863) and St. Augustine's Church on Dorchester Street, which was formally dedicated in 1874. Thomas O'Connor notes that "while some of the Irish were gradually making their way up towards Dorchester Street and beyond, the most densely populated section of South Boston was the lower end, between A and F streets." During the late 1860s, a number of Irish families displaced by the cutting down of Fort Hill on the Boston waterfront, moved into the section of South Boston near Fort Point Channel. By the turn of the century, Yankee families continued to reside at the Heights, but the demographic was changing. Prominent Protestant residents of Thomas Park such as Benjamin James, Frederick Walbridge, Clement Hutchins and others were passing from the scene, and in their stead Irish and German families established themselves as the Heights. Charles Gillespie's Illustrated History of South Boston (1900) includes biographies of prominent local citizens, a number of whom were Irishmen who had settled at the Heights. For example, William J. Feeley, born in Ireland in 1856, was a successful real estate agent, who owned and resided at the **Hotel Marie at 53 Thomas Park** (photo 37). Educated at Ireland's National School, Feeley came to Boston as an adolescent. He married Franklin Institute graduate Mary Theresa Regan, formerly of the South End. Mr. Feeley was "a prime

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 20Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

mover in the improvement of Covington Street," overseeing the construction of the concrete public stairway linking Thomas Park with Covington Street, adjacent to his hotel. By the 1890s other ethnic groups were making their presence known in South Boston and at the Heights.

With a few exceptions, all of Dorchester Heights' lots on the south side of the heights had been developed by the first decade of the 20th century. During the 1890s the west side of **Old Harbor Street**, between numbers **77 and 103** (photo 36) was built up with well-designed, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival three-deckers. Developers Edward Reed, Benjamin Dean and Choate Burnham were among the businessmen who profited by Old Harbor Street's development.

Dixfield Street evolved from a driveway leading from Old Harbor Street to the Barker B. Kent House. The Kent House's lot had been part of the lands owned by South Boston West Indies goods merchant David Nickerson. By 1849 Barker B. Kent had built a Late Federal/Greek Revival five bay by two bay wood frame dwelling with survived at 17 Dixfield Street until at least the early 1980s. Kent was a ship's joiner based on Commercial Street, Boston, and lived at B and Gold Streets in South Boston. By 1870 Dixfield Street had been set out as a cul-de-sac whose north side is still lined by the collection of modest Italianate end houses at **2-18** (photo 84). A generation later, Dixfield Street had been connected by Covington Street, which in turn crossed East 8th Street, continuing to the Old Harbor.

The completion of the Strandway and Marine Park during the early 20th century reassured South Boston citizens that their neighborhood was not being overlooked by the city in terms of civic improvements. On September 18, 1880 an article appeared in the *South Boston Inquirer* entitled "The Neglected Paradise, Why South Boston is not Inhabited by the Wealthy." This quoted several long-time residents who offered theories as to why South Boston had not become a residential enclave for the very rich. In addition to a lack of direct access to the city, the proximity of residential areas to industry and the continued presence of public institutions, the peninsula's lack of a public high school was frequently cited as a shortcoming that deterred families of means from settling in South Boston. The article noted that other neighborhoods had their own high schools and East Boston has recently built one. "South Boston, with its 60,000 inhabitants, is now the only section of the City which has no high school." Twenty years later as the new high school was nearing completion, the three wards of South Boston had a total population of over 70,000. Appropriation of funding for the high school was secured in 1894 and the reservoir site selected for the school's location the following year, when its land was removed from the control of the City's water department. The reservoir had not been used as a water storage facility since 1872 and its water had become quite stagnant. Henceforth it became a seasonal venue for ice skating until several drownings necessitated its closing to the youth of the community. Ground was

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 21Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

broken for the new **South Boston High School** (photo 2) on November 16, 1898, and "the work of reducing the massive earth embankment to a level with the street commenced." Demolishing the reservoir involved the labor intensive removal of large granite blocks and cobblestones which had lined the bottom and sides of the basin.

The completion of South Boston High School in 1902 was a watershed in South Boston's history, ending years of commuting by students to other parts of Boston as well as the decades-long lobbying of city officials by local residents for their own school. The school was designed by Herbert D. Hale (1866-1909), son of the noted Unitarian theologian Edward Everett Hale. Herbert Hale was responsible for many commercial, school and public buildings, including Winchester High School and the Beacon Hill apartment building Beacon Chambers. Around 1904 he formed a partnership with New York architect John Gable Rogers, and their successful firm produced designs for the Memphis Court House and New Orleans Post Office. A prominent landmark that was visible from many parts of the District, the new high school was a much-respected building, its design documented in the *American Architect and Building News*. South Boston High School was completed in 1901 at a cost of \$300,000 and in its first year accommodated 500 students. Notable interior features of this Neo Classical building included a Doric columned mosaic floored main stair hall, a galleried 1000 seat assembly hall, and two large courts open from the basement and roof. Wings, in matching tan brick, were added to the school in 1926.

Just to the west of the High School, the **Dorchester Heights Monument** (photo 1) was constructed between 1900 and 1902. According to an 1891 article in the *South Boston Bulletin*, "the first step towards the erection of the monument was taken by ex-Representative John J. Toomey of South Boston who when a member of the legislature, introduced the legislation which secured the appropriation of a suitable sum of money for the purpose." The Monument, along with the High School and the 1893 David Farragut statue at City Point are seen by historian Thomas O'Connor as a testimony to "the intensified pride residents of South Boston felt towards their neighborhood (at the turn of the century) as a place of special significance and historic importance." Commemorating General George Washington's military action that resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the British in March, 1776, the Monument was designed by noted Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns. In 1898, the firm entered and won a competition for the monument's design sponsored by the Governor's Council. The Committee on Design selected eight of the most eminent Boston architectural firms to submit design drawings. It was listed in 1966 on the NR and as a NHL.

Peabody & Stearns was one of Boston's most prolific firms during its 47 years of practice. According to Cynthia Zaitzevsky in the Dorchester Heights Monument Historic Structures Report (1992), "the firm is generally recognized by architectural historians as the most important architectural office in Boston from 1886, when H.H. Richardson died, until the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 22

onset of World War I in 1914...Historians further acknowledge that Peabody & Stearns attracted the best young architects to their staff and gave them much latitude in their design work within the office. A large number of former Peabody & Stearns architects later assumed many positions of leadership in the architectural profession nationwide." Notable Boston area examples of the firm's work include the New York Mutual Insurance Building (1874-1875, demolished), the Exchange Building (1887-1891), the Fiske Building (1889-1889, demolished), Harvard's Hemingway Gymnasium (1878-1879, demolished), and the Custom House Tower (1911-1914). Outside of Boston the firm designed the Massachusetts state Building at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair (demolished), Worcester City Hall (1896-1898), and the Groton School (1886-1901). Residential work included magnificent private homes in Lenox, Bar Harbor and Newport.

As an architect, Robert Swain Peabody became a very early supporter and promoter of the American Colonial Revival movement. Not surprisingly, the Dorchester Heights monument is designed in the form of an 18th century meeting house steeple faced with white Georgia marble. The monument was, however, initially envisioned as a "castellated" brick structure with a large base designed to accommodate visitors, and was to be partially surrounded by a "miniature representation of a redoubt as constructed by Washington and his men." In the end, the architects opted for simplicity of form, creating one of the great design statements of the American Colonial Revival movement.

From World War I to the Bicentennial: 1915 - 1975

Between World War I and the Depression the few remaining undeveloped lots in the District were built up with two-family and three-decker houses. The quartet of two-family Colonial Revival/Craftsman houses at 63-68 Thomas Park (photo 33) were constructed during the late 1920s. A sampling of Thomas Park residents from the 1930 Boston Directory provides a snapshot of the former bastion of Yankee Protestants. By this time Thomas Park had become home to Germans, Poles, and Lithuanians as well as the Irish and a few remaining Yankee Protestants. The ethnic mix is interesting given the high percentage of Irish families elsewhere in the Heights. By 1930 Thomas Park residents included meat cutter Jacob Burbulis at number 7, painter John Stark at 11, laborer Patrick Flaherty at 12, Dennis O'Reilley at 14, William Holbrook, "paper," at 15, Flora McLean at 17, John W. Morrissey at 25, James J. McNamara at 26, Edward Baker, meat cutter at 67, and Joseph Gabrunas, carpenter at 68. By 1930 the Manning - Johnson villa at 69 Thomas Park (photo 12) had been adapted for reuse as Rogers House, a branch of the Massachusetts Association for the Blind. It is difficult to understand why there was more diversity on Thomas Park than in the rest of the neighborhood. Among class lines, the Heights continued to be a haven for prosperous middle-income households although by the early 1930s members of the working class were also well represented.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 23

Despite the densely populated nature of the Heights, no buildings originally intended as houses of worship were built. During the early 20th century, the **Mt. Washington Female Academy** building at **484 East Fourth Street** (photo 58) was adapted for reuse as a Jewish community center. Unlike the West End, South End, Roxbury, and Chelsea where Jews were able to create a comfortable niche for themselves within a larger Christian community, the Jews of the South Boston Institute and Synagogue evidently failed to thrive during the 1910s and 1920s in a staunchly Irish-Catholic neighborhood. After the Civil War, Protestant churches in South Boston experienced a significant loss in followers. Founded in 1823 the once-prolific **Philips Evangelical Church Society** continues to remain a factor in the spiritual life of the community. In 1938 the small congregation relocated to Dorchester Heights from Broadway and A Street to the chapel-scale, Tudor Revival/Craftsman style building at 2 Atlantic.

During this period the Carney Hospital continued to expand on its long rectangular block bounded by Dorchester, National, Telegraph and Old Harbor Streets. Part of the Hall J. Howe estate from the 1820s to the 1860s, Howe's heirs sold their land to the Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul in 1863, using \$13,500 donated by Andrew Carney to purchase the property. A further bequest of \$20,000 enabled the Sisters to commence caring for the sick poor of the city in the old Howe House (demolished) on Old Harbor Street. Andrew Carney (1794-1864), a native of Ballansgh, County Caven, Ireland made a fortune in the ready-made clothing firm of Carney & Sleeper in Boston's North End. The hospital that bears his name was dedicated to "providing relief to the sick poor without distinction of creed, color or nation." During the late 1870s and 1880s a hospital complex designed by Charles J. Bateman encompassed a cupola-topped main building composed of a central pavilion with wings as well as ancillary building evolved in a well-landscaped setting.

By 1900 Carney was the third largest hospital in Boston. Over time, it has been associated with numerous medical firsts, including the first ovariectomy surgery in Boston (1882) by Dr. Henry Bowditch, the first abdominal surgery performed in the United State in 1882 by Dr. John Homans, the first (1891) skin care clinic in Boston, the first Catholic School of Nursing in New England (1892), and the first United States hip replacement operation, performed in 1950 by Dr. W. Russell MacAusland. Although the late 19th century Bateman complex has been demolished, two Maginnis & Walsh-designed buildings dating from the first quarter of the 20th century are still extant to provide physical evidence of Carney Hospital, including the **Out Patient Clinic and Nurses' Residence** at **4 and 40 Old Harbor Street** (photos 44-46). The former was built in the Georgian revival style in 1901, while the later Renaissance Revival building dates to 1925. Maginnis & Walsh ranked among the leading Catholic Church and institutional building architects in the United States. In 1953, Carney Hospital vacated its Dorchester Heights property, relocating to a more commodious complex at Dorchester Lower Mills. In 1954, the Marian Manor nursing home took over the former Carney Hospital buildings.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 24

Staffed by the Carmelite Sisters for the Aged, the original building of **Marian Manor**, the Out Patient Clinic at **4 Old Harbor Street** (photo 44) was called "Marian Village." Marian Manor is dedicated to providing "personal attention to the physical, temporal and spiritual well-being of the individual, thereby ensuring a safe, secure and comfortable environment for the residents without regard to their race, religion or ethnicity." Originally equipped to care for 100 residents, 1960s expansion enables the facility to accommodate 400 residents; a modern facility known as the North Wing replaced the late 19th century Bateman-designed building in 1967.

During the early 1970s South Boston citizens captured the attention of the nation with their resistance to court-ordered bussing of students to public schools in parts of the city other than their own. This policy was a well-intentioned effort to promote racial equality and to make quality education available to all students. The tensions and turbulence associated with these troubled times are well chronicled in J. Anthony Lukas' book Common Ground, with **South Boston High School** (photo 2) playing a central role in this extraordinary chapter in Boston's recent history.

Dorchester Heights – The Late 20th Century: 1976-2000

On June 21, 1997, formal ceremonies presided over by Congressman John J. Moakley, National Park Supt. John Burchill and other dignitaries marked the reopening of Dorchester Heights Monument and Thomas Park after a \$4.8 million restoration. Work on the monument itself included a partial rebuilding of the marble facing, waterproofing of horizontal surfaces, and restoration of historic doors and windows.

Landscape work included: stabilization of the steep slopes and regarding to provide handicapped access to the summit; repaving of the walkways and new concrete retaining walls; new lights; benches and trash receptacles that fit in with the historic character of the site; new interpretive signs; and restoration of the historic planning plan including trees lining the main walks radiating from the monument and street trees surrounding the park along the street called Thomas Park.

The restoration and rehabilitation of the monument and Thomas Park has been a great source of pride to the residents of the Heights and South Boston. It continues to serve as a picturesque haven for longtime residents, well placed as it is between the commercial concerns of Broadway and the park lands and beaches bordering Old Harbor. In recent years it has become home to a new constituency of historic preservation-minded homeowners who are demonstrating a commitment to the respectful rehabilitation and restoration of old buildings in the Dorchester Heights Historic District.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 25Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Archaeological Significance

Dorchester Heights contained one of the early Colonial era residences on the peninsula. The ca. early 18th century Wiswell House stood just to the east of the ca. 1830 John Hawes Bird House at **480-482 East Fourth Street** (photo 57). The back yard of the Bird House might yield significant belowground artifacts associated with the Bird household.

During the early 1990s, as part of the preliminary planning for the rehabilitation of Dorchester Heights, archaeologists discovered remains of the fortifications from May 1776. Measuring 200' across, it is the only known Revolutionary period fort known to survive in Boston. The excavations have also yielded the stone foundations of the fort's entrance as well as military artifacts. Before these excavations, it was assumed that the fort was obliterated when Thomas Park was constructed in 1850.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 9 Page 1

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, Will. Beer New England, 1988.
- Bacon, Edwin M., ed. Bacon's Dictionary of Boston, 1883.
- Blake, Francis Everett. "The Raid of the British Troops, February 13, 1776." New England Historic Genealogical Register, April, 1899. Collection of The Bostonian Society.
- Boston Board of Commissioners of the Department of Parks. Annual Reports and Special Reports, 1895-1910.
- The Boston History Company. Professional & Industrial History of Suffolk County, Mass., 1894.
- Boston Landmarks Commission. South Boston Cultural Resources Survey, Final Report, 1982.
- Boston Public Library. Boston Architectural Reference File, Fine Arts Department.
- Boston Street Commissioners. Record of Streets, Alleys, Places, etc. in the City of Boston, 1910.
- Boston Street Directories, 1840-1965.
- Bromley, George W. Atlases of the City of Boston, 1883-1928.
- Bunting, Bainbridge, and Robert B. Retting. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Report Volume One: East Cambridge. Cambridge Historical Commission, 1965.
- Childs Associates Inc., and Cynthia A. Zaitzevsky. Dorchester Heights Monument and Thomas Park, Cultural Landscape Report. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992.
- City of Boston. Boston 200 Neighborhood Series: South Boston, 1976.
- City of Boston Building Department. Records.
- Crowley, Marie H. "One Girl's South Boston, 1910-1930," The Irish Echo, 5-6/1986.
- Damrell, Charles S. A Half-Century of Boston Buildings, 1895.
- Dauwer, Leo. I Remember Southie, 1975.
- Dillaway, William E.L. "South Boston's Part in the Evacuation of Boston," 1899 (Collection of The Bostonian Society).
- Dorchester Tercentenary Committee. Dorchester Old and New, 1630-1930, 1930.
- Foley, Mary Mix. The American House, 1980.
- Gillespie, Charles G. Illustrated History of South Boston, 1900.
- Hales, J.G. Map of Boston and Its Vicinity, 1819, 1833.
- Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America, 1944.
- Handlin, Oscar. Boston's Immigrants, 1941.
- Harrell, Pauline Chase, and Margaret Supplee Smith, Victorian Boston Today: Ten Walking Tours, 1975.
- Harris, Cyril M. American Architecture, 1998.
- _____. Historic Architecture Source Book, 1977.
- Herndon, Richard. Boston of Today, 1892.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MASection number 9 Page 2

- Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of the County of Suffolk, MA, South Boston*, 1874.
- King, Moses. *King's Handbook of Boston*, 1883, 1885.
- Krim, Arthur. *The Three-Deckers of Dorchester*, 1978.
- Krieger, Alex, David Cobb, and Amy Turner. *Mapping Boston*, 1999.
- Langtry, Albert P. *Metropolitan Boston, A Modern History* (4 vols.), 1929.
- Lord, Robert. *History of the Archdiocese of Boston* (3 vols.), 1945.
- Loth, Calder, and Julius T. Sadler, Jr. *The Only Proper Style: Gothic Architecture in America*, 1975.
- Lukas, J. Anthony. *Common Ground*, 1984.
- McAllister, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 1984.
- McArdle, Alma D.C., and Deirdre B. McArdle. *Carpenter Gothic, 19th Century Ornamented Houses in New England*, 1978.
- McIntyre, H.F. *Map of Boston and Immediate Neighborhoods*, 1852.
- Maycock, Susan E. *East Cambridge*, revised edition, Cambridge Historical Commission, 1988.
- Mueller, James W., Stephen R. Pendery, and William A. Griswold. "The Fort on the First Hill in Dorchester," *Archaeological Investigations of Colonel Gridley's Revolutionary War Star Fort at Dorchester Heights*. Boston National Historic Park, 1998.
- O'Connor, Thomas H. *Fitzpatrick's Boston, 1846-1866*, 1984.
- _____. *South Boston, My Home Town. The History of an Ethnic Neighborhood*, 1988.
- Rankin, Edward P., John J. Toomey. *Illustrated History of South Boston*, 1900.
- Rankin, Hugh F., and George F. Scheer. *Rebels and Redcoats, the American Revolution Through the Eyes of Those Who Fought and Lived It.*, 1957.
- Sammarco, Anthony M. *South Boston* (2 vols.) (Images of America series), 1997, 2000.
- Sarna, Jonathan D. and Ellen Smith. *The Jews of Boston*, 1995.
- Simonds, Thomas S. *History of South Boston*, 1857.
- Smith, Margaret Supplee. "Italianate Architecture in Mid-Nineteenth Century Boston," *JSAH*, 1975.
- South Boston Savings Bank. "A Century of Service," 1963
- Stanley, E.O. *Boston and its Suburbs*, 1888.
- Stone, Ora L. *History of Massachusetts Industries: Their Inception, Growth, and Success* (4 vols.), 1930.
- Shand-Tucci, Douglass. *Built in Boston, City and Suburb*, 1978.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *General Management Plan, Vol. 3, Environmental Assessment, Dorchester Heights*, 1994.
- Walker, Lester. *American Shelter, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*, 1981.
- Warner, Sam Bass. *Streetcar Suburbs*, 1974.
- Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780, a Guide to the Styles*.
- Whitehill, Walter Muir. *Boston, a Topographical History*, 1968.
- Winsor, Justin, ed. *Memorial History of Boston* (4 vols.), 1881-1883.

(end)

Dorchester Heights HD
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 40 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 331160 4688760
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 331580 4688800
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 331580 4688320
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 331200 4688320
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 Edward Gordon, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2001

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 multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 10 Page 1Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION****Verbal Boundary Description**

The northern boundary begins at 170 Dorchester Street, jogs across the street to 169 Dorchester Street, corner of West 6th Street, and continues eastward along Dorchester Street to 149 Dorchester Street, corner of St. Augustine's Chapel and Cemetery. Extending across Dorchester Street to include mid-19th century Greek Revival and Italianate wood frame and brick housing located between West 5th and 6th Streets, the northern boundary jogs back across Dorchester Street as far as its intersection with East 4th Street. The eastern boundary runs along G Street from Silver to Old Harbor Streets, and includes a few houses east of G Street bordering East 4th Street, East 4th Street Place, Story Street, East 7th and East 8th Streets. To the south, the boundary follows an irregular line drawn to include architecturally significant segments of East 8th Street, between G and Old Harbor Streets. The western edge of the District includes both sides of Old Harbor Street, Telegraph Street, between Old Harbor and Gates Street, as well as both sides of Gates Street between Telegraph and Dorchester Streets.

Boundary Justification

The above-described boundaries have been drawn to include the park at the summit of Dorchester Heights (Telegraph Hill) along with the areas containing architecturally and historically significant resources that cover the hill's north and south slopes.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Section number photo Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Stephen Gyurina

* starred photos also have oversized prints enclosed

1. Dorchester Heights Monument *
2. South Boston High School
3. 23-15 Linden Street, looking NE from Thomas Park *
4. 142 Dorchester Street
5. 11 Thomas Park
6. 12 Thomas Park
7. Thomas Park
8. Thomas Park at intersection of Atlantic Street (24-17 Thomas Park) *
9. Thomas Park memorial marker
10. Thomas Park memorial marker
11. Park between 27-35 Old Harbor Street
12. G Street façade of 69 Thomas Park
13. Retaining walls, rear yard of 56 Thomas Park
14. land of 3 Atlantic Street, 471-473 East 4th Street
15. 502 East 4th Street
16. 34-36 G Street
17. 154-156 Dorchester Street
18. 158-166 Dorchester Street
19. 170 Dorchester Street
20. 428 East 8th Street
21. 80 Old Harbor Street
22. 50-58 G Street *
23. 80-84 G Street *
24. 73-75 G Street
25. 17-23 Gates Street
26. 146 Dorchester Street, between Old Harbor and Gates Street
27. 56 Thomas Park
28. 21 Linden Street
29. East 4th Street near G Street, 7 East 4th Street Place
30. 149-155 Dorchester Street
31. 2-16 Pacific Street
32. 4-14 Gates Street
33. 63-67A Thomas Park
34. 83-91 Old Harbor Street
35. 412-414 East 8th Street, side wall of 131-133 G Street
36. 67-69 G Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Section number photo Page 2

-
37. Former Hotel Marie, 53 Thomas Park
 38. 356-342 East 8th Street, corner of Old Harbor Street
 39. Thomas Park
 40. 53-39 Thomas Park
 41. 46 Thomas Park
 42. 68-60 Telegraph Street
 43. Gates Street
 44. Old Harbor Street, corner of Dorchester Street
 45. Former Carney Hospital, now Marian Manor
 46. Former Carney Hospital, now Marian Manor, on Old Harbor Street
 47. 17-27 Old Harbor Street
 48. 53-37 Old Harbor Street
 49. 159-167 Dorchester Street
 50. Dorchester Street
 51. 10-14 National Street
 52. 15-7 Atlantic Street
 53. 1-13 Pacific Street
 54. 1-7 Linden Street, corner of East 4th Street
 55. 124-124A Dorchester Street, corner of East 4th Street
 56. 470-478 East 4th Street
 57. 480-482 East 4th Street
 58. former Female Seminary, 484 East 4th Street *
 59. G Street near East 4th Street
 60. 508-514 East 4th Street
 61. 3 Atlantic Street
 62. 2 Atlantic Street
 63. 491-497 East 4th Street
 64. 46-48 G Street, corner of East 4th Street
 65. 66-76 G Street, corner of Story Street
 66. 74-76 G Street
 67. 88-98 G Street
 68. 122-130 G Street
 69. 31-4? G Street
 70. 45-47 G Street
 71. 528-530 East 4th Street
 72. 1-3 Fourth Street Place
 73. 390-392 East 5th Street
 74. 391-397 East 5th Street
 75. 2-8 Story Street
 76. East 7th Street
 77. 399-405 East 7th Street, corner of G Street
 78. Jason Terrace
 79. Bayside Club, 367 East 8th Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Dorchester Heights HD
Boston/South Boston (Suffolk), MA

Section number photo Page 3

-
80. Bayside Club, 367 East 8th Street
 81. Covington Street steps
 82. looking south from Covington Street steps
 83. 2-20 Dixfield Street
 84. 5-13 Dixfield Street
 85. 82 Old Harbor Street
 86. 60-66 Telegraph Street *
 87. 86 Old Harbor Street
 88. 25-26 Thomas Park
 89. 60-57 Thomas Park
 90. stable at the rear of 82 G Street
 91. 75 G Street at Thomas Park
 92. 5 Gates Street
 93. 149-155 Dorchester Street
 94. Covington Street

(end)

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
4 1	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
4 2											
4 3	20N14E 1F		12	DIXFIELD STREET	Alpheus M. Stetson Ho.	c.1869	Italianate	Clapbrds./asphlt.s.	A. M. Stetson=B.	B	C
4 4	20N14E 1F		14	DIXFIELD STREET	Alpheus M. Stetson Ho.	c.1869	Italianate	Vinyl & asbest. sh.	A. M. Stetson=B.	B	C
4 5	20N14E DBLE		15	DIXFIELD STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl & slates		B	C
4 6	20N14E 1F		16	DIXFIELD STREET	Reuben Rich House	c.1869	Italianate	Vinyl/asbest. sh.	A. M. Stetson=B.	B	C
4 7	20N14E 1F		17	DIXFIELD STREET			Modern Suburban	Clapboards		B	NC
4 8	20N14E		18	DIXFIELD STREET	Alpheus M. Stetson Ho.	c.1869	Italianate	Vinyl/asbest. sh.	A. M. Stetson=B.	B	C
4 9	20N14E 1F		19	DIXFIELD STREET			Modern Suburban	Clpbrds./asph sh.		B	NC
5 0	20N14E 1F		21	DIXFIELD STREET			Modern Suburban	Clpbrds./asph sh.		B	NC
5 1	20N14E DBLE		24	DIXFIELD STREET			Modern Brick	Brk.& stn./t. & g.		B	C
5 2	20N14E DBLE		26	DIXFIELD STREET			Modern Brick	Brk.& stn./t. & g.		B	C
5 3	21N14E 3F		124	DORCHESTER STREET	Amos T. White Bldg.	1891	3-Deck. Col. Rev	Asph. Sh./t.&g.?	J.Hasty	B	C
5 4	21N14E INST		130	DORCHESTER STREET	Marion Manor	1965	Modern	Brk. & concr./t.&g.		B	NC
5 5	21N14E 1F		142	DORCHESTER STREET	Chas. A. Hersey House	1852-1874	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asph.sh.		B	C
5 6	21N14E		142	DORCHESTER STREET			Front yard border	Granite		O	C
5 7	21N14E		142	DORCHESTER STREET			Front steps	Granite		O	C
5 8	21N14E 1F		146	DORCHESTER STREET	Sears-Woods House	1859	Carpenter Gothic	Wd. sh./asph sh.	Jabez Sears=bldr.	B	C
5 9	21N14E		146	DORCHESTER STREET			Front yard borders	Granite		B	C
6 0	21N14E		146	DORCHESTER STREET			Front steps	Granite		B	C
6 1	21N14E		146	DORCHESTER STREET			Stair railings	Cast iron		B	C
6 2	21N14E ROW		149	DORCHESTER STREET	Albert Morse House	1852-1874	Flat front Italianate	Brk/brnstrn/asph.s.		B	C
6 3	21N14E ROW		151	DORCHESTER STREET	Martin C. Whitcher Ho.	1852-1874	Bow front Italianate	Brk&Brwnst/asph.		B	C
6 4	21N14E		151	DORCHESTER STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		S	C
6 5	21N14E ROW		153	DORCHESTER STREET		1852-1874	Bow front Ital.	Brk./Brnstrn./asph.		B	C
6 6	21N14E DBLE		154	DORCHESTER STREET	Daniel Hall House	1852-1860	Italianate	Asbst. sh./asph. sh	Benjamin James=B	B	C
6 7	21N14E 1F		155	DORCHESTER STREET	Thomas J. Silsby House	c.1852-1860	Grk. Rev. / Ital.	Clpbrds./asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
6 8	21N14E DBLE		156	DORCHESTER STREET	Orison Adams House	1852-1860	Italianate	Wd sh./asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
6 9	21N13E 1F		158	DORCHESTER STREET	Wm. K. Orcutt House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wood sh./asph. sh.	Holbrook & Bail=B	B	C
7 0	21N13E ROW		159	DORCHESTER STREET	E. Pearson House	1852-1874	Flat front Italianate	Brk/brnstrn.		B	C
7 1	21N13E 1F		160	DORCHESTER STREET	S. Giles Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Holbrook & Bail=B	B	C
7 2	21N13E ROW		161	DORCHESTER STREET		1852-1874	Flat front Italianate	Brk./brnstrn.		B	C
7 3	21N13E		161	DORCHESTER STREET		1852-1874	Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
7 4	21N13E 1F		162	DORCHESTER STREET	Chas. Lincoln House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Holbrook & Bail=B	B	C
7 5	21N13E 1F		164	DORCHESTER STREET	William V. Bail House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Asbsts. sh.	Holbrook & Bail=B	B	C
7 6	21N13E ROW		165	DORCHESTER STREET		1852-1860	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
7 7	21N13E 1F		168	DORCHESTER STREET	Jeremiah Collins House	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Holbrook & Bail=B	B	C
7 8	21N13E ROW		167	DORCHESTER STREET		1852-1860	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
7 9	21N13E ROW		169	DORCHESTER STREET		1852-1860	Greek Revival	Wd. shg/asph. sh.		B	C
8 0	21N13E 1F		170	DORCHESTER STREET	Sam. F.J.Thayer House	c. 1865	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	S.F.J. Thayer=A	B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
8 1	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
8 2											
8 3	20N14E 3F		342	EAST EIGHTH STREET		c. 1884-1891	Q.A./Italianate	Mod. stn./wd. shngl.		B	NC
8 4	20N14E ROW		348	EAST EIGHTH STREET	Emily Graf House	1884-1891	Ital./Panel Brick	Brk&Brnstn/asph.		B	C
8 5	20N14E ROW		350	EAST EIGHTH STREET	B.J. & E. Stapleton Ho.	1884-1891	Ital./Panel Brick	Brk&Brnstn/asph.		B	C
8 6	20N14E ROW		352	EAST EIGHTH STREET	A.J. & Wm. Towle Ho.	1884-1891	Ital./Panel Brick	Brk&Brnstn/asph.		B	C
8 7	20N14E ROW		354	EAST EIGHTH STREET	Devine-Wenzler House	1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t. & g.		B	C
8 8	20N14E ROW		356	EAST EIGHTH STREET	Mc Carthy-Clark Ho.	1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t. & g.		B	C
8 9	20N14E ROW		358	EAST EIGHTH STREET	Wm. & Dina Grafton Ho.	1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t. & g.		B	C
9 0	20N14E ROW		360	EAST EIGHTH STREET	Sophie A. Barth Ho.	1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t. & g.		B	C
9 1	20N14E DBLE		362	EAST EIGHTH STREET	B.B. Kent's back yard	Late 20th c.	Modern	Clpbrds/asph. sh.		B	NC
9 2	20N14E DBLE		364	EAST EIGHTH STREET	B.B. Kent's back yard	Late 20th c.	Modern	Clpbrds/asph. sh.		B	NC
9 3	20N14E CLUB		367	EAST EIGHTH STREET	Arion Hall/Bayside Clb	1892	Italianate	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
9 4	20N14E ROW		366	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
9 5	20N14E ROW		368	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
9 6	20N14E ROW		370	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
9 7	20N14E ROW		372	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
9 8	20N14E ROW		374	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1891	Italianate	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
9 9	20N14E 3F		412	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1899	3-D Colonial Rev.	Vinyl /t&g?		B	C
1 0 0	20N14E 3F		413	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1899	Alt. Ital./Q.A. 3D	Mod.stn.&vnyl/t&g?		B	NC
1 0 1	20N14E 3F		414	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1899	3-D/Col. Rev.	Brick/vinyl		B	C
1 0 2	20N14E 3F		415	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1884-1899	Alt. Ital./Q.A. 3D	Clpbrds. /t. & g?		B	NC
1 0 3	20N14E 1F		417	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./t.&g?		B	C
1 0 4	20N14E DBLE		419	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Q.A. 3D	Clpbrds.& t& g?		B	C
1 0 5	20N14E DBLE		421	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds.&slate sh.		B	
1 0 6	20N14E 1F		428	EAST EIGHTH STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./wd sh.		B	C
1 0 7	21N14E 1F		390	EAST FIFTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
1 0 8	21N14E DBLE		391	EAST FIFTH STREET	A.D.Thompson House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Brick/asbest. sh.		B	C
1 0 9	21N14E		391	EAST FIFTH STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
1 1 0	21N14E 1F		392	EAST FIFTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
1 1 1	21N14E DBLE		393	EAST FIFTH STREET	Geo. H. Manson House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Brick/asbest.shng.		B	C
1 1 2	21N14E DBLE		395	EAST FIFTH STREET		1852-1872	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
1 1 3	21N14E DBLE		397	EAST FIFTH STREET		1852-1872	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asbest. sh.		B	C
1 1 4	21N14E 1F		469	EAST FOURTH STREET	Bird-Lord House	By 1852	Greek Rev./Ital.	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
1 1 5	21N14E 1F		470	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Brk.&Brnst./asph.		B	C
1 1 6	21N14E 1F		471	EAST FOURTH STREET	Bird-Barstow House	By 1852	Greek Rev./Ital.	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
1 1 7	21N14E 1F		472	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Brk.&Brnst./asph.		B	C
1 1 8	21N14E 1F		474	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Brk. &Brnst./slate		B	C
1 1 9	21N14E 3F		476	EAST FOURTH STREET		1884-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rv.	Wood sh./t&g?		B	C
1 2 0	21N14E 3F		478	EAST FOURTH STREET		1884-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rv.	Wood sh./t&g?		B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
121	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
122											
123	21N14E	1F	480	EAST FOURTH STREET	John Hawes Bird House	1830	Greek Rev./Ital.	Wood shn./asph.sh.		B	C
124	21N14E	SCH	484	EAST FOURTH STREET	Female Sem./Bird Sch.	c. 1870	High Vict. Goth.	Brk.&stn./asph.sh.		B	C
125	21N14E	1F	491	EAST FOURTH STREET	H.J.&R.A. Burton Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./slate sh.		B	C
126	21N14E	ROW	493	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clapbs./asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
127	21N14E	BBLE	494	EAST FOURTH STREET		Late 20th c.	Modern	Clprds./asph. sh.	Henry W. Wilson=B	B	C
128	21N14E	ROW	495	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl	Benjamin James=B	B	C
129	21N14E	DBLE	496	EAST FOURTH STREET		Late 20th c.	Modern	Clpbrds./asph. sh.	Henry W. Wilson=B	B	C
130	21N14E	ROW	497	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Asbsts. sh./asbst.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
131	21N14E		497	EAST FOURTH STREET			Front steps	Cast iron	Henry W. Wilson=B	O	C
132	21N14E	DBLE	498	EAST FOURTH STREET	Thomas P. Gerrish Ho.	1852-1860	Italianate	Asbestos shingles	Benjamin James=B	B	C
133	21N14E		498	EAST FOURTH STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
134	21N14E	DBLE	500	EAST FOURTH STREET	Wm.P. Pierce House	1852-1860	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
135	21N14E		500	EAST FOURTH STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
136	21N14E	1F	502	EAST FOURTH STREET	H.B. Bowen House	1852-1860	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
137	21N14E	DBLE	504	EAST FOURTH STREET	Ira D. Spaulding House	1850s & '90s	Ital./alt./3-D.	Wd. Sh./t&g?		B	C
138	21N14E	DBLE	506	EAST FOURTH STREET	Geo. W. Kingman House	1852-1874	Italianate	Wood shn./asph. sh.		B	C
139	21N14E		506	EAST FOURTH STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
140	21N14E	1F	508	EAST FOURTH STREET	William Luttet House	By 1852	Grk. Rev./Ital.	Wd sh./asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
141	21N14E		508	EAST FOURTH STREET			Frnt. yrd. border	Granite		O	C
142	21N14E	1F	510	EAST FOURTH STREET	Cole-Lewis House	By 1852	Grk. Rev./Ital.	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
143	21N14E	1F	512	EAST FOURTH STREET	Albert J. Wright Jr. Ho.	By 1852	Greek Rev./Ital.	Asbesto. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
144	21N14E	1F	514	EAST FOURTH STREET	Isaac M. Leonard House	By 1852	Greek Rev./Ital.	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
145	21N14E	ROW	523	EAST FOURTH STREET	Howard Clapp House	1852-1874	Ital./Mansard	Asbes. shngl. & wd.		B	C
146	21N14E		523	EAST FOURTH STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
147	21N14E		523	EAST FOURTH STREET			Stair rails	Cast iron		O	C
148	21N14E	ROW	525	EAST FOURTH STREET	Phillip Greely House	1852-1874	Ital./Mansard	Asbes. shngl. & wd.		B	C
149	21N14E		525	EAST FOURTH STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
150	21N14E		525	EAST FOURTH STREET			Stair rails	Cast iron		O	C
151	21N14E	ROW	527	EAST FOURTH STREET	Howard Clapp House	1852-1874	Ital./Mansard	Asbes. shngl. & wd.		B	C
152	21N14E	DBLE	528	EAST FOURTH STREET		c. 1852-1860	Italianate	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	B. James=B?	B	C
153	21N14E	ROW	529	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Mansard	Clpbrds./asph. sh.		B	C
154	21N14E	DBLE	530	EAST FOURTH STREET		c.1852-1860	Italianate	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	B. James=B?	B	C
155	21N14E	ROW	531	EAST FOURTH STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Mansard	Clpbrds./asph. sh.		B	C
156	20N14E	3F	399	EAST SEVENTH STREET		1897	3F/Ital./Q.A	Clpbrds/wd. sh.	T. Hughes	B	C
157	20N14E	3F	401	EAST SEVENTH STREET		1897	3F/Ital./Q.A	Vinyl/t.&g?	T. Hughes	B	C
158	20N14E	DBLE	404	EAST SEVENTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
159	20N14E	3F	403	EAST SEVENTH STREET		1897	3F/Ital./Q.A	Clpbrds/t.&g?	T.Hughes	B	C
160	20N14E	DBLE	406	EAST SEVENTH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
161	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
162											
163	20N14E	1F	405	EAST SEVENTH STREET		1897	3F/Ital./Q.A	Asbst. sh./t.&g?	T. Hughes	B	C
164	21N14E	ROW	1	FOURTH STREET PL.		1852-1874	Italianate/mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
165	21N14E	ROW	2	FOURTH STREET PL.		1852-1874	Italianate/mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
166	21N14E	ROW	3	FOURTH STREET PL.		1852-1874	Italianate/mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
167	21N14E	ROW	31	G STREET		By 1852	Greek Revival	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
168	21N14E	ROW	33	G STREET		By 1852	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
169	21N14E	DBLE	34	G STREET		1852-1860	Italianate	Clpbrds/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
170	21N14E	ROW	35	G STREET		By 1852	Greek Revival	Clpbrds./asbest.sh	Benjamin James=B	B	C
171	21N14E	DBLE	36	G STREET		1852-1860	Italianate	Clpbs/asph.sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
172	21N14E	ROW	37	G STREET		1852-1874	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
173	21N14E	ROW	39	G STREET	Samuel Cook House	1852-1874	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
174	21N14E	ROW	41	G STREET	Barker B. Kent Ho.	1852-1874	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
175	21N14E	DBLE	43	G STREET	Reuben Y. Jenkins Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
176	21N14E		43	G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
177	21N14E	DBLE	45	G STREET	Reuben Y. Jenkins Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
178	21N14E	1F	46	G STREET		1834	LateFederal	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
179	21N14E			G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
180	21N14E	DBLE	47	G STREET	James C. Elms House	1852-1874	Italianate	Asbst. sh./asbst. s	Benjamin James=B	B	C
181	21N14E	1F	48	G STREET		1834	LateFederal	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
182	21N14E	DBLE	49	G STREET	Whitman-Tucker Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
183	21N14E	DBLE	49	G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
184	21N14E	1F	50	G STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh.		B	C
185	21N14E		50	G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
186	21N14E	DBLE	51	G STREET	Standish-Burnham Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
187	21N14E		51	G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
188	21N14E	1F	52	G STREET	Harrison O. Briggs Ho.	c. 1852	Greek Revival	Clpbrds./asph. sh.		B	C
189	21N14E	DBLE	53	G STREET	George N. Fraught Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Wd. sh./asbst. sh.	Wd. sh./asbst. sh.	B	C
190	21N14E		53	G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
191	21N14E	ROW	54	G STREET	Capt.Peter Peterson Ho.	c.1861	Greek Revival	Brick/asbst. sh.		B	C
192	21N14E	DBLE	55	G STREET	George P. Smith House	1852-1874	Italianate	Brick/wd. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
193	21N14E	ROW	56	G STREET		c.1861	Greek Revival	Brick/asbst. sh.		B	C
194	21N14E	DBLE	57	G STREET	George W. Ellis Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
195	21N14E		57	G STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
196	21N14E	ROW	58	G STREET		c.1861	Greek Revival	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
197	21N14E		59	G STREET	William Neilson Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Brick/wd. sh.		B	C
198	21N14E	DBLE	60	G STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B	C
199	21N14E	DBLE	60A	G STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
200	21N14E	DBLE	61	G STREET	Johnson-Hills House	1852-1874	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst sh	Benjamin James=B	B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
201	Map#	Units	St#	Property	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type Stat
202											
203	21N14E	1F	62	G STREET			1852-1874	Greek Revival	Mod.stn./vnyl/asph.		B C
204	21N14E	DBLE	63	G STREET		Elisha Noyes House	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B C
205	21N14E		63	G STREET			1852-1874	Front yard fence	Cast iron	Benjamin James=B	B C
206	21N14E	1F	64	G STREET			1852-1874	Greek Revival	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh.		B C
207	21N14E	DBLE	65	G STREET		Harvey Wilson House	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Benjamin James=B	B C
208	21N14E	ROW	66	G STREET			1852-1874	Eastlake/Mansard	Brk.&brnstn./asph		B C
209	21N14E	3+	67	G STREET			1884-1899	3-F/Queen Anne	Vinyl/t.&g.		B C
210	21N14E	ROW	68	G STREET			1852-1874	Eastlake/Mansard	Brk.&brnstn./slates		B C
211	21N14E	3+	69	G STREET			1884-1899	3-F/Queen Anne	Vinyl/t&g?		B C
212	21N14E	ROW	70	G STREET			1852-1874	Eastlake/Mansard	Brk.&brnstn./asph		B C
213	21N14E	ROW	72	G STREET			1852-1874	Eastlake/Mansard	Brk mod stn/asph.		B C
214	21N14E	1F	73	G Street			1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B C
215	21N14E	Comm.	73A	G STREET		WaliackasMeats (1930)	c.1899-1910	Ital./commercial	Mod.stn./clpbrds.		B C
216	21N14E	ROW	74	G STREET			1852-1874	Eastlake/Mansard	Brk.&brnstn./asph		B C
217	21N14E	1F	75	G STREET		Joseph Copeland House	c.1860	Grk. Rev./Ital.	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B C
218	21N14E	STABLE	75	G Street		Joseph Copeland Stable	c.1860	Utilitarian	Vinyl/asph. sh.		S C
219	21N14E	ROW	76	G STREET			1852-1874	Eastlake/Mansard	Brk.&brnstn./asph		B C
220	21N14E	1F	80	G STREET		Lemon P. Harding Ho.	c.1866-68	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./asph.sh.		B C
221	21N14E	1F	82	G STREET		Lemon P. Harding Ho.	c. 1853-55	Greek Rev./Ital.	Clpbrds./asph.sh.		B C
222	21N14E	STABLE	82	G STREET		L. P. Harding Stable	c.1853-1855	Utilitarian	Clpbrds/asph. sh.		S C
223	21N14E		82	G STREET				Front yard fence	Cast iron		O C
224	21N14E	3F	84	G STREET			1884-1899	3-D/Col. Rev.	Wd.sh./T & G?		B C
225	21N14E	ROW	88	G STREET		James Connor House	c.1863-65	Italianate/Mansard	Rustic.wd./slates	J.Connor=blder.	B C
226	20N14E	ROW	90	G STREET		James Connor House	c. 1863-65	Italianate/Mansard	Rustic. wd./slates	J. Connor=blder.	B C
227	20N14E	ROW	92	G STREET		James Connor House	c. 1865	Italianate/Mansard	Clapboards/slates	J. Connor=blder.	B C
228	20N14E	ROW	94	G STREET		James Connor House	c. 1874-75	Italianate/Mansard	Rustic.wd./slates	J.Connor=blder.	B C
229	20N14E	SCH	95	G Street		South Boston H.S.	1899-1901	Class/Renn Rev.	Yel. Brck/stone	Herbert D. Hale	B C
230	20N14E	1F	96	G STREET			1852-74	Italianate/Mansard	Rustic.wd./t&g?		B C
231	20N14E	3F	98	G STREET			1884-1899	Queen Anne	Asbst.sh./t&g?		B C
232	20N14E	3F	100	G STREET			1884-1899	Queen Anne	Vinyl/t&g?		B C
233	20N14E	ROW	102	G STREET			1884-1899	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds/t&g?		B C
234	20N14E	ROW	104	G STREET			1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B C
235	20N14E	ROW	106	G STREET			1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Rustic.wd./asph.s.		B C
236	20N14E	ROW	108	G STREET			1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Rustic.wd./slates		B C
237	20N14E	2F	111	G STREET		Samuel Johnson House	1911	2-F/Q.A./Col. Rev.Stn. &wd.sh./t&g?	O. A. Johnson =A.		B C
238	20N14E	3F	115	G STREET		J.L. & S.J.Johnson Ho.	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Wd sh./asph. sh.		B C
239	20N14E	1F	116	G STREET			1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B C
240	20N14E	1F	118	G STREET			1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
241	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
242											
243	20N14E	3F	119	G STREET	J.L. & S.J. Johnson Ho.	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col.	Rev Vinyl/t.&g.		B	C
244	20N14E	1F	120	G STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
245	20N14E	DBLE	121	G STREET	Francis James Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./slate sh.		B	C
246	20N14E	ROW	122	G STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wood shingles		B	C
247	20N14E	DBLE	123	G STREET	Chas. F. Wyman House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Brick/clapboards		B	C
248	20N14E	ROW	124	G STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wood shingles		B	C
249	20N14E	DBLE	125	G STREET	John A. Reardon House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Mod. stn.& asbst.		B	C
250	20N14E	ROW	126	G STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wood sh.		B	C
251	20N14E	DBLE	127	G STREET	Mary E. Mc Grath House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Mod. stn.& clpbrds		B	C
252	20N14E	ROW	128	G STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wood shingles		B	C
253	20N14E	3F	129	G STREET		1874-1884	3-F/Colonial	Rev. Wd. & asbst.shngl.		B	C
254	20N14E	ROW	130	G STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl		B	C
255	20N14E	3F	131	G STREET		1884-1899	Q.A./Col. Rev.	Clapboards		B	C
256	21N13E	GAR		GATES STREET	158 Dorch. St.'s Garage	c.1920s	Utilitarian	Concrete/Brick		S	C
257	21N14E	DBLE	4	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asbst. sh.		B	C
258	21N13E	1F	5	GATES STREET	Alpheus Gleason House	1852-1874	Italianate	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	A. Gleason=B	B	C
259	21N14E	DBLE	6	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
260	21N13E	1F	7	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
261	21N14E	DBLE	8	GATES STREET	Carlton-Dean Ho.	1852-1860	Italianate	Brk.&brnstn/t&g?		B	C
262	21N14E		8	GATES STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
263	21N13E	DBLE	9	GATES STREET	Wm. C. Webber House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
264	21N13E		9	GATES STREET			Stair railings	Cast iron		O	C
265	21N14E	DBLE	10	GATES STREET	Whiton-Sears House	1852-1860	Italianate	Brk.&brnstn/t&g?		B	C
266	21N14E		10	GATES STREET			Front Yard Fence	Cast iron		O	C
267	21N13E	DBLE	11	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Asph. sh./asph. sh.	M.T.&W. Glynn=B	B	C
268	21N13E		11	GATES STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
269	21N14E	DBLE	12	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph sh.		Si	C
270	21N14E		12	GATES STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
271	21N13E	DBLE	13	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl.	M.T.&W. Glynn=B	B	C
272	21N14E	DBLE	14	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
273	21N14E		14	GATES STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		B	C
274	21N13E	DBLE	15	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl	M.T.&W. Glynn=B	B	C
275	21N14E	DBLE	16	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
276	21N13E	DBLE	17	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl	M.T.&W. Glynn=B	B	C
277	21N13E		17	GATES STREET			Stair railings	Cast iron		O	C
278	21N14E	DBLE	18	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
279	21N13E	DBLE	19	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl	M.T.&W. Glynn=B	B	C
280	21N13E		19	GATES STREET			Stair railings	Cast iron		O	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
281	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
282											
283	21N14E	1F	20	GATES STREET		1852-1874	3-D/Queen Anne	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
284	21N13E	DBLE	21	GATES STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
285	21N13E		21	GATES STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
286	21N13E		21	GATES STREET			Stair railings	Cast iron		O	C
287	21N14E	1F	22	GATES STREET	Louisa M. Smith Ho.	1874-1875	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./slate sh.		B	C
288	21N13E	DBLE	23	GATES STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Brick/wood shngls.		B	C
289	21N13E		23	GATES STREET			Stair railings	Cast iron		O	C
290	21N14E	1F	26	GATES STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
291	20N14E	DBLE	1	JASON TERRACE		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.	William Eaton=B	B	C
292	20N14E	DBLE	2	JASON TERRACE		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.	William Eaton=B	B	C
293	20N14E	DBLE	3	JASON TERRACE		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	clpbrds/asphlt sh.	William Eaton=B	B	C
294	20N14E	DBLE	4	JASON TERRACE		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	vinyl/slate sh.	William Eaton=B	B	C
295	21N14E	DBLE	1	LINDEN STREET	Frederick S. Wright Ho.	1860-1865	Italianate	Vinyl/asbestos sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
296	21N14E	DBLE	2	LINDEN STREET	Elisha F. James Ho.	1860-1865	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
297	21N14E	DBLE	3	LINDEN STREET	Frederick S. Wright Ho.	1860-1865	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
298	21N14E	DBLE	4	LINDEN STREET	Pettingill House	1860-1865	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
299	21N14E	DBLE	5	LINDEN STREET	Benjamin James Ho.	1860-1865	Italianate	Clpbrds./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
300	21N14E	DBLE	6	LINDEN STREET	Hosea B. Bowen House	1860-1865	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
301	21N14E	DBLE	7	LINDEN STREET	Mary A. Neale Ho.	1860-1865	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
302	21N14E	DBLE	8	LINDEN STREET	Edward P. James Ho.	1860-1865	Italianate	Asbst.sh./asbst.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
303	21N14E	1F	9	LINDEN STREET	Daniel Shales Ho.	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Vinyl/asbst.sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
304	21N14E	1F	10	LINDEN STREET	Zorilda Hasting House	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Wd. sh./asbst. sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
305	21N14E	1F	10	LINDEN STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
306	21N14E	1F	11	LINDEN STREET	Leonard Covington Ho.	1863	Carp.Goth./Mans.	Wd. sh./slate sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
307	21N14E	1F	12	LINDEN STREET	Mary A. Richardson Ho.	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Wd. sh./slate sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
308	21N14E	1F	12	LINDEN STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
309	21N14E	1F	13	LINDEN STREET	Mary D. Davis Ho.	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Wd sh./asph. sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
310	21N14E	1F	14	LINDEN STREET	Isaac N. Jenkins Ho.	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
311	21N14E	1F	14	LINDEN STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
312	21N14E	1F	15	LINDEN STREET	Chas. F. Patch Ho.	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Wd. sh./asph.sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
313	21N14E	1F	16	LINDEN STREET	Ben. James House	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Vinyl/asph.sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
314	21N14E	1F	16	LINDEN STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron	Ben. James= Bldr	O	C
315	21N14E	1F	17	LINDEN STREET	Anna M. Hoyt Ho.	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Wd. sh./asph.sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
316	21N14E	1F	18	LINDEN STREET	Dara S. Foster House	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Vinyl/asph.sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
317	21N14E	1F	18	LINDEN STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
318	21N14E	1F	19	LINDEN STREET	Kemp House	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Vinyl/asph. sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
319	21N14E	1F	20	LINDEN STREET	H. C. Knapp House	1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Asbst.sh./slate sh.	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
320	21N14E	1F	20	LINDEN STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
321											
322											
323	21N14E	1F	21	LINDEN STREET	Wm.w. Winchester Ho.	1863	Carpenter Gothic	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	Ben. James=Bldr	B	C
324	21N14E	1F	23	LINDEN STREET		1863	Altered Carp.Goth.	Vinyl/asph.sh.	Ben. James=B	B	C
325	21N14E	1F	2	NATIONAL STREET	E. Hayes House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
326	21N14E	1F	4	NATIONAL STREET	N. Leonard House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph.sh.		B	C
327	21N14E	1F	6	NATIONAL STREET	F. Tappan House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
328	21N14E	1F	8	NATIONAL STREET	Anna Romosky House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
329	21N14E	1F	10	NATIONAL STREET	Geo. W. Sturtevant Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
330	21N14E	1F	12	NATIONAL STREET	Abner L. Tripp House	1852-1874	Italianate	Wd. sh./asph. sh.	Abner L. Tripp=B	S	C
331	21N14E	1F	14	NATIONAL STREET	Henry B. Stratton Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.	H. B. Stratton=B	B	C
332	21N14E	3F	18	NATIONAL STREET	Stratton-Roche Ho.	1884-1899	Alt.Ital./Mans.	Vinyl/t.&g?	H. B. Stratton=B	B	C
333	21N14E	INST	4	OLD HARBOR STREET	Carney H.Out Patnt Clin	1901	Renn./Georg. Rev.	Brk./stn./t.&g?	Maginnis & Walsh	B	C
334	21N14E	1F	17	OLD HARBOR STREET	Hatch-Powell House	1852-1874	Italianate	Asbst sh./asbst./s.		B	C
335	21N14E	DBLE	19	OLD HARBOR STREET	Hatch-Stickney House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
336	21N14E	DBLE	23	OLD HARBOR STREET	Hersey-Mosely House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Asbst. sh./slate sh.		B	C
337	21N14E	DBLE	25	OLD HARBOR STREET	Chas. H. Hersey House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./slate sh.		B	C
338	21N14E	DBLE	27	OLD HARBOR STREET	Nickerson-Stapleton Ho	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wd.shg./slate sh.		B	C
339	21N14E	PARK		OLD HARBOR STREET			Pocket park	Landscaping		Si	C
340	21N14E	1F	37	OLD HARBOR STREET	Nicholas F.Moore House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipbrds &vnvl/asph.		B	C
341	21N14E	ROW	39	OLD HARBOR STREET	Adamson-Crosby Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipbrd/asph.		B	C
342	21N14E	ROW	40	OLD HARBOR STREET	Carney H. Nurses' Res.	1925	Italian Renn. Rev.	Brick/conc./t&g		B	C
343	21N14E	ROW	41	OLD HARBOR STREET	Bassett-Moore House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipdrds./asph. sh.		B	C
344	21N14E	ROW	43	OLD HARBOR STREET	Bassett-Kellum House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		S	C
345	21N14E	ROW	45	OLD HARBOR STREET	Bassett-Lucas House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. Sh./asph. sh.		B	C
346	21N14E	DBLE	47	OLD HARBOR STREET	Wilson-Stout House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipbrds./asph. sh.		B	C
347	21N14E	DBLE	49	OLD HARBOR STREET	Wm.Thompson House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./slate sh.		B	C
348	21N14E	DBLE	51	OLD HARBOR STREET	Bassett-Lockwood Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
349	21N14E	DBLE	53	OLD HARBOR STREET	S.M. Bedlington House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
350	20N14E	1F	61	OLD HARBOR STREET		1874-1884	Queen Anne	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
351	20N14E	DBLE	63	OLD HARBOR STREET	G.H. Bond House	1874-1884	Queen Anne	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
352	20N14E	DBLE	65	OLD HARBOR STREET	J.F. Simonds House	1885-1899	Queen Anne	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
353	20N14E	DBLE	67	OLD HARBOR STREET	Jno.M. Arnold Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asbst. sh.		B	C
354	20N14E	DBLE	69	OLD HARBOR STREET	Mary Payson House	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/asbst. sh.		B	C
355	20N14E	DBLE	71	OLD HARBOR STREET	Frances E.Morston Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate	asph. sh.		B	C
356	20N14E	DBLE	73	OLD HARBOR STREET	Charles H. Gill House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
357	20N14E	DBLE	75	OLD HARBOR STREET	George F. Pond House	1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
358	20N14E	DBLE	77	OLD HARBOR STREET	Pond-Molloy House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
359	20N14E	DBLE	79	OLD HARBOR STREET	Berry-Carroll House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
360	20N14E	1F	80	OLD HARBOR STREET	Alpheus Stetson House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./t.&g.	Alpheus Stetson=B	B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
361	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
362											
363	20N14E 3F		81	OLD HARBOR STREET	M.H.Barstow House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
364	20N14E 1F		82	OLD HARBOR STREET	G. Frederick Suck Ho.	1852-1874	Queen Anne	Wd. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
365	20N14E 3F		83	OLD HARBOR STREET	C. Fuller House	1891-1899	Q.A./Colonial Rev.	Cipbrds./t.&g?		B	C
366	20N14E 3F		85	OLD HARBOR STREET	T. & H. Howard Ho.	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Wd sh./vnyl/		B	C
367	20N14E 1F		86	OLD HARBOR STREET	William Boyson House	By 1852	Italianate	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
368	20N14E 3F		87	OLD HARBOR STREET	T. & H. Howard Ho.	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Clapboards/t.&g?		B	C
369	20N14E 3F		89	OLD HARBOR STREET	Delia Smith House	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Wd. sh./t.&g?		B	C
370	20N14E 3F		91	OLD HARBOR STREET	James H. Kelly Ho.	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
371	20N14E 3F		93	OLD HARBOR STREET	Chris F.Plett Ho.	1891-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
372	20N14E 1F		99	OLD HARBOR STREET	Megan-Bowen House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
373	20N14E 1F		100	OLD HARBOR STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
374	20N14E 3F		101	OLD HARBOR STREET		1884-1899	3-D/Q.A./Col. Rev	Vinyl/t.7g?		B	C
375	20N14E DBLE		102	OLD HARBOR STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
376	20N14E 3F		103	OLD HARBOR STREET		1884-1899	Q.A.comm./res.	Vinyl/t.&g?		B	C
377	20N14E DBLE		104	OLD HARBOR STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/vinyl		B	C
378	20N14E 1F		106	OLD HARBOR STREET		1874-1884	Italianate	Wd. sh./asbst. sh.		B	C
379	21N14E ROW		1	PACIFIC STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Stick/Mans.	Wd.sh./asph.sh.		B	C
380	21N14E ROW		2	PACIFIC STREET	W.I.Tuckerman House	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./asph	James&Wilson=B	B	C
381	21N14E ROW		3	PACIFIC STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Stick/Mans.	Mod.brk/wd.sh/asph		B	C
382	21N14E ROW		4	PACIFIC STREET	Maria A. Brown House	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./asph	James&Wilson=B	B	C
383	21N14E ROW		5	PACIFIC STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Stick/Mans.	Wd. sh./asph sh.		B	C
384	21N14E ROW		6	PACIFIC STREET	Henry W. Wilson Hose	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./asph	James&Wilson=B	B	C
385	21N14E ROW		7	PACIFIC STREET		1852-1874	Ital./Stick/Mans.	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
386	21N14E ROW		8	PACIFIC STREET	Henry W. Wilson House	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./asph	James&Wilson=B	B	C
387	21N14E		8	PACIFIC STREET			Front yard fence	Cast iron		B	C
388	21N14E ROW		9	PACIFIC STREET		1874-1884	Ital./Stick/Mans.	Asbst.sh./asbst. sh	James&Wilson=B	B	C
389	21N14E ROW		10	PACIFIC STREET	Henry W. Wilson House	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./asph.		B	C
390	21N14E 1F		11	PACIFIC STREET		1874-1884	Ital./Stick/Mans.	Vinyl/asph. sh.	James&Wilson=B	B	C
391	21N14E ROW		12	PACIFIC STREET	Henry W. Wilson House	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./asph		B	C
392	21N14E 1F		13	PACIFIC STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./slate sh.	James&Wilson=B	B	C
393	21N14E ROW		14	PACIFIC STREET	Joseph C. Parsons House	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./slate		B	C
394	21N14E ROW		16	PACIFIC STREET	Henry W. Wilson	1852-1874	Itl/Pnel brck/Mns.	Brk.&Brnstn./wd.s	James&Wilson=B	B	C
395	21N14E DBLE		2	STORY STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asbest. sh.	James&Wilson=B	B	C
396	21N14E DBLE		4	STORY STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipbrds.asbest. sh.		B	C
397	21N14E DBLE		6	STORY STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipbrds./slate sh.		B	C
398	21N14E DBLE		8	STORY STREET		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Cipbrds./slate sh.		B	C
399	21N14E 2F		9	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate	Vinyl/ t&g?		B	C
400	21N14E DBLE		10	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
401	21N14E	2F	11	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate	Vinyl/ t&g?		B	C
402	21N14E	DBLE	12	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph. sh.		B	C
403	21N14E	2F	13	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate	Vinyl/t&g?		B	C
404	21N14E	DBLE	14	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./asphlt sh.		B	C
405	21N14E	DBLE	16	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./asphlt sh.		B	C
406	21N14E	3F	18	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Queen Anne-3 D.	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
407	21N14E	3F	20	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Queen Anne-3 D.	Mod. stn./asph.sh.		B	C
408	21N14E	3F	22	STORY STREET		1884-1899	Queen Anne	Clpbrds./asph.sh.		B	C
409	21N13E	DBLE	52	TELEGRAPH STREET	Valentine Molloy House		Italianate/Mansard	Asph. sh./asph. sh.		B	C
410	21N13E	DBLE	54	TELEGRAPH STREET	Daniel C. Giblin House		Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
411	21N13E	1F	56	TELEGRAPH STREET	Lydia E. Staniford Ho.		Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
412	21N13E	1F	58	TELEGRAPH STREET			Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrd/asph.sh.		B	C
413	21N14E	1F	60	TELEGRAPH STREET	Patrick O'Connor House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
414	20N14E	1F	61	TELEGRAPH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Wd. sh./asph.sh.		B	C
415	21N14E	1F	62	TELEGRAPH STREET	John Henchy House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
416	20N14E	1F	63	TELEGRAPH STREET		1852-1874	2F-Italianate	Vinyl/asph.sh.		B	C
417	21N14E	DBLE	64	TELEGRAPH STREET		1874-1884	Italianate/Q.A.	Clpbrds./asph. sh.		B	C
418	20N14E	3F	65	TELEGRAPH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Wd. sh./rubber mem.		B	C
419	21N14E	DBLE	66	TELEGRAPH STREET	Shadrach Wade House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds/asph.sh.	Shadrach Wade=B	B	C
420	20N14E	3F	67	TELEGRAPH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Modern stn./t&g		B	C
421	21N14E	DBLE	68	TELEGRAPH STREET	Ferdinand Shattuck Ho	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./asph.sh.	Shadrach Wade=B	B	C
422	20N14E	3F	69	TELEGRAPH STREET		1852-1874	Italianate	Vinyl/t&g		B	C
423	21N14E	1F	5	THOMAS PARK	Gray-Wadsworth House	1852-1874	Italianate	Wd.,asph. & slt sh.		B	C
424	21N14E		5	THOMAS PARK			Front yard border	Granite		O	C
425	21N14E		5	THOMAS PARK			Front steps	Granite		O	C
426	21N14E	DBLE	7	THOMAS PARK	Joseph D. Elms House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asphalt sh.		B	C
427	21N14E	DBLE	9	THOMAS PARK	Charles James House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/asphalt sh.		B	C
428	21N14E	1F	11	THOMAS PARK	Benjamin James House	1852-1874	Italianate	Rustic.wd./asph.sh	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
429	21N14E	STABLE	12	THOMAS PARK	Benjamin James Stable	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slates	Ben. James= Bldr	B	C
430	21N14E		12	THOMAS PARK		1852-1874	Deep set back	Front lawn		Si	C
431	21N14E	DBLE	13	THOMAS PARK	Edward W. Whitman Ho.	1870-71	Italianate/Mansard	Wd. sh./slate sh.	Ben. James = Bldr.	B	C
432	21N14E		13	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
433	21N14E	DBLE	14	THOMAS PARK	Rogers-Mosely House	1870-71	Italianate/Mansard	Wood & slate sh.	Ben. James = B	B	C
434	21N14E	DBLE	15	THOMAS PARK	Lee-Holbrook House	1874-1884	Queen Anne	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
435	21N14E	DBLE	16	THOMAS PARK	Beard-ConnorsHouse	1874-1884	Queen Anne	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
436	21N14E	ROW	17	THOMAS PARK	Susan Bray House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./slate sh.		B	C
437	21N14E	ROW	18	THOMAS PARK	Lothrop House	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
438	21N14E	ROW	19	THOMAS PARK	Bassett-Carpenter Ho	1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wood sh./slate sh.	Joseph Bassett=B	B	C

	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Map#	Units	St#	Property Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Materials	Architect/Builder	Type	Stat
443	21N14E		19	THOMAS PARK			Front steps	Granite		O	C
444	21N14E	DBLE	21	THOMAS PARK	Benjamin James Ho.	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd.sh./wd.sh.		B	C
445	21N14E		21	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
446	21N14E	DBLE	22	THOMAS PARK	Earl-Moulton House	1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Wd.sh./asphalt sh.		B	C
447	21N14E	DBLE	23	THOMAS PARK		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
448	21N14E		23	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
449	21N14E	DBLE	24	THOMAS PARK		1852-1874	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./slate sh.		B	C
450	21N14E		24	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
451	21N14E	DBLE	25	THOMAS PARK	Cornelius H. Callahan Ho.	1871	Italianate/Mansard	Wd.sh./slate sh.	David D. Hogan=B	B	C
452	21N14E	DBLE	26	THOMAS PARK	David D. Hogan Ho.	1871	Italianate/Mansard	Wd.sh./slate sh.	David D. Hogan=B	B	C
453	21N14E		26	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
454	21N14E		26	THOMAS PARK			Stair rails	Cast iron		O	C
455	20N14E	3F	38	THOMAS PARK		1884-1899	Italianate/Q.A.	Alt. Wd. sh./t.&g.		B	NC
456	20N14E	DBLE	39	THOMAS PARK	Henry J. Stratton Ho.	1884	Italianate/Q.A.	Brk./rubber mem.	H.J.Stratton=A&B	B	C
457	20N14E	DBLE	40	THOMAS PARK	Stratton-Kelly Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Q.A.	Brk./rubber mem.	H.J.Stratton=A&B	B	C
458	20N14E	DBLE	41	THOMAS PARK	Statton Kelly Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Q.A.	Brk./rubber mem.	H.J.Stratton=A&B	B	C
459	20N14E	DBLE	42	THOMAS PARK	Stratton-Kelly Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Q.A.	Brk./rubber mem.	H.J.Stratton=A&B	B	C
460	20N14E	ROW	43	THOMAS PARK	Goodwin-Kenney Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
461	20N14E	ROW	44	THOMAS PARK	Stetson-Ormsby Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.		B	C
462	20N14E	ROW	45	THOMAS PARK	Stetson-Kelly Ho.	1874-1884	Italianate/Mansard	Clpbrds./slates		B	C
463	20N14E	1F	46	THOMAS PARK	Hutchins-Schlicte Ho.	1874-76	Italianate/Mansard	Vinyl/slate sh.	Clem. Hutchins=B	B	C
464	20N14E	DBLE	47	THOMAS PARK	Elizabeth Widders Ho.	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Wd.sh./rubber mem.		B	C
465	20N14E	DBLE	48	THOMAS PARK	Walter G. Goodman Ho.	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Wd.sh./rubber mem.		B	C
466	20N14E	DBLE	49	THOMAS PARK	Walter G. Goodman Ho.	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Wd.sh./rubber mem.		B	C
467	20N14E	DBLE	50	THOMAS PARK	Maria J. Greene House	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Wd. sh./rubber mem.		B	C
468	20N14E	ROW	51	THOMAS PARK	George Martin House	1886	Q.A./Class. Rev.	Brk.&brnstn./t&g	Tim Sullivan=B	B	C
469	20N14E	ROW	52	THOMAS PARK	George Martin House	1886	Q.A./Class. Rev.	Brk.&brnstn./t&g	Joseph Burns=B	B	C
470	20N14E	HOTEL	53	THOMAS PARK	Hotel Marie	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Brk.&brnstn./t&g		B	C
471	20N14E	1F	56	THOMAS PARK	Walbridge-Milligan Ho.	1876-1877	Carp.Goth./Stick	Clpbrds./slate sh.		B	C
472	20N14E		56	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
473	20N14E		56	THOMAS PARK		c.mid 1870s	Rear retain wall	Rubble stone		S	C
474	20N14E	ROW	57	THOMAS PARK	Mary C. Reardon House	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Brk.&brnstn./t&g	D.W. Beckler = B	B	C
475	20N14E	ROW	58	THOMAS PARK	Thomas C. Curtis House	1884-1899	Queen Anne	Brk.&brnstn./asph	D.W. Beckler = B	B	C
476	20N14E	ROW	59	THOMAS PARK	Stetson- Casey House	1887	Queen Anne	Brk. & Brnstn./t&g	D.W. Beckler = B	B	C
477	20N14E	ROW	60	THOMAS PARK	Stetson - Connors Ho.	1887	Queen Anne	Brk. & Brnstn./slate	D.W. Beckler = B	B	C
478	20N14E	1F	61	THOMAS PARK	Gogin-Connors House	1872-1874	Stick Style	Clpbrds./slate sh.		B	C
479	20N14E		61	THOMAS PARK			Front yard fence	Cast iron		O	C
480	20N14E		61	THOMAS PARK			Front yard	Mature trees		Si	C

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Dorchester Heights Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 9/17/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/25/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/09/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/02/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001198

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:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Dorchester Heights
Monument

Thomas Park

Dorchester Heights, South Boston

ROLL: 54187
FRS: 1, 2

FID No. 1 02 222 0684 N-1-2-12

PHOTO 1



DORCHESTER HTS HTD
SO BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS MONUMENT
THOMAS PARK

minsize copy of photo 1



South Boston
High School
95 School STREET
Roll: 34669
FR: 20

Dorchester Heights H.P.
South Boston, MA

PIOTO 2



R to L: 23, 21, 19, 17, 15

Linden St

Looking northeast from
Thomas Park

Dorchester Heights, South Boston

Roll: 54187

FRS: 26, 27, 28

PHOTO 3



R to L: 23, 21, 19, 17, 15. Linden St
So. Bos. MA. ~~Dorchester~~ Ht H. D.

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS HT

SO BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

oversize copy of photo 3



DORCHESTER HEIGHTS,
SOUTH BOSTON
142 DORCHESTER ST.
Roll: 18623
FR: 27

PHOTO 4



Dorchester Heights
South Boston
11 Thomas Park

Roll: 18625

FR: 24

photo 5



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

12 Thomas Park

Roll: 18625

FR: 23

PHOTO 6



Dorchester Heights
South Boston
Thomas Park

Roll: 18625

FR: 19



Photo 7



Foreground: Thomas Park
L to R:

Streetscape: 24, 25; 22-21; 19-18-17
Thomas Park

Dorchester Heights, South
Boston

Roll: 54187

Frs: 9, 10, 11



Photo 8

Thomas Park intersection of Atlantic St



DORCHESTER HEIGHT HD
SO. BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

THOMAS PARK / ATLANTIC ST.
looking N

oversize copy of photo 8



DEFENSE OF THE
AMERICAN REDOUBTS
ON
DORCHESTER HEIGHTS
WHICH COMPELLED THE EVACUATION
OF BOSTON BY THE BRITISH ARMY
MARCH 17-1776

Memorial marker to north of
Dorchester Heights
Monument
Thomas Park,
Dorchester Heights,
South Boston
ROLL: 54187,

FRS: 7+8, 12

PHOTO 9

AT THIS PLACE
THE CANNON BROUGHT BY
GENERAL HENRY KNOX
FROM FORT TICONDEROGA
TO DELIVER TO
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
IN THE WINTER OF
1775 - 1776
WERE USED TO FORCE
THE BRITISH ARMY
TO EVACUATE BOSTON
ERECTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH
OF MASSACHUSETTS 1927

Memorial Marker to South of
Dorchester Heights Monument

Thorne Park

Dorchester Heights, South Boston

Roll: 54187, Fes: 5, 6

FID No. 5 > 03 232 0804 N-1-2-12



PHOTO 10



Park between
27 and 35 Old
Haven St

Roll: 34668

FR: 21A

Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA

PHOTO 11



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

~~XXXXXX~~ G St. facade
of 69 Thomas
Park

Roll: 18623

FR: 18



PHOTO 12



Retaining wall
Rear yard - 56
Thomas Park
Looking North
from Covington
St

Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA

ROLL: 34.668

PR: 15A



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

From L to R: land 3 Atlantic St
471 and 473 E. Fourth St

Roll: 18623

FR: 26

Photo 14



502 East 4th St
Dorchester Heights
H.D.
South Boston, MA
Roll: 34669
Fl: 5

PHOTO 15



Dorchester Heights
South Boston
34 and 36 G street
near East Fourth St.

Roll: 18623

FR: 23

PHOTO 16



FROM L to R: 154 and 156

Dorchester ST

DORCHESTER Heights H.E.
South Boston. MA

Roll: 34668

FR: 25A

PHOTO 17



158-166 Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

Dorchester Street

Roll: 18625

FR: 10



Pitoto 18



70 Dorchester St
South Boston
MA
Dorchester Heights
H.D.

Roll: 34668
FR: 28A

PHOTO 19



428 East 8th St

[near G St]

Durchester Heights, South
Boston

Roll: 54185

FR: 25

Photo 20



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston
80 Old Harbor St.
Roll: 18623

FR: 10

FDNo. 8 3 15 005 0672 N N N-12



Photo 21



From L to R: 50, 52, 54 - ⁵⁸G Street

Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

Roll: 54187

FRS: 14, 15, 16

Photo 22



DORCHESTER HEIGHTS HD

SO BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

50-58 G ST.

oversize copy of photo #22



L to R: 80; 82; 84 G 5r
Dorchester Heights, South
Boston

Roll: 54187
Frs: 17, 18

Photo 23



DORCHESTER HEIGHT HTD
SO BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

oversize copy of photo 23

80; 82, 84 & 85. Dorchester Hts. H.D.
So. Bost. MA.



From R to L
73; 73A and 75
GST

Dorchester Heights
Mt. H.D.
South Boston

ROLL: 34669

FR: 19

Photo 24



R to L 17, 19; 21 and 23

Gaker St

Dorchester Heights
H. D.

South Boston. MA

ROLL: 34669

#R: 33

PITOTO 25



146 Dorchester St
between Old Harbor + Grate Sts.
Dorchester Heights, South
Boston

Roll: 54186

Frs: 32, 33, 34

PHOTO 26



Dorchester Heights
South Boston
56 Thomas Park
Roll: 18625
FR: 17

Photo 27



21 Linden ST
Dorchester Heights
South Boston
ROLL: 54184
FEs: 31, 32, 33

FID No. 1 25 222 0684 N-1-2 22



PHOTO 28



1) DORCHESTER Heights
South Boston

EAST 4th Street
Near G Street + Corner
7 EAST FOURTH
Roll: 18623 ST. PL.
FR: 24

From L to R:

531 and 529; 527, 525
523
G Street

PHOTO 29



DORCHESTER Heights

South Boston

From ROL: 149, 151, 153 and 155

Dorchester Street

Roll: 18 625

FR: 6

PHOTO 30



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

Roll: 18623

FR: 30

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 Pacific St

Photo 31



streetscape: East side of Gratew St
between Doncaster St + Telegraph St
L to R: 4-6, 8-10, 12-14 Gratew St,
Doncaster Heights, South Boston
ROLL: 54185
FRS 1A, 24, 3A

PHOTO 32



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

63; 65; 67; 67A - Morris Park

Roll: 18623

FR: 4



3
photo 3 ~~2~~



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

From R.H.C. 91

83; 85; 87; 89; Old Harbor St

Roll: 18623

FR: 12

FD No. 10 2015-2017 W N N-22



34
PHOTO 38



looky east
on E. 8th St

From L to R: 412; 414 E 8th St
and side wall of 131-133 G St

Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

FRS: 21, 22, 23

Photo 35



67 and 69 G Street
Dorchester Heights
South Bstn. Mass. H.D.
Roll: 34669
FR: 16



The former Hotel Maude
53 Thomas Park
Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA
Roll: 34/668
FR: 16A



From R to L: 356-354; 362, 380, 348;
+ 342 E 8th St,

Corner of Old Heuber St.

Dorchester Heights, Smith Boston

ROLL: 54185

Frs: 18A, 19A, 20A.

PHOTO 38



THOMAS Park
Dorchester Heights H.D.,
South Boston, MA
ROLL: 34668
FR: 3A

PHOTO 39



L to R: 53 to 39 Thomas Parks

Dorchester Heights
H.D.

South Boston, MA

Roll: 34668

FR 5A

40
PITOTO ~~XXXX~~



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston
46 Thomas Park
Roll: 18623
#R: 7



PHOTO 41



From R & L: 68-66, 64 and

62-60 Telegraph
ST

Dorchester Heights / South Boston

Roll: 54185

FRS: 6A, 7A, 8A

PHOTO 42



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

Gate St

Roll: 18625

PR: 15

PHOTO
43



— Old Harbor ST
corner of Dorchester ST
Dorchester Heights, South
BOSTON
ROLL: 54186
FLS: 30, 31

PHOTO 44



Dorchester Heights
South Boston
Former Carney Hospital
Now Marion Manor
Roll: 18625
FR 12
Old Harbor street

Photo 45



1. La casa de la calle de la Cruz, en
Barcelona, es una de las más antiguas
de la ciudad. Fue construida en el
siglo XV por el arquitecto Joan
Noya.

2. La casa de la calle de la Cruz, en
Barcelona, es una de las más antiguas
de la ciudad. Fue construida en el
siglo XV por el arquitecto Joan
Noya.

3. La casa de la calle de la Cruz, en
Barcelona, es una de las más antiguas
de la ciudad. Fue construida en el
siglo XV por el arquitecto Joan
Noya.

4. La casa de la calle de la Cruz, en
Barcelona, es una de las más antiguas
de la ciudad. Fue construida en el
siglo XV por el arquitecto Joan
Noya.

Dorchester Heights
South Boston
Former Curney
Hospital
Now Marion Manor

old Harbor St
Roll: 18625
FR: 13

Photo 46



PROMPTS :

#17; #19; #21; #23 + #25
+ 27

Old Harbor St

Dorchester Heights H.
South Boston, MA

Photo 47



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

From L to R

53, 51, 49, 47, 45, 43, 41, 39 and 37
Old Harbor Street

Roll: 18625

FR: 11

Photo 48



FROM R to L

159; 161; 163-167

Dorchester st

Dorchester Heights H.I.
South Boston, MA

ROLL: 33469

FR: 36

PHOTO 49



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

Dorchester Street

Roll: 18625

FL: 9



PHOTO 50



FROM L to L: 10, 12, 14 National
St.

1 Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA.

Roll: 34668

FR: 31A

Piton 51



L to R 11
15, 17, ~~18~~, 9, 7
Atlantic St

Dorchester Heights
South Boston
Roll: 18623
FR: 31



photo 52



FROM ROLL 1; 3; 5; 7; 11; 13

Pacific St.

Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA
ROLL: 34668
FR: 33A

PHOTO 53



L to R 1, 3 and 5, 7 Linden St
corner of East 4th St
Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

Roll: 54187
FRS: 35, 36

Pitoto 54



124-1244 Dorchester St
Corner of E. 4th St
Dorchester Heights
South Boston

Roll: 54186

Frs: 25, 26, 27

PHOTO 55



At Right - 470-478
E 4th ST

At Left: 470-474
E 4th ST

Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA

Roll: 34669

FR: 35

PHOTO 56



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

480-

482 East Fourth ST. ~~REDACTED~~

Roll: 18625

FR: 4

Photo 57



former
Female Seminary
484 E. 4th St
Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

Roll: 54186

FID No. 1 3 01 221 0684 N-1-2 22

Frs: 1, 2, 3, 4

Photo 58



DORCHESTER HEIGHTS HD
SO BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

former FEMALE SEMINARY
E 4th St.

oversize copy of photo 58



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston
4 sheet
Near East Forest
St.

Roll: 18623

FR: 25

504 and 506
East Fourth Street

Photo 59



From L to R,

508; 510; 512; 514

E 4th St.

Dorchester Heights, H.D.

South Boston, MA

FR: 6

Photo 60



Dorchester
Heights
South Boston

Dorchester Heights
South Boston
at left ———
and ——— East Fourth
Street
looking northeast from
——— street.

land 3 Atlantic
Sheet

Roll: 18625

FR: 3

photo 61



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

Roll: 18623

FR: 29

2 Atlantic St

Photo 62



FL: EOL: 491, 493-497
E4th St.

Dorchester Heights, Y.D.
South Boston, MA

Roll: 34668
FL: 35A

Photo 63



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

46 and 48 G Street, Corner of
East 4th St
FOURTH

Roll: 116623

FR: 22

Photo 64



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

66; 68; 70; 72; 74 and 76
G Street,

corner of Story St
Roll: 18623

~~18623~~
FRAME: 19



PHOTO 65



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston.

Detail: 74 and 76
G Street

Roll: 18623; FR: 20

FDON5.16 35 005 0572 N N N H 2



Photo 66



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston
G Street
Roll: 18623
FR: 37

From L to R:

~~88~~ and 90; 92; 94; 96, ⁹⁸
~~98~~ G Sheet.

Photo 67



FROM L to R :
122, 124, 126, 128, 130 G5

Dorchester Heights
South Boston

ROLL: 54185

PRS: 28, 29

? Horo 68



FR: R to L - 31 to 4

G STREET

Dorchester Heights H.O.
South Boston. MA

Roll: 34669

FR: 14

PHOTO 69



45 and 47
G Street
Dorchester
Heights H. D.
South Boston. MA
Roll: 34669
FR: 9

Photo 26



528 and 530

E 4th St

Roll: 34669

FR: 11

Dorchester Heights
MA

South Boston

Photo 71



1, 2, 3 FOURTH STREET
PLACE

ROLL: 34669

FR: 12

Dorchester Heights
H. D.

South Boston, MA

photo 72



Flam L to L
390 and 392 E 5th St
Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston MA
Roll: 34669
FR: 28

Photo 73



From L

391-393, 395-397

East 5th St

Dorchester Heights H.?

South Boston, MA

ROLL: 38669

FR: ~~31~~ 31

photo 24



STONY STREET

L to R : 2, 4, 6, 8

STONY STREET

Dorchester Heights H.Q.

South Boston, MA

ROLL: 34669

FR: 22

75

Photo 



Paul M. Sr
Dorchester Heights
H.D.

South Boston. MA

ROLL: 34669

FR: 26

76
Photo 



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

309; 401; 403; 405
East Seventh Street
(Corner of G St.)
Roll: 18623

FR: 17

Photo 77



South side of Jason Terrace
#s _____ and _____ Jason
Terrace

Durchester Heights, South Boston
ROLL: 54185
FRS: 26, 27

78
PHOTO ~~501~~



Dorcheske Heights,
South Boston
Bay Side Club
Roll: 18623
Fl. 14

367 East Eighth Street



Photo 79
~~81~~



Dorchester Heights
South Bntr
Bayside Club
Roll: 18623
Fl: 15

FTD No. 13 2 25 00 367 East Eighth St

Plate 80



Covington St steps
Dorchester Heights
H.D.

South Boston, MA

ROLL: 34668

FR: 14A

Photo ~~81~~



Looking South from
Covington St steps
Dorchester Heights H.D.
South Boston, MA
Roll: 64668
FR: 8A

Photo  B2



2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

Dixfield St.

Dorchester Heights, South
Boston

Roll: 54185

FR: 13A, 14A

Photo 83



Dixfield St
R to L: 5; 7-9; 11-13

Dixfield St

Dorchester Heights
H.D.

South Boston, MA

Roll: 34668

FR: 18A

Photo 84



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston
82 Old Harbor St
Roll: 12623
FR: 11

Photo 85



DORCHESTER HTS HD

SO. BOSTON (SUFFOLK) MA

oversize photo 86

60, 62, 64, 66 Telegraph St.

Dorch. Hts. H.D.
So. Bost. MA.



86 Old Harbor
Street

Dorchester Heights H.R.
South Boston, MA

Roll: 34668

FR: 10A

6
Photo 87



25, 26 Thorne Park
Dorchester Heights
South Boston

ROLL: 54186

Fes: 11, 12, 13

Pitoh 88



DORCHESTER Heights,
South Boston.

Thomas Park

Koll: 18623

FR: 3

From L to R

60, 59, 58, 57

Thomas Park

PHOTO 89



stable at rear of
826 Street
Dorchester, ^{Heights} MA
South Boston
ROLL: 34669
FR: 25

Photo 90



Dorchester Heights,
South Boston

Thomas Park,
Corner 7 & ST.

Roll: 18623

#A: 36

75 G Street

[Thomas Park elevation]

Photo ~~22~~ 91



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

Gates St

Roll: 18625

FR: 14

C. 1920's Garage to north of
5 Gates St (part of
158 Dorchester St's lot)

(at far right)

Photo 9 ² 



Dorchester Heights
South Boston

Dorchester Street

Roll: 18625

FR: 7

From R to L:

149; 151; 153

and 155 Dorchester
St.

PHOTO 93



Covington Street

Dorchester Heights H.S.
South Boston. MA

Roll: 34668

FR: 6A

Photo  94

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Dorchester Heights Historic District

County, State

Suffolk County,
Massachusetts

Reference Number

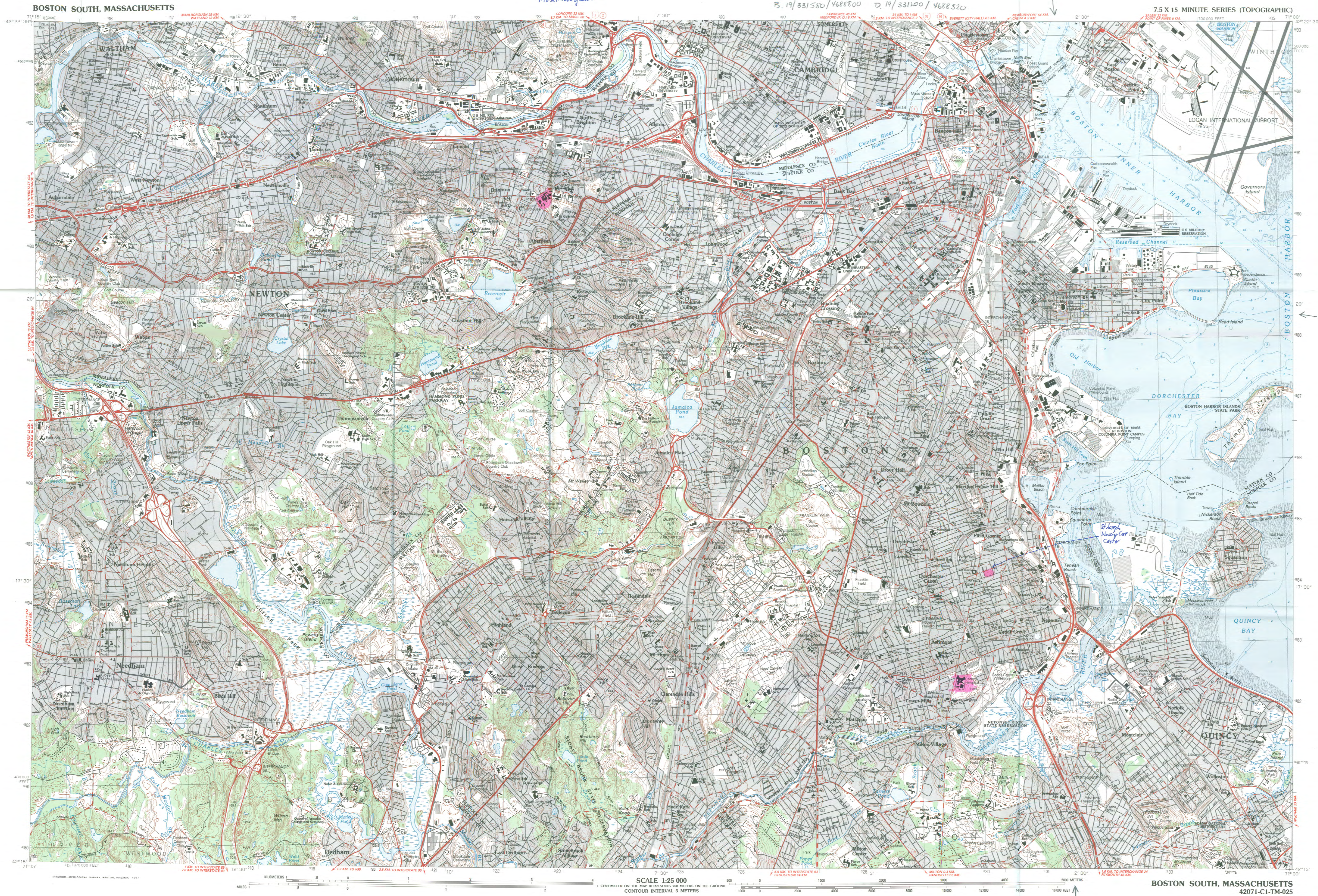
01001198

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (missing #86)

☐ USGS Map



DORCHESTER 42071-C1-TM-025
So Boston (Suffolk) MA

Boston South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987.
Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1979.
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 12 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
SHOULDER 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	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617			6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4043					
6	19.6852					
7	22.9660					
8	26.2469					
9	29.5278					
10	32.8084					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808.
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048.

UTM grid convergence (GK) and 180° magnetic declination (MK) at center of map.
Diagram is approximate.

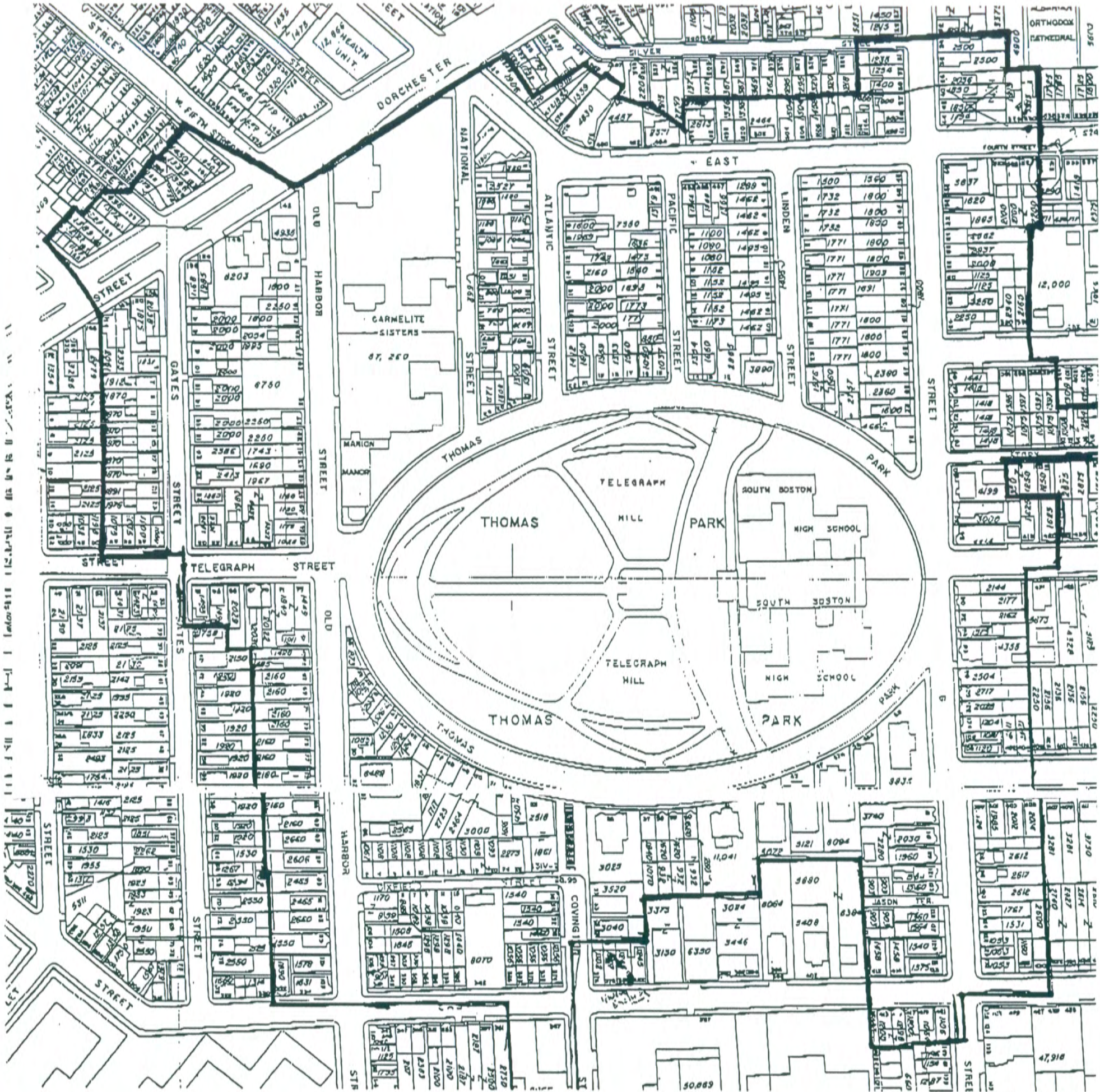
ISBN 0-607-00135-6
9 780607 001356

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	.....	.....
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....	.....
Boundary:		
National, with monument	.....	.....
State	.....	.....
County, parish	.....	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....	.....
National or State reservation, wild park	.....	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....	.....
U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....	.....
Range, township; section line; location approximate	.....	.....
Fence or field line	.....	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....	.....
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	.....	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....	.....
Contours: index, intermediate, supplementary, depression	.....	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....	.....
Soundings; depth curve	.....	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.

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



JOHN A. GREENE, Ph.D.
BOSTON COUNSELING CENTER
174 DORCHESTER STREET
SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02127

(617) 269-5662
FAX (617) 268-3378

RECEIVED

FEB 14 2001

MASS. HIST. COMM

BF
FG
BS

February 12, 2001

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Dorchester Heights Historic District

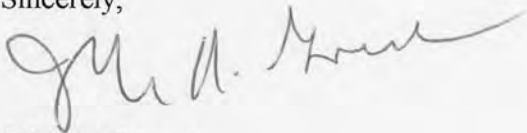
2 Story Street
South Boston, MA 02127
Parcel # 0701803000

To whom it may concern,

I am writing as the sole owner of the above referenced property and to register my objection to listing my property in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Massachusetts Register of Historic Places.

If more information is needed, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

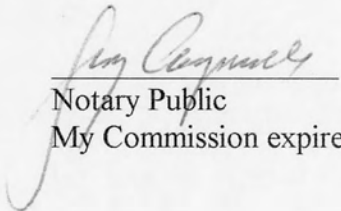


John A. Greene
2 Story Street
So. Boston, MA 02127

SUFFOLK, ss

February 12, 2001

Before me personally appeared **John A. Greene** and acknowledged execution of the foregoing statement to be his free act and deed, before me.


Notary Public

My Commission expires: 5/3/02

KEVIN DELEHANTY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
566 EAST BROADWAY
SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02127

(617) 268-8057

FAX (617) 268-4024

June 13, 2001

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Dorchester Heights Historic District

Dear Sir:

As president of the Dorchester Heights Association, I wish to advise the Massachusetts Historical Commission that the DHA enthusiastically supports the nomination of our unique neighborhood for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Dorchester Heights deserves this distinction first and foremost because of its significance as the site from which three thousand colonial troops under the leadership of General George Washington forced the evacuation of all British soldiers from Boston on March 17, 1776 thereby securing all of New England from any further occupation of it by Great Britain and also providing the first victory for the colonists in the American Revolution.

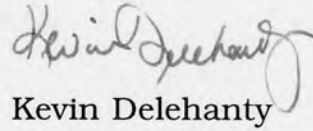
Today, Dorchester Heights is a neighborhood of people who together are committed to the objective of creating and maintaining an environment whereby all who visit the site feel welcome. Many homeowners on the Heights take great pride in their homes and respect the historical significance of these structures which were built approximately 150 years ago. Renovation and restoration projects abound.

As part of the Boston National Historical Park, and primarily through the efforts of our late Representative Joe Moakley, the Dorchester Heights monument and surrounding grounds recently received a six million dollar renovation. It was due to the concerns of the Heights residents regarding those renovations that the Dorchester Heights Association was formed in 1994.

The DHA has worked closely with the Boston Landmarks Commission over the last two years as they prepared this nomination. At our February, 2001 meeting, after viewing the presentation made by the representatives of

the Boston Landmark Commission, the members present voted overwhelmingly in favor of this nomination. The Dorchester Heights Association urges the Massachusetts Historical Commission to approve the nomination for the Dorchester Heights Historic District for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kevin Delehanty", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name.

Kevin Delehanty



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

September 5, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Dorchester Heights Historic District, Boston (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 properties included in this Certified Local Government community district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support and one objection have been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: John Bowman, Chair, Boston Landmarks Commission
Ed Gordon, Preservation Consultant
Hon. Thomas Menino, Mayor, City of Boston
David Payne, Boston CLG Coordinator
Kevin Delehanty, Dorchester Heights Association