

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 30 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Roxbury Highlands Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Multiple; see district data sheet N/A not for publication
city, town Boston N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02115

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>598</u>	<u>26</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>602</u>	<u>26</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 13

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official1/23/89
DateExecutive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation OfficerIn my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet._____
Signature of commenting or other official_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:) _____

Barry L. Savage
Signature of the Keeper2-22-89
Date of Action

6. Function or Use Roxbury Highlands Historic District, Roxbury, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingDomestic/multiple dwellingReligion/religious structureEducation/schoolCommerce/trade

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingDomestic/multiple dwellingReligion/religious structurecommerce/trade**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Colonial: Colonial, GeorgianEarly Republic: FederalMid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic RevivalLate Victorian: Italianate, 2nd Empire, Queen Anne,Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Shingle,Victorian Gothicfoundation stonewalls weatherboardbrickroof asphalt

other _____

See continuation sheet.

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Roxbury Highlands Historic District, located in Boston's Roxbury neighborhood, is bounded by Roxbury Street, Anita Terrace, Centre, Highland, Marcella & Washington Streets, Guild Row and New Dudley Street. Occupying an area of approximately 170 acres, the district rises above the lowlands of Boston and Back Bay and the flats of northern Roxbury. Roxbury Highlands is characterized by steep hills covered with thick vegetation and dotted with rust-colored puddingstone outcroppings. The pattern of short, curving streets in the district conforms to its steep, hilly terrain, providing a distinctive setting for its predominantly residential building stock. Older, detached frame houses set back from streets on gently sloping lots mingle with later single family dwellings, row houses, two family houses, and triple deckers on narrow lots with shallow street frontages. Vacant land is most noticeable along Columbus Avenue, the western boundary of the district, where construction of the Southwest Corridor and relocated Orange Line subway route has eliminated streets and vast tracts of buildings. Some of the earliest streets (Roxbury, Centre, Cedar, and Highland Streets and Fort Avenue) traversed the area through curving valleys and along the slopes rising from lowland streams and salt marshes. As the area evolved, developers encircled the steeper slopes with winding streets of varying lengths (Beech Glen, Marcella, and Fulda Streets) and laid them out in more gridlike patterns where flatter terrain permitted (Dorr, Millmont, Lambert, and Norfolk Streets). On the less accessible building sites, they created the cul-de-sacs, terraces, and courts that give the Highlands its variable street configuration (Cedar Park, Romar Terrace, Osgood Court).

Roxbury Highlands retains a rich architectural fabric of building types and styles popular between 1830 and the 1930s. Within the district there are 598 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure, 2 contributing objects, 1 contributing site and 26 non-contributing buildings. Ninety percent of the

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Architectural Classification (con't)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival,
Georgian Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow

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buildings within the district are residential. Churches, schools, commercial, office, and retail buildings comprise the remaining ten percent. Most of the commercial structures are located on the periphery of the district along Washington Street, while the churches and schools are scattered throughout. The district is made up of detached frame dwellings, two and three stories in height, and masonry row houses, most being three and four stories. Seventy-five percent of the buildings are of wood frame construction, many of them cosmetically altered with synthetic siding and in greater disrepair than the masonry buildings. The consistency of scale creates coherence despite the stylistic diversity of the buildings. The following sites and district already listed in the National Register are scattered throughout the larger Highlands district:

John Eliot Square District: John Eliot Square and Bartlett, Dudley, Putnam, and Roxbury Streets

First Church
Dillaway-Thomas House
Ionic Hall
Dudley School
Cox Building
Spooner-Lambert House
Marcus Garvey House
Putnam Chapel

William Lloyd Garrison House
Edward Everett Hale House
Alvah Kittredge House
Highland Park
Dillaway School

125 Highland St.
12 Morely St.
10 Linwood St.
Beech Glen St., Fort Ave.
16-20 Kenilworth St.

The district retains a comprehensive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, late nineteenth/early twentieth century Revival, Shingle and Bungalow styles. In general, the high style houses appear on the earliest streets in the district, including Cedar, Centre, Highland, and Dudley Streets and Lambert Avenue.

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Roxbury, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3Residential Buildings

Of the contributing residential buildings in the district, half are single-family, detached homes, many of them built before Roxbury's annexation to Boston in 1868. One-sixth of the residences are two-family houses; one-sixth are triple deckers; and the remaining one-sixth is divided between apartment buildings, double houses, and row house blocks. Though these building types occur throughout the district, certain concentrations should be noted: triple deckers on Beech Glen, Highland, Marcella, Logan, and Oakland Streets and Lambert Avenue; two family houses on Guild, Logan, Thornton, and Rockledge Streets; double houses on Kenilworth, Linwood, Millmont, Highland, Dudley, and Centre Streets; and row houses on Centre Place, Fort, Highland, and Highland Park Avenues, Kenilworth and Morley Streets, and Kittredge Park. The few structures combining residential and commercial space are generally located on the periphery or major through-streets, such as Washington and Highland Streets. Because Roxbury Highlands remained a sparsely settled agricultural area into the second quarter of the nineteenth century, we find few eighteenth century buildings within the District. The District's only surviving pre-Revolutionary building, the Colonial-style Dillaway-Thomas House, 183 Roxbury Street (1750-1754) is most prominent; the other surviving eighteenth-century building is the Spooner-Lambert House, 64 Bartlett Street (ca. 1780). (Both are included in the John Eliot Square National Register District; 1973.) The many Greek Revival style buildings attest to the District's early nineteenth-century development and the enduring popularity of that style.

Non-Residential Buildings

Contributing non-residential buildings are predominantly institutional in use. Some are housed in former residences, including the Ionic Hall, the Alvah Kittredge House (now headquarters of the Roxbury Action Project; N.R. 1973), and the Louis Prang House (now Centre Manor Nursing Home). Conversely, the Prang Lithograph Factory on Roxbury Street has been converted to moderate income housing.

Of the few industrial structures constructed in Roxbury Highlands, only one remains. The irregular terrain discouraged attempts by industry to locate within its boundaries, and those that did generally were concentrated in the Stoney Brook Valley along the railroad tracks, now Columbus Avenue. Only the Louis Prang Lithograph Factory (ca. 1867-1881) at 286 Roxbury Street survives.

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Architecturally, the District contains excellent examples of late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century styles and provides a complete stylistic cross section. In addition to the Ionic Hall and First Church of Roxbury (ca. 1803-1804), both within the John Eliot Square District (NR 1973), there are a few Federal style buildings on the District's periphery. 14 Centre Street (1807) is a modest dwelling with a central chimney, slender corner boards and sidelights with flanking pilasters, and plain wooden window frames. Though its window arrangement has been altered, 13 Kenilworth Street (by 1832) retains enough details to suggest its Federal origins in its hip roof, simple window treatment, elliptical fanlight, and segmental portico.

The most elegant Greek Revival houses and mansions in the District generally have broad pilasters, an entrance portico, transom and sidelights, while the simplest ones may have only a front gable and narrow corner boards. The earliest examples of this style are the Benjamin F. Copeland House, 140 Highland Street (ca. 1828), 46 Dudley Street (by 1849), and 7 Kenilworth Street (by 1832). 46 Dudley Street is a two-story, clapboard dwelling whose slender corner boards, front gable, and tall first-story windows classify it as an early Greek Revival structure. Obliquely angled to the street, 7 Kenilworth Street has a pedimented and flushboard gable, indicating its Greek Revival origins. Two major columned Greek Revival mansions are the Alvah Kittredge house at 10 Linwood Street (1836; NR 1973) and the Edward Everett Hale House (1848; NR 1973), originally fronting on Highland St., but now located around the corner at 12 Morley Street. A Greek Revival double house located at 22-24 Kenilworth Street (by 1848) features a shallow side gable roof, rectangular plan, stone lintels and sills, and paired center doors with transom and sidelights (although an Italianate entrance portico added at a later date conceals them). Its paired end chimneys are joined by parapet walls, a technique commonly used in this style to minimize roof height. Other examples of the Greek Revival style are located at 20 Hawthorne Street (ca. 1848) and 67 Dudley Street (by 1852).

Greek Revival buildings of more monumental proportions are the Paige Academy at 38 Highland Avenue (ca. 1844), 16 Cedar Street (by 1852), 1 Cedar Square (ca. 1836-1845), 9 Ellis Street (ca. 1840-1852), 30 Millmont Street (ca. 1832-1848), and 111, 121, 123 Centre Street (all ca. 1850). All of these buildings have pedimented gables and wide entablatures and corner pilasters. Many have tall, first-story windows and classically-columned porches. There is evidence of an early Italianate influence in the projecting, central, two-story pavilion of 1 Cedar Square and 9 Ellis Street. Paige Academy, an imposing mansion on an elevated site, has a monumental temple front.

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The rarity of Gothic Revival houses in the Roxbury Highlands District reflects a strong local classical tradition. Influenced by the romantic ideals of domestic architecture proposed by Andrew Jackson Downing and popularized by local stylebooks such as that by William Bailey Lang (Highland Cottages, 1845), these buildings are part of the earliest phase of suburban development in the Highlands. The five most outstanding cottages are: 26 Juniper Street (by 1848), 34 Lambert Street (ca. 1846), 86 Thornton Street (ca. 1852-1858), 108 Highland Street (ca. 1848) and 54 Cedar Street (by 1852). All have steeply pitched gable roofs and asymmetrical plans with varying degrees of detail: 26 Juniper Street is the simplest, while 108 Highland Street is a lively collection of pointed and clipped gables with bargeboard ornament; 86 Thornton Street has a variety of window heads, including labels and pointed and truncated arches; 54 Cedar Street has gingerbread bargeboard and heavy window heads with cut-outs in a Gothic motif. 34 Lambert Street is particularly significant as one of two buildings in the district constructed of local Roxbury puddingstone. Outcroppings of this conglomerate stone are found throughout the district and larger community of Roxbury.

The District has a wide variety of Italianate mansions and cottages. The simplest ones typically have a front or side gable, a one or two-story front or side bay, paired and arched windows, a bracketed, dentilled cornice, and door canopies on supporting brackets or an entrance portico one bay wide. Examples of these abound throughout the District. Two modest front gable houses are at 5 Lambert Avenue (ca. 1849-1852) and 14 Marcella Street (ca. 1858-1873). Italianate features of the former include a one-story bay, an arched window in the front gable, and a bracketed cornice. The latter is simpler still with a bracketed cornice and one-story bay on its front gable. Slightly more elaborate are 16 Marcella Street (ca. 1858-1873) and 34 Marcella Street (ca. 1853-1858), each with a bracketed cornice and a two-story bay and arched window on the front gable. Still more elaborate is the front gable dwelling at 8 Highland Park Avenue (ca. 1871-1873). In addition to an arched window and one-story bay on the front gable, and paired brackets at the bay and cornice, it has a heavy, classically detailed entrance portico.

High-style Italianate mansions are found most frequently along Cedar, Centre, and Highland Streets and Highland and Lambert Avenues. Most have a hip, side, or cross gable roof with a classically-detailed cornice. This group betrays its Greek Revival and Georgian predecessors in massing and gable treatment. 89 Cedar Street (1849), 102 Cedar Street (ca. 1852-1858), and 146 Cedar Street (ca. 1852-1859) are boxy, two-story dwellings with wide eaves, shallow hip roofs, and one-bay entrance porticos of varying detail and elaboration. Treatment of the second-story center window varies: #89 has a pedimented

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window head, #102 has paired windows with hood molds, and #146 has paired, arched windows. Corner quoins are visible on #146, despite synthetic siding. Other hip-roofed Italianate mansions of special interest are 18 Highland Park Avenue (after 1871) with its elaborate entrance portico, and 88 Lambert Avenue (1834), a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate house with flushboard and four broad pilasters beneath projecting eaves. 120 Highland Street (by 1858) and 44 Highland Street (ca. 1845-1849) offer examples of cross gable and side gable mansions, respectively.

The Second Empire style can be found throughout the District. Hidden in a wooded lot, 49 Cedar Street (ca. 1848-1850) has a slate mansard roof and varied projecting blocks typical of the Second Empire style, as well as a bracketed cornice and one-story porch wrapping its front and side. 88 Cedar Street (ca. 1852-1860) shows the influence of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire styles, with its wide corner boards, bracketed cornice, tall first-story windows and second-story Palladian window, and slate mansard roof. 47 Centre Street (by 1869), a mansard-roofed building with a bracketed cornice and block plan, is distinguished by its octagonal cupola. Mansard roofed cottages exist throughout the district but are particularly evident on Valentine Street and Linwood Square.

Cottages stand out among those mansarded dwellings with the greatest degree of French Second Empire influence. Cottages such as 85 Thornton Street (by 1848) and 1 Thornton Place (ca. 1868-1872) boast the dramatic, three-dimensional quality of moldings, quoins, and cornice details created by the use of texture and color. 56 Linwood Street (by 1859) is a particularly elaborate and playful mansard cottage.

Within the District the Queen Anne influence is most apparent on triple deckers, two-family houses, and cottages. There are several Queen Anne style buildings worthy of mention, including 15 Dorr Street (ca. 1858-1873), 187 Highland Street (ca. 1890-1895), 189 Highland Street (1893), 48 Juniper Street (ca. 1873-1884), 49 Juniper Street (1892), and 80 Lambert Avenue (1882). Decorative shingles, bargeboard, and woodwork in the gables and door pediment, flared siding, turrets, bay windows, and carved and turned porch woodwork are some of the features. 15 Dorr Street, an early example of the Queen Anne style, has a uniquely carved, enclosed entrance portico, a round gable window, and a dormer topped by a sunburst motif. 48 Juniper Street boasts elaborately carved woodwork, a corbelled chimney, and porches at the first and second stories and attic. 80 Lambert Avenue has a variety of details, including a sawnboard entablature, gable stickwork, and Eastlavian porch decoration. Simple Queen Anne cottages are located on Thwing Street and at 28, 32, 36 and 38 Thornton Street (ca. 1888-1890).

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Shingle style dwellings are rare in the District. 40 Linwood Street (by 1873) and 6 Ellis Street (1884-1886) have the uniform wood shingle sheathing and minimal detail typical of this style. In particular, the rambling, irregular plan and variety of porches of 6 Ellis Street is reminiscent of designs by H.H. Richardson and McKim, Mead, and White. 21 Highland Street (1886) is an unusual, Shingle style, two-family house with a low sweeping roof and a curving, "eyebrow" second-story balcony.

Masonry row houses in the district generally fall into two categories: the first, reminiscent of Second Empire design, has a mansard roof, frequently a stone facing, full-height polygonal bays, decorative brickwork, and stone sills, lintels, and door pediments with incised detail. The second, is more Italianate in style, has a flat roof, full-height round or polygonal bays, decorative brickwork, and stone lintels and sills. A particularly elaborate example of the Second Empire style is The Marble Block, 28-44 Cedar Street (1871), and the brownstone-faced row at 19-31 Fort Avenue (ca. 1858-1873). Other examples appear on Highland Avenue, Highland Park Avenue, Beech Glen Street, Kittredge Park, Morley Street, and Centre Place. 49 & 51 Fort Avenue (ca. 1873-1884), with their corbelled cornices and bow fronts, offers good examples of the Italianate red brick type row house.

Two family houses in Roxbury Highlands typically have Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Bungalow details. The Queen Anne influence is apparent in the flared siding and turned wood porch details of 47 Juniper Street (1892), while a strong Bungalow influence is evident in the three-part windows, irregularly shaped and placed windows, and squat porch posts of 157-159 Cedar Street (1928).

Triple deckers in Roxbury Highlands commonly have a combination of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details. Generally rectangular in plan, they may have a front gable or flat roof and a three-story polygonal or round bay. Details may include a classically-detailed cornice, flared siding, decorative shingles, wood panelling, turrets, pedimented doors, and columned or turned and sawnboard porch supports. Of particular interest are the turreted houses at 101 & 103 Highland Street (ca. 1884-1895); 64 Lambert Avenue (ca. 1884-1895), with its lunette and oval windows; and 77 Marcella Street (ca. 1884-1890), with its large, ovolo cornice. Details of interest include the dramatic cornice and porch of 133 Thornton Street (ca. 1899-1906); the Palladian gable window of 52 Lambert Avenue (1896); the large wooden sunburst motif at the cornice of 16-18 Oakland Street (ca. 1884-1895); and the colossal guilloche tower entablature and swan's-neck gable of 41 Dorr Street (1894).

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Apartments in the district fall into two categories: apartment blocks with flat facades and those that mimic the double or row house through a rhythm of alternating flat and projecting polygonal or round bays on the facade. They may feature decorative brick or stonework and classical details at the cornice, floor levels, and framing windows and doors. Especially interesting apartment blocks include 288-300 Roxbury Street (ca. 1895-1906) and 50-70 Highland Street (1899-1900). The double or row house type includes 38-44 Kenilworth Street (1895), 15-21 Kenilworth Street (1887), 67-77 Highland Street (1897), 2, 4, 4 1/2 Centre Street (1902-1903), 4-6 Fort Avenue (1900), 8-10 Fort Avenue (1901-1902), and 40-52 Guild Street (ca. 1884-1895). 149-151 Centre Street (ca. 1884-1889), one of the few frame apartment houses in the district, has unique jig-saw woodwork in a geometric design at its cornice, above the entrance, and topping its bays. A heavy, classically-detailed cornice, terra cotta tiles, polygonal bays, and a corner tower give 16-18 Centre Street (1885-1886) a Chateausque appearance.

Buildings combining first-story commercial space with residential or office space, frequently corner buildings, are most common on the periphery and major thoroughfares of the District. 2-6 Linwood Street (ca. 1890-1906), is distinguished by a heavy, first-story cornice with a unique bead-and-reel molding topping acanthus leaves. Rusticated brickwork and a metal cornice and bays add an interesting texture to 69-71 Dudley Street (1896-1898), while a corner tower and upper pilasters define the frame construction of 7-9 Marcella Street (1895).

Among the few non-residential buildings in the district, several later structures in rare styles deserve mention. The St. James African Orthodox Church at 50 Cedar Street (1910) blends Gothic and Shingle style elements. A square corner tower with battered, projecting corner pilasters is topped by an octagonal turret and pyramidal roof. Though now sheathed in asbestos shingles, the flared siding and shingled pilasters and brackets betray its Shingle style antecedents. The James P. Timilty School at 185-205 Roxbury Street (1937) is significant as the only Art Deco building in the district. The style is especially evident in the vertical emphasis of the window groupings and spandrels of the frontispiece of each wing.

Engine 14 Fire House at 25 Centre Street (ca. 1868) is one of the few non-residential Italianate buildings in the district. The second-story windows and first-story door, elaborately framed by pilasters and pediment, and the two ground-floor vehicle entrances with brick and limestone trim make this building a significant architectural element in the District.

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Roxbury, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 9Archaeological Description

No systematic survey of the archaeological resources of the Roxbury Highlands Historic District has been conducted. Individual sites within the district have been investigated, including the New Dudley Street project area (Public Archaeology Lab, 1988) and the Dillaway-Thomas House component of the Roxbury Heritage State Park (Public Archaeology Lab, 1988). Twenty-two sites in close proximity to the District were investigated in conjunction with the Southwest Corridor transportation project (Museum of Afro-American History, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987). Past research at these sites allows the potential of District sites to be evaluated.

Prehistoric Resources

Archaeological research in greater Boston indicates continuous prehistoric presence from about 8,000 years before present (BP). Highland areas were utilized continuously until about 3,000 years BP, and then coastal areas proved more attractive with the formation of the Mystic, Charles, and Neponset River estuaries. The Roxbury Highlands Historic District contains resources that might have been attractive to prehistoric groups during both the Archaic and Woodland Periods. Within the District, Smelt Brook ran across Dudley Street, and Stony Brook entered the Charles River estuary just north of the District. The side yard of the Dillaway-Thomas house site

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contains a prehistoric site described by the Public Archaeology Lab as "a potentially significant cultural resource containing one or more Middle (7500-6000 BP) or Late Archaic (5000-2500 BP) period deposits"(Public Archaeology Lab, 1988:4). The prehistoric potential of nearby highland areas is further supported by surface finds from the Arnold Arboretum revealing occupation until about 3000 BP. Lower elevations within the District, closer to the shore, probably have potential for more recent prehistoric sites. Urban sites in Charlestown, Boston, and Roxbury demonstrate how prehistoric resources can be preserved in developed settings.

Historic Period

The Roxbury Highlands Historic District includes the historic nucleus of seventeenth century Roxbury and is an area where it may be possible to trace the development of a community from early colonial times down to the present. The earliest historic sites probably include seventeenth century houselots clustered around Eliot Square, such as the house and estate of Thomas Dudley covering Meeting House Hill. Dudley arrived in Roxbury and served as Governor in 1634, 1640, 1645, and 1650. Archaeological resources expected to survive in the vicinity of Eliot Square may be located in both vacant properties and non-contributing lots along Roxbury and Dudley Streets. Again, archaeological evidence from Boston and Charlestown indicates that such sites can be preserved in developed urban settings.

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Later Colonial and Revolutionary War Periods

The northern portion of the Roxbury Highlands Historic District includes one of the major routes to Boston in service during the colonial period. This setting favored the early development of establishments catering to those passing through and included taverns, inns and markets. It provided a setting also for some of the earliest 'country seats' in the colonies, for governors Dudley, Shirley, and others. The District also contains the main portion of fortifications constructed by continental troops intended to bottle up British troops in Boston. Its elevation gave it special strategic significance. The Revolutionary War had a devastating impact on Roxbury; even the Dudley mansion, located within the District, was taken down a few days after the battle of Bunker Hill and used to construct defenses. At this time the Upper Fort was constructed within the present-day Highlands Park property within the district, which is already a National Register site. Portions of the original fort may have survived later construction and site landscaping by the Olmsted firm. The fort consisted of a quadrangular earthwork, 12 rods square. This particular fortification was vital to preventing British troops from receiving supplies and reinforcements.

Federal and Recent Periods

After 1815, Roxbury experienced rapid growth. The District was the setting for a variety of institutional sites including the present Eliot Meetinghouse from 1804 as well as schools and a Town House.

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The survival and research significance of domestic, commercial, and manufacturing sites from this period in the vicinity of the District has been demonstrated by the results of the Southwest Corridor archaeological survey conducted by the Museum of Afro-American History since 1979.

8. Statement of Significance Roxbury Highlands Historic District, Roxbury, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureCommunity Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1750-1930

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Roxbury Highlands Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with the development of Boston's Roxbury Highlands neighborhood. The District is significant for its decisive role in the Revolutionary War, as an example of one of Boston's "Streetcar Suburbs", and for its cross-section of late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century building types and styles. The District is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Among the Puritan immigrants who sailed with John Winthrop from England aboard the Arbella in April, 1630, was William Pynchon, leader of a small group that settled just south of the Shawmut Peninsula. The settlement was called "Rocksbury" or "Roxburie," recalling the uneven, rocky terrain with its brooks, ponds, springs, and wooded hills. Early settlement clustered around the meetinghouse in John Eliot Square (constructed in 1632). The boundaries of the town were defined by a series of legislative acts dating as early as 1636 and as late as 1860. Farming remained the main occupation throughout the colonial period, with industry limited to such farm-related activities as grist mills, fulling mills, and tanneries. Roxbury was incorporated as a city in 1846 and was annexed to Boston in 1868, following West Roxbury's separation as an independent town in 1851. Annexation accelerated expansion of an urban transit system and accompanying residential development.

As the last town on the mainland before crossing the neck to Boston on the Shawmut Peninsula, Roxbury occupied an important economic position in the eighteenth century. Roads gathered to go down the neck at the lower Roxbury village, which became a market town for produce and goods enroute to Boston. Thus, the only road from Boston passed through Roxbury, dividing at John Eliot Square into the road to Brookline and Cambridge (Roxbury and Tremont Streets) and the road to Dedham (Centre Street). Houses clustered around the town green at John Eliot Square and along Dudley and Washington Streets. The

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References Roxbury Highlands Historic District, Roxbury, Massachusetts

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Boston Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting	Northing
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B

Zone	Easting	Northing
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C

Zone	Easting	Northing
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D

Zone	Easting	Northing
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☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Roxbury Highlands District is shown as the heavy solid line on the accompanying district map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This boundary is based on the significant concentration of contributing resources in this area, with edges determined by clear changes in visual and development character caused by new streets and construction and the logical boundary of Washington St. on the east, until recently the location of an elevated train line.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Kennedy & Christine S. Beard/consultants with Betsy Friedberg, N.R. Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission/BLC date 8/1/88

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National Park Service

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Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1a

Architect/Builder:

Bradlee, Nathaniel J.
Watson, Robert A.
Luippold, Jacob
Rantin, Samuel
Levy, Barney B.
Norcross, Fred A.
Schein, Sumner
Levine, Philip
Randall, Bellvilte L.
Russell, Charles A.
Pinkham, A. B.
Cox, George D.

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Norfolk House, 4-20 John Eliot Square (ca. 1870), stands on the site of an earlier frame hostelry, evidence of Roxbury's importance in the inland transportation system. Fertile farmland, fed by streams joining the Stoney Brook, covered the slopes of Roxbury Highlands, located directly south and west of John Eliot Square. As Boston emerged as a major city, it formed distinctive social and economic districts. Roxbury Neck, now Lower Roxbury, was a social and economic fringe district crowded with wharves, shipyards, and lodging houses, while Roxbury Highlands remained agricultural land.

From the founding of Roxbury in 1630 until the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Roxbury Highlands was a sparsely settled agricultural upland adjacent to the main Roxbury village at Dudley and Eliot Squares. The area southwest of Dudley Street and east of Centre Street contained a few estate houses but was primarily farm and pasture land.

As tension with the British increased during the Revolutionary War, Roxbury Highlands became of strategic military importance, with its commanding height overlooking the land connection to Boston along Washington Street. The availability of local puddingstone to construct forts was a decided advantage, as well. In the summer of 1775, two forts were built as part of a ring of defenses that ultimately resulted in the evacuation of the British from Boston. The Lower Fort, comprising two acres of land between Cedar, Highland, and Linwood Streets, had steep walls and a bastion at each angle. The slope rising gently south of John Eliot Square provided a good view of the Neck. The High Fort, today Highland Park, occupied the summit of the hill and was an earthworks fortification with corner bastions. The Lower Fort is now completely eradicated and built over, while the High Fort survived until construction of the Cochituate Standpipe in 1869 (built to designs by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted). Most of the buildings in John Eliot Square were destroyed during the Revolutionary War. The Colonial Style Dillaway-Thomas House, 183 Roxbury Street (ca. 1750-1754; John Eliot Square District, NR 1973) is the only surviving pre-Revolutionary structure in the District.

Roxbury Highlands exists as an important example of Boston's "streetcar suburb" development, growing from an early farming community to a fashionable nineteenth-century suburb and finally to a twentieth-century urban neighborhood. The rural character of Roxbury began to change in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when land was filled in along the tidal marshes of the Neck and turnpike routes and omnibus service brought people to Roxbury. Many of the buildings from this early period were clustered on Eliot Square. The present First Church in Roxbury (Unitarian) built in 1804 on the site of four previous meetinghouses, is an excellent example of the Federal

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meetinghouse style and the oldest extant frame church in the city. Two other early buildings still standing in this area are the Ionic Hall, 149 Roxbury Street (ca. 1803), a Federal style mansion, and the Spooner-Lambert House at 64 Bartlett Street (ca. 1780) designed in the Georgian style. All three are part of the John Eliot Square Historic District (NR 1973). Other early buildings in Eliot Square have been replaced over the years by newer structures.

Early suburbanization in Roxbury Highlands occurred in 1825, when five Boston merchants, known as the "five associates", (Benjamin F. Copeland, David A. Simmons and Thomas Simmons, Supply Clapp Thwing, and Charles Hickling) bought a 26-acre parcel and laid out Highland Street and Fort Avenue. The purpose of the association was to create a pleasant residential community and to preserve and embellish the High Fort, which was located on their land. The "five associates" built several houses on their property; of these, the Benjamin F. Copeland House, 140 Highland Street (ca. 1828) still survives as one of the earliest examples of the Greek Revival style in the District. Few buildings were erected on Highland Street until the mid-1830s, when purchasers of large lots began to build handsome residences in fashionable architectural styles. The Hales map of 1832 shows four houses standing on Highland Street; the only other buildings were on Centre Street and clustered around Eliot Square. Fort Avenue, though laid out in 1825, was not immediately developed.

The extension of Tremont Street through Roxbury as a free road in 1832 and the arrival of the Boston and Providence Railroad in 1834 drew a population of wealthy estate builders and upper middle class businessmen to Roxbury Highlands. In 1856 the Metropolitan Horse Railway tied the area to downtown Boston via service along Tremont and Washington Streets, bringing an influx of middle class commuters. The pattern of development during this period consisted of a gradual selling off of individual lots on which detached single or double houses were built, either by the original developer, by speculative builders, or by new owners for their personal use.

In 1831, one of Roxbury Highland's major farms was divided among heirs to the property, who laid out Ascension Street (now Lambert Avenue) from Cottage Street (now Bartlett Street) southward. Extending west from Lambert Avenue, the sections of Norfolk, Lambert, Porter (now Millmont), and Dorr Streets were developed beginning in the 1830s by Nathaniel Dorr, who built the two puddingstone houses at 21 Dorr Street, Dorr House (by 1838) and 34 Lambert Street (ca. 1846).

Alvah Kittredge, an important developer to Roxbury Highlands, purchased several large parcels of land in 1835, one of which included both sides of

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Cedar Street from Centre to Washington Streets. The following year he built his columned Greek Revival mansion facing Highland Street. The Alvah Kittredge House survives at 10 Linwood Street (1836), moved from its original position and hemmed in by later buildings. During the 1840s and 1850s, developers purchased large parcels of land in the Highlands and began dividing the land into smaller lots and laying out additional streets. By the time the 1858 Walling Map of the Highlands was produced, a grid of small streets and a substantial number of buildings had supplanted the paucity of settlement shown on the 1832 Hales Map.

Until about 1870, single and double houses, nearly all of frame construction, were the only types built in the District. Their size and elaboration varied; small and large houses were often built in close proximity, although the mansions were generally located on the largest or highest pieces of land. The single family houses reflected the predominantly anti-urban sentiment of the populace at this time, prompted by the ill effects of industrialization and immigration. Whether cottages or mansions built for the upper middle class or modest dwellings, they usually had varying degrees of Italianate detail and/or classical ornament, reflecting a strong, local classical tradition. All the mid nineteenth-century styles are represented including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Shingle styles. A particularly elaborate and well-preserved example from the end of the period is the Second Empire style David M. Hodgdon House, at 174 Highland Street (ca. 1870). The double house, in contrast to the earlier houses, was less definitively suburban in form, a transition to the denser urban building period to come. Double houses, in which the living space was divided vertically, varied in appearance with both the urban look of the brick double houses, strongly resembling row houses, to the more suburban look of the wood frame double houses.

While the arrival of the Boston and Providence Railroad brought the wealthy leisured class and businessmen to Roxbury Highlands, it also attracted an early immigrant population to Lower Roxbury. Manufacturing and commercial establishments developed in Lower Roxbury along the rail corridor on pre-Revolutionary farmland. The lower middle class housing that abounded here by the 1850s and 1860s sheltered workers in a wide range of industries, including textile mills, foundries, rope walks, lumber and stone yards, shoe factories, machine shops, and breweries. Isolated by virtue of its topography, Roxbury Highlands area was too steep for industry, with the exception of the Louis Prang Chromolithograph Company, at 270-286 Roxbury Street (1867). This Italianate style factory building housed one of the most prominent American businesses of its type, rivalling the presently better known Currier and Ives, it produced not only chromolithographs, but

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drawing books for public schools and some of the first American greeting cards. Aside from worker housing near Prang's factory, the western Roxbury uplands, and an adjacent area between Columbus Avenue and Washington Street (Marcella Street area), the lower middle class population was concentrated outside the District in Lower Roxbury.

Roxbury's annexation to Boston in 1868 triggered the first wave of heavy suburbanization within the District. The construction of the High Victorian style Cochituate standpipe in 1869 as part of the city water system perhaps symbolized Roxbury's hopes for better public services. By the time of the 1873 Hopkins atlas, nearly every street that exists today was in place, but development had begun to take a different form through the introduction of row housing. Suburban in location but urban in design, row housing reflected a less clear-cut rural ideal than previous single family house development. Row houses were popular among a middle and upper middle class aspiring to the social status of wealthy urban dwellers. Recognizing the appeal of this house type, developers in Roxbury Highlands built suburban row housing in blocks which were then sold off individually; this was unlike Boston's Back Bay, where most rowhouses were built to the requirements of individual owners. The existence of isolated rows, stripped of their traditional urban context, is proof of the conscious effort among developers and owners alike to emulate an urban lifestyle. Some rows were elaborate, such as The Marble Block, 28-44 Cedar Street (1871) or the brownstone block at 15-27 Highland Avenue. (ca. 1873) both of these rows were designed in the Second Empire style. Most of the District's rows of the 1870s were built of red brick, such as those on Fort Avenue, Morley Street, or 5-8 Alvah Kittredge Park, and were designed in the Second Empire or Italianate style.

This period was also one of developing cultural institutions in Roxbury Highlands, one of the most important being the Fellowes Athenaeum at 46 Millmont Street. Built in 1872 to designs by Nathaniel J. Bradlee, it was supported by men such as Charles K. Dillaway, the prominent educator who lived on John Eliot Square, and served as a branch of the Boston Public Library for a time. Also built at this time was the Dudley School (ca. 1874; now demolished) at the corner of Dudley and Putnam Streets. Within sight of the school was the curved, brownstone-fronted Cox Building at Dudley and Bartlett Streets (ca. 1870; John Eliot Square District, NR 1973).

The Depression of 1873 halted building activity throughout the country, and Roxbury was no exception. Despite this twelve year slack period, transportation expansion continued, triggering a period of rapid building along commuter lines in the improved economy of the 1880s and 1890s. Electric streetcar service in 1889 and the rapid transit service in 1901 accelerated

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this suburban development by offering all classes the opportunity to escape the congestion of downtown Boston. In addition to continued single family housing development, multiple-family housing types emerged in the 1880s. The first and grandest apartment house in the area was the five-story brick Hotel Eliot at 68-70 Bartlett Street, since demolished by fire. So outstanding was its design that it merited publication in the American Architect and Building News (v. 2, no. 55, January 13, 1877).

Subsequent multiple-family housing in the District was more modest. The triple deckers and two family houses built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century signalled the emergence of Roxbury Highlands as a modern suburb. They were built to house a middle class that required the accessibility to downtown Boston businesses but could not afford to build a single-family house on the costly lots. Since height restrictions made it difficult to build the increasingly popular apartment building in the suburbs, other housing solutions were necessary. The two-family house was one solution to this problem. Its resemblance to single-family houses suggests the social aspirations of the middle class.

The limited units of the two-family house could not accommodate the great influx of immigrants. The triple decker is the suburban answer, on a detached house streetscape, to the apartment building. Twin triple deckers, in particular, strongly resemble apartment buildings. Pattern books for triple deckers, such as the 1908 Architects and Builders Magazine, reveal a hierarchy of costs and quality. Thus, while its form resembles the tenement and row house, the design and style of many triple deckers copy upper middle class houses of the period, with their Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detail. Examples in the district range from the elaborate Queen Anne building at 101, 103 Highland Street (ca. 1884-1895) to the conventional 188-196 Highland Street. Built when most of Roxbury Highlands was already developed, many triple deckers and two-family houses filled in previously unbuildable land or vacant lots, in many cases hemming in or hiding older mansions and cottages.

Construction of single-family houses continued after the 1873 Depression. Segregated from commercial areas, the detached single-family dwellings constructed after 1873 were truly suburban in character. As real estate values rose, dwellings were frequently built with their narrow ends to the street. With less room to spread out, builders emphasized facade detail, rather than scale and proportion, in their designs. Varied Queen Anne and Shingle style surface and porch details, as well as classical elements, reflect the suburban aspirations of their owners.

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The most intense and most urban development in Roxbury Highlands occurred at the turn of the century, when multi-story apartment buildings were constructed to accommodate the continued influx of immigrants. At this time, two estates on Alvah Kittredge Park were subdivided and built up with three-story brick Italianate style apartment blocks, 67-77 Highland Street (1897) and 50-70 Highland Street (1899-1900). The apartment building became a popular living arrangement for the upper middle class in the late nineteenth century; after 1900, they were built to house the middle class as well. Many contain ground-floor commercial space, evidence of the density of building at this time. Whether called "family hotels," "French flats," or "apartments," they provided a single residence on all or part of one floor, instead of on several floors, as in the row house. Their frequent resemblance to row houses indicates the desire to duplicate the three or four-story, single-family town houses of the upper middle class.

By 1900 Roxbury Highlands had reached its peak of development. One major nineteenth-century estate, that of James Felt Osgood, remained intact. When it was subdivided in 1915, the buildings on Logan, Thornton, and Rockledge Streets were constructed; these are modest detached frame, two-family houses.

Through much of the twentieth century, Roxbury Highlands experienced a gradual decay and a decrease in housing and population density, as vacant or unmaintained buildings were demolished. Typical residential construction in the District since the 1920s includes the Fort Hill Apartments on Hawthorne, Cedar, and Highland Streets (1965), 35-47 Fort Avenue (1980), and three contemporary two-family houses (1970) on Logan, Dorr, and Beech Glen Streets. In the past ten years however, there has been a resurgence in renovation activity.

The reasons for this situation are linked to the decline of the neighborhood as a desirable place to live, despite its architectural and environmental assets. The process of decline has existed throughout the twentieth century and in some cases even earlier. The original farming community became suburbanized in the mid-nineteenth century, reaching its peak of development around 1870. Fast, efficient streetcar service from Boston made this development possible, but extension of the service westward opened up outlying regions for settlement. As the coming of the automobile in the twentieth century increased the commuting range, white immigrant groups moved elsewhere and their places were taken by a lower income population, predominantly black, that could not afford new housing. The neighborhood's population became predominantly black in the 1950s. Structures were subdivided to make rent bills affordable, changing the land plans and facilities of the old suburb.

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In the 1970s, the Prang Lithograph Factory was converted to moderate income housing, and in 1980, Marcus Garvey Gardens, an elderly housing apartment building developed by the Roxbury Action Program, was erected at the corner of Highland Street and John Eliot Square. Today, a neighborhood preservation movement is gaining momentum, largely through private rehabilitation efforts on a building-by-building basis, although a portion became the Kittredge Square Urban Renewal Project -- with investments in public improvements, utilities, and low interest rehabilitation loans.

The Roxbury Highlands District has further importance for its examples of the work of major architects and landscape architects. Frederick Law Olmsted, master landscape architect, and his firm of Olmsted, Olmsted, and Eliot, produced the plans for restoration of the Revolutionary War fort and for landscaping Highland Park in the 1890s. This occurred during a period when the poor condition of the city's parks and open spaces was of much concern to its citizenry.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee, one of Boston's most prolific and important architects from the 1850s to the 1880s, designed countless mercantile and office buildings in downtown Boston before and after the Great Fire of 1872. His blocks of row houses shaped the character of the South End in the 1850s and 1860s. His Gothic Revival Unitarian Church in Jamaica Plain (1854), French Academic Hotel St. Cloud in the South End (1869), and Italianate row houses demonstrated his mastery of the nineteenth-century styles. Bradlee, who resided in the former Kittredge mansion from 1871-1896, designed the Cochituate Standpipe in Highland Park (1869), a unique brick double house at 3-5 Highland Street (1879), and the Fellowes Athenaeum on Millmont Street (1872).

In light of the importance of multiple housing types in the evolution of the district, several architects should be singled out for their triple decker, two family, and apartment house designs. Robert A. Watson, who designed some of the most costly triple deckers in Boston, is responsible for a small number of triple deckers and two family houses in the Highlands. Most notable is his triple decker at 189 Highland Street (1893), distinguished by its delicate door pediment with sawnboard detail on turned posts, and a rare, turreted Queen Anne single family house at 47 Juniper Street (1892). Jacob Luippold built many of the less expensive triple deckers in Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain. Of particular interest is his Queen Anne triple decker at 41 Dorr Street (1894), with its unique guilloche tower entablature and massive, swan's-neck gable. Samuel Rantin's designs for triple deckers and two family houses are scattered throughout the Highlands. A triple decker with a Palladian-type gable window at 52 Lambert Ave. (1896) distinguishes this

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architect, who worked in Jamaica Plain and Dorchester, as well. Barney B. Levy's numerous two family houses are concentrated on Thornton, Logan, and Rockledge Streets. The three-part windows, irregular window shapes and arrangement, and two-story porch of 23-25 Thornton St. (1928) illustrate the Bungalow influence on this house type.

Other architects who have contributed to the twentieth-century architecture of the Highlands include: 1) Fred A. Norcross (apartments), who worked throughout the city and had many commissions on Beacon Hill; 2) Sumner Schein and Philip Levine (two family), who still exist as Sumner Schein Architects and Engineers in Boston; 3) Bellville L. Randall (triple deckers); 4) Charles A. Russell (triple deckers, apartments); and 5) A.B. Pinkham (triple deckers).

While many of those who constructed the buildings in the Highlands and refined their details are, to date, unknown, George D. Cox, a local builder and speculative developer, deserves special mention. His Cox Building at 1,2,3 John Eliot Square (by 1870) and his masonry row at 28-46A Cedar Street (1871) are two of the most elaborate developments in the district. The former is an unusual, curved block combining commercial space and elegant town houses, while the latter mansard-roofed row house block is unique in Roxbury Highlands for its marble facade and steps.

Throughout its history, Roxbury Highlands has been home to people from a variety of ethnic backgrounds engaged in a wide range of occupations. Wealthy merchants, attorneys, military leaders, clergy, housewrights and carpenters, architects, and industrialists have formed a fascinating social mix. Industrialization in the nineteenth century brought in working class Euro-Americans from Ireland, Germany, Russia, and Canada to mix with the residents of English descent. Late nineteenth-century suburban development was dominated by the Yankee Protestant middle class, while the early twentieth-century witnessed the influx of a middle class Jewish population and working class Afro-Americans in mid-century. Most recently, French- and Spanish-speaking Afro-Americans from the Caribbean have joined the Highlands neighborhood.

Besides their architectural importance, several residences are additionally significant as the homes of particularly prominent individuals. Important in the history of the region and the community was the Dudley family, whose patriarch, Thomas Dudley, was one of the first settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He became one of Roxbury's largest landholders while serving as Governor and Deputy Governor of the colony during much of his active life (1634-53). Succeeding generations of Dudleys were also visible figures in military, political, and civic affairs. The mansion at 167 Centre St., built

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in the late 1820s by Governor Dudley for his son David (it is unclear which Governor Dudley this is), survives as a reminder of this important Massachusetts family.

Edward Everett Hale (1822-1909), Unitarian clergyman, humanitarian reformer, and author of the short story "Man without a Country" (1863), lived in the former Goddard mansion now at 12 Morley Street from 1869-1909. William Lloyd Garrison, the great reformer and promoter of human rights, lived at 125 Highland St. (NR 1966), from 1864 until his death in 1879. His anti-slavery newspaper, The Liberator, published from 1831-1865, aroused the nation as few other newspapers have. Garrison also promoted liberal religious views that rejected a dogmatic approach to Christianity.

Louis Prang, whose chromolithograph company was one of the most prominent American businesses of its type, moved his business and residence from Boston to Roxbury Highlands in 1867. The firm produced not only chromolithographs to rival those of Currier and Ives, but also drawing books for public schools and some of the first American greeting cards. His home at 47 Centre St. (though now drastically altered) is an important example of a nineteenth-century industrial planning concept that placed the industrial magnate's house in close proximity to his business.

Covering a tree-shrouded hill, Roxbury Highlands has remained hidden from widespread public and private interest since experiencing economic disinvestment beginning in the 1950s. A renewed effort among individuals and neighborhood groups over the past twenty years to rekindle pride in residents and attract city assistance is beginning to show its effects. Private rehabilitation work is apparent on many streets. Bolstering this initiative are the enduring topography of the area, the intimate street pattern, and the rich fabric of building types and styles, which continue to preserve its sense of history and place.

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Roxbury, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 11ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Potential archaeological resources of the Roxbury Highlands Historic District are significant relative to several important research questions and to public education in history and archaeology. Archaeological research questions for the prehistoric and historic periods in the Boston area have been presented by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in the publication Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Boston Area (1982) and by the Boston Landmarks Commission in Boston's Archaeological Legacy (1985) and further developed for Roxbury by Garth Bawden, the Museum of Afro-American History and the Public Archaeology Lab relative to the New Dudley Street, Roxbury Heritage Park, and Roxbury Post Office projects.

Prehistoric Resources. The District's prehistoric resources are potentially significant relative to questions about patterns of upland settlement during the Archaic and Woodland Periods. The Dilla-way-Thomas house prehistoric site appears to represent a lithic workshop, but it is not clear how representative this site is of the Roxbury Highlands. While no prehistoric site is expected to survive intact within the District, even portions of sites may help address questions

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about the extent and nature of prehistoric land use in greater Boston.

Seventeenth Century Sites. The development and expansion of seventeenth century settlement throughout the Massachusetts Bay Colony was significant at the local, regional, and national levels. However, very few seventeenth century sites have survived in greater Boston. Bay Colony towns other than Boston may have potential for these types of resources because of less intense development during the twentieth century. Virtually any seventeenth century sites that still exists within the District could be considered significant as a scarce archaeological resource with the potential to inform us about life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Later Colonial and Revolutionary War Period. As the Southwest Corridor project has demonstrated, eighteenth century sites within or near the District may address questions concerning the social and economic development of Roxbury as a prosperous colonial community. Specifically, sites along Roxbury and Dudley Streets have the potential to inform us about domestic and commercial life and New England crafts and manufacturing.

A separate, significant category of eighteenth century site consists of the remains of Revolutionary War fortifications distributed throughout the Roxbury Highlands Historic District including the Roxbury High Fort in Highland Park. The patriot siegeworks in Roxbury

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were the principal deterrants keeping the British in Boston until the evacuation. Components of the earthen siege lines were extant until the second half of the nineteenth century. Evidence for trenching may still be preserved within the District. Any surviving portion of these sites may be significant for research purposes. In addition, this category of archaeological site would have enormous public significance and could be incorporated into a city-wide program of interpretation, such as that being conducted by the National Park Service.

Federal and Recent Period Sites. Nineteenth century sites in the District could provide important information on the adaptations of a Massachusetts Bay town to the impacts of suburban development and industrialization. During this period, Roxbury became a major leather producing town and an industrial city with breweries, foundries, factories, and chemical works. The significance of archaeological remains of industrial sites exists in their potential to inform us about processes of early manufacturing not recorded in other sources. Domestic sites, similar to those studied under the Southwest Corridor project, can inform us about household adaptations to a rapidly changing social and economic environment.

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	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A.	19	328130	4688240
B.	19	328130	4688160
C.	19	328990	4688060
D.	19	327810	4688200
E.	19	327740	4688000
F.	19	327920	4687880
G.	19	327460	4687270
H.	19	327290	4687380
I.	19	327280	4687590
J.	19	327120	4687730
K.	19	327150	4687790
L.	19	327130	4687870
M.	19	327170	4687970
N.	19	327400	4688290
O.	19	327600	4688390
P.	19	327850	4688340

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT
PROPERTY NAME

DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	#	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant			1,2,3	Alvah Kittredge Sq					
485-488			5,6,7,8	Alvah Kittredge Sq		by 1873	ITAL	B	C
vacant			19	Anita Ter					
1			21	Anita Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
2			23	Anita Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			18	Anita Ter					
3			20	Anita Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
4			22	Anita Ter	Powell, Francis G.	c.1879	ITAL	B	C
vacant			9-21	Bartlett St					
116			23-25	Bartlett St		c.1858-73	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			27-35	Bartlett St					
117-119			37,39,41	Bartlett St	McLellan, John A.	1895	ROM.REV	B	C
vacant			55-65	Bartlett St					
120		Cox Building	67-73	Bartlett St		1870	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			50	Bartlett St					
121			58-60	Bartlett St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
122		Spooner-Lambert House	64	Bartlett St		c.1750	GEO	B	C
vacant			68-72	Bartlett St					
vacant			1-19	Beech Glen					
341			21	Beech Glen	Luippold, Jacob	c.1896	ITAL	B	C
342-345			25,27,29,31	Beech Glen		c.1870	2ND EMP	B	C
346			53	Beech Glen		c.1873-89	ITAL	B	C
vacant			35	Beech Glen					
347-351;353		(garage at 43)	43,45,47,49,51;53	Beech Glen	Corbett, Fred A.	1911	ITAL	B	C
352			53	Beech Glen		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
354			57	Beech Glen		c.1884-89	QU.ANNE	B	C
355			59	Beech Glen		c.1884-90	QU.ANNE	B	C
356			61	Beech Glen		c.1884-97	ITAL	B	C
357			63	Beech Glen		c.1884-90	2ND EMP	B	C
358			65	Beech Glen-w/garage		c.1884-95	QU.ANNE	B	C
vacant			69	Beech Glen					
359			80	Beech Glen		c.1858-70	ITAL	B	C
N			64-66	Beech Glen	SpaceMakers, Inc.	1971		B	NC
vacant			4-19	Blanchard St.					
vacant			3-7	Cedar Park					
vacant			5-8	Cedar Park					

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	#	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
360			10-12	Cedar Park		1884	ITAL	B	C
vacant			14-16	Cedar Park					
361			18-20	Cedar Park	Ziegler, E.E.	1887	ITAL	B	C
vacant			22-24	Cedar Park					
362			26-28	Cedar Park	Lyndon, Weston H.	1886	ITAL	B	C
194			1	Cedar Square		c.1896-45	GK.REV	B	C
363			3	Cedar St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			5	Cedar St					
364			29	Cedar St		1873	ITAL	B	C
365			35,37	Cedar St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
366			49	Cedar St		c.1848-50	2ND EMP	B	C
367		Nathan Hale Elementary School	51	Cedar St	Parker, Thomas & Rice	1908-09	CDL.REV	B	C
vacant			71	Cedar St					
368			73	Cedar St		c.1859-67	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			75-77	Cedar St					
vacant			79-81	Cedar St					
369			85	Cedar St		c.1858-73	GK.REV	B	C
370			89	Cedar St		1849	ITAL	B	C
371			91	Cedar St		c.1890-06	ASTYL	B	C
372			99	Cedar St	Lee		ITAL	B	C
373			101	Cedar St	Lee	1900	ITAL	B	C
vacant			103-125	Cedar St					
374		The Garrison	127	Cedar St	Tracy, P.A.	1895	ITAL	B	C
375		The Lloyd	129 & 131	Cedar St	Tracy, P.A.	1897	ITAL	B	C
vacant			133-143	Cedar St					
376			145,147	Cedar St		1931	ASTYL	B	C
377			153-155	Cedar St	Levy, Barney B.	c.1928-29	ASTYL	B	C
378			157-159	Cedar St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	BUNGALOW	B	C
vacant			173	Cedar St				B	NC
vacant			175	Cedar St	New project				
vacant			2	Cedar St					
379			4	Cedar St		c.1892-52	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			6-12	Cedar St					
380			16	Cedar St		by 1852	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			18	Cedar St					
381,382			20-22	Cedar St	Harding, George M. (?)	c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			24-26	Cedar St					
383-392		The Marble Block: 28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44		Cedar St		1871	2ND EMP	B	C
393		St. James African Ortho. Ch.	50	Cedar St	Graham, Edward T.P.	1910	GOTHIC REV	B	C
394			54	Cedar St		by 1852	GOTHIC REV	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant			1,2,3	Alvah Kittredge Sq					
485-488			5,6,7,8	Alvah Kittredge Sq		by 1873	ITAL	B	C
vacant			19	Anita Ter					
1			21	Anita Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
2			23	Anita Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			18	Anita Ter					
3			20	Anita Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
4			22	Anita Ter	Powell, Francis G.	c.1879	ITAL	B	C
vacant			9-21	Bartlett St					
116			23-25	Bartlett St		c.1858-73	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			27-35	Bartlett St					
117-119			37,39,41	Bartlett St	McLellan, John A.	1895	ROM.REV	B	C
vacant			55-65	Bartlett St					
120		Cox Building	67-73	Bartlett St		1870	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			50	Bartlett St					
121			58-60	Bartlett St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
122		Spooner-Lambert House	64	Bartlett St		c.1780	GED	B	C
vacant			68-72	Bartlett St					
vacant			1-19	Beech Glen					
341			21	Beech Glen	Luippold, Jacob	c.1896	ITAL	B	C
342-345			25,27,29,31	Beech Glen		c.1870	2ND EXP	B	C
346			33	Beech Glen		c.1873-89	ITAL	B	C
vacant			35	Beech Glen					
347-351;353		(garage at 43)	43,45,47,49,51,53	Beech Glen	Corbett, Fred A.	1911	ITAL	B	C
352			53	Beech Glen		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
354			57	Beech Glen		c.1884-89	QU.ANNE	B	C
355			59	Beech Glen		c.1894-90	QU.ANNE	B	C
356			61	Beech Glen		c.1884-97	ITAL	B	C
357			63	Beech Glen		c.1884-90	2ND EXP	B	C
358			65	Beech Glen-w/garage		c.1884-95	QU.ANNE	B	C
vacant			69	Beech Glen					
359			60	Beech Glen		c.1858-70	ITAL	B	C
N			64-66	Beech Glen	SpaceMakers, Inc.	1971		B	NC
vacant			4-19	Blanchard St.					
vacant			3-7	Cedar Park					
vacant			5-8	Cedar Park					

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
360			10-12 Cedar Park		1894	ITAL	B	C
vacant			14-16 Cedar Park					
361			18-20 Cedar Park	Ziegler, E.E.	1897	ITAL	B	C
vacant			22-24 Cedar Park					
362			26-28 Cedar Park	Lyndon, Weston H.	1886	ITAL	B	C
194			1 Cedar Square		c.1836-45	GK.REV	B	C
363			3 Cedar St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			5 Cedar St					
364			29 Cedar St		1873	ITAL	B	C
365			35,57 Cedar St	Levy, Barney E.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
366			49 Cedar St		c.1848-50	2ND ENF	B	C
367		Nathan Hale Elementary School	51 Cedar St	Parker, Thomas & Rice	1908-09	COL.REV	B	C
vacant			71 Cedar St					
368			73 Cedar St		c.1859-67	2ND ENF	B	C
vacant			75-77 Cedar St					
vacant			79-81 Cedar St					
369			85 Cedar St		c.1858-73	GK.REV	B	C
370			89 Cedar St		1849	ITAL	B	C
371			91 Cedar St		c.1890-06	ASTYL	B	C
372			99 Cedar St	Lee		ITAL	B	C
373			101 Cedar St	Lee	1900	ITAL	B	C
vacant			103-125 Cedar St					
374		The Garrison	127 Cedar St	Tracy, P.A.	1895	ITAL	B	C
375		The Lloyd	129 & 131 Cedar St	Tracy, P.A.	1897	ITAL	B	C
vacant			133-143 Cedar St					
376			145,147 Cedar St		1931	ASTYL	B	C
377			153-155 Cedar St	Levy, Barney B.	c.1928-29	ASTYL	B	C
378			157-159 Cedar St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	BUNGALOW	B	C
vacant			173 Cedar St				B	NC
vacant			175 Cedar St	New project				
vacant			2 Cedar St					
379			4 Cedar St		c.1832-52	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			6-12 Cedar St					
380			16 Cedar St		by 1852	GK.REV	B	C
vacant			18 Cedar St					
381,382			20-22 Cedar St	Harding, George M. (?)	c.1858-73	2ND ENF	B	C
vacant			24-26 Cedar St					
383-392		The Marble Block: 28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44	Cedar St		1871	2ND ENF	B	C
393		St. James African Ortho. Ch.	50 Cedar St	Graham, Edward T.P.	1910	GOTHIC REV	B	C
394			54 Cedar St		by 1852	GOTHIC REV	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	FOXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
176			6-12	Dorr St	Smith, J.M.	1899	ROM. REV	B	C
177			14	Dorr St	Peabody & Stearns (attr)	1894	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			28	Dorr St					
178			32	Dorr St		by 1852-56	GK. REV	B	C
31		Cox Building	3-5	Dudley St		1870	2ND ENF	B	C
6			7	Dudley St		1984	ASTYL	B	NC
83			9-11	Dudley St	Norcross, F.A.	1905	GEO. REV	B	C
64			13-15	Dudley St	Frink, Alden	1893	QU. ANNE	B	C
85			17-21	Dudley St		c.1828-73	2ND ENP/ROM. REV	B	C
86			27	Dudley St		by 1852	FED	B	C
vacant			39-45	Dudley St					
87		Lettonian Workmens' Assoc.	49-51	Dudley St		c.1875-99	ASTYL	B	C
88-91			53,55,57	Dudley St	Wellington, Charles W.	1887-89	ITAL	B	C
vacant			61	Dudley St					
H			65	Dudley St w/garage		c. 1940		B	NC
93			67	Dudley St		by 1852	GK. REV/QU. ANNE	B	C
94			69-71	Dudley St	Lafield, Joseph G.	1898	REN. REV	B	C
			(also 3-5 Fenilworth St)						
vacant			75-93	Dudley St					
95			95	Dudley St		1885	ITAL	B	C
vacant			99-105	Dudley St					
102			38-40	Dudley St		by 1852	LATE FED/GK. REV	B	C
101			46	Dudley St (w/shed c. 1940)		by 1849	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			48	Dudley St					
100			50	Dudley St (w/shed c.1950)		c.1849-52	2ND ENP	B	C
99			54	Dudley St (w/garage c.1930)		c.1858-73	VERNACULAR	B	C
98			56-58	Dudley St		c.1853-73	GK. REV	B	C
97			60	Dudley St		c.1858-73	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			64	Dudley St					
96		Roxbury Boys Club of Boston	80	Dudley St	Kellogg, Harold Field	1914	GEO. REV	B	C
vacant			102	Dudley St					
vacant			104-112	Dudley St					
403			1	Eliot Ter	Pinkhae, A.B.	1852	ITAL	B	C
404			2-3	Eliot Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
410			9	Ellis St		c.1840-52	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			11	Ellis St					
411			2	Ellis St	Luippold, Jacob	1901	ITAL	B	C
412			4	Ellis St	Luippold, Jacob	1901	ITAL	B	C
413			6	Ellis St		1884-86	SHINGLE	B	C
73			1	Elmwood St (also 291 Roxbury St)		c.1832	VERNACULAR	B	C

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
415		17	Fort Ave (w/garage c.1925)		c.1873-84	ITAL	B	C
416-422		19,21,23,25,27,29,31	Fort Ave		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
T		35-47	Fort Ave	Doheny, E.M.	1979-80		B	NC
423,424		49,51	Fort Ave		c.1873-84	ITAL	B	C
425-428		53,55,57,59	Fort Ave		c.1873-81	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant		61-75	Fort Ave					
429,430		77 & 31	Fort Ave		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant		85-89	Fort Ave					
431,432		91 & 93	Fort Ave		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
433		4-6	Fort Ave	Woodbury, D.H.	1900	ITAL/COLO. REV	B	C
434		8-10	Fort Ave		c.1901-02	ITAL	B	C
vacant		12-14	Fort Ave					
		Highland Park	Fort Ave	Olsted, F. Law	1893	park	SITE	C
435		60	Fort Ave		c.1873-90	VERN	B	C
vacant		65	Fort Ave					
436		1	Fort Ave Ter		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
437		2	Fort Ave Ter		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
438		3	Fort Ave Ter		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant		4-4 1/2	Fort Ave Ter					
439		5-6	Fort Ave Ter		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
U		Hawthorne Youth & Comm. Ctr.	Fulda St				B	NC
vacant		17-19	Fulda St					
vacant		63-65	Fulda St					
440		12	Fulda St		1889	ITAL	B	C
vacant		16-22	Fulda St					
vacant		26	Fulda St					
vacant		60-78	Fulda St					
441		80	Fulda St	Kelly, R.B.	1891	ITAL	B	C
vacant		82	Fulda St					
78		Louis Prang Lithograph Factory	Gardner St (also 270 -- 285 Roxbury St)		c.1867-81	ITAL	B	C
5		10	Gardner St		c.1852-66	ITAL	B	C
6		12	Gardner St		by 1866	ITAL	B	C
7		16-18	Gardner St		c.1858-73	VERNACULAR	B	C
8		24	Gardner St		c.1858-66	ITAL	B	C
vacant		21-23	Guild Row					
vacant		24-28	Guild Row					
149		32-34	Guild St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
150		36-38	Guild St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
151-154		40,42,44,46	Guild St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
155-157		48,50,52	Guild St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
P		Fort Hill Trust Apts.	56-74	Cedar St		c.1980		B	NC
vacant			82	Cedar St					
395			88	Cedar St		c.1852-60	ITAL	B	C
396			98	Cedar St		1873	ITAL	B	C
397			102	Cedar St		c.1852-58	ITAL	B	C
vacant			104-114	Cedar St					
vacant			116-126	Cedar St.					
398		(see Roman Terrace)	138-140	Cedar St	Watson, Robert A.	1894	GU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			144	Cedar St					
399			146	Cedar St		c.1852-59	ITAL	B	C
10			1	Centre Fl		c.1864-66	2ND EMP	B	C
11			3	Centre Fl		c.1864-66	2ND EMP	B	C
12			5	Centre Fl		c.1864-66	2ND EMP	B	C
13			2	Centre Fl		c.1864-66	2ND EMP	B	C
14			4	Centre Pl		c.1864-66	2ND EMP	B	C
15			6	Centre Pl		c.1864-66	2ND EMP	B	C
monument			corner of	Centre & Roxbury Sts		1744	monument	O	C
A		Foreign Car Specialists	1-3	Centre St (also 52-54 John Eliot Sq)		post-1932		B	NC
vacant			7-9	Centre St					
17			13	Centre St		c.1858-73	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			15	Centre St					
18			19, 19 1/2	Centre St		1873-84	ITAL	B	C
19			21, 23	Centre St		c.1868-73	2ND EMP	B	C
20		Engine 14 Fire House	25	Centre St		c.1868	ITAL	B	C
B		(moved onto site in 1988)	29-31	Centre St		c.1860	ITAL	moved	NC
C		Center Manor Nursing Home	45	Centre St (w/shed c.1975)		c.1832-58		B	NC
23			47	Centre St (w/shed c.1950)		by 1869	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			57	Centre St					
24, 25			59, 61	Centre St		c.1862-64	ITAL	B	C
vacant			63, 65	Centre St					
26			67	Centre St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1862-64	2ND EMP	B	C
27			69	Centre St		by 1848	ITAL	B	C
28			71-73	Centre St		c.1870	ITAL	B	C
29			75	Centre St		c.1873-84	ITAL	B	C
30			77	Centre St		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			79-81	Centre St					
D			85	Centre St	Moffie, Saul E.	1936	ASTYL	B	NC
32			93	Centre St		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
E			107-109	Centre St w/garage		c.1940		B	NC
34			111	Centre St		by 1849-52	GK. REV	B	C

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	#	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
7				Harrington Ave.		c.1839	FED	B	C
V		Fort Hill Apartments	15-21	Hawthorne St	Steffian, Edwin T. & Assoc	1965		B	NC
vacant			23	Hawthorne St					
442			25	Hawthorne St w/garage		by 1852	ITAL	B	C
443			29	Hawthorne St w/gar	Rantin, Samuel J.	1915	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			31-33	Hawthorne St					
444			41	Hawthorne St		by 1848-52	ITAL	B	C
445			12	Hawthorne St		by 1852	ITAL	B	C
446,447			16,18	Hawthorne St		by 1873	VERNACULAR	B	C
448			20	Hawthorne St		c.1848	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			24-26	Hawthorne St					
449			28	Hawthorne St w/barn		by 1852	ITAL	B	C
450			30-32	Hawthorne St	Lippold, Jacob & Son	1898	ITAL	B	C
451			36	Hawthorne St		by 1850	2ND EMP	B	C
452,453			11-13	Highland Ave		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
454-456			15,17,19,21,23,25,27	Highland Ave		c.1873	2ND EMP	B	C
461			4	Highland Ave		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			10-14	Highland Ave					
462			18-20	Highland Ave	Mulvey, John B.	1893	ITAL	B	C
463			22-24	Highland Ave	Mulvey, John B.	1875	ITAL	B	C
464,465		Faige Academy	26,28	Highland Ave		1859-60	ITAL	B	C
vacant			32-34	Highland Ave					
466		Paige Academy	38	Highland Ave		c.1844	GK. REV	B	C
467			40	Highland Ave		c.1850-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			42	Highland Ave					
468		Cochituate Standpipe		Highland Park	Bradlee, Nathaniel J.	1869	VIC GOTHIC	B	C
469-474			3,7,9,11,13,15	Highland Pk Ave		c.1873-77	2ND EMP	ST	C
vacant			17-19	Highland Pk Ave					
475,476			21 & 23	Highland Pk Ave		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			25-27	Highland Pk Ave					
477			31	Highland Pk Ave		c.1873-78	2ND EMP	B	C
478			41	Highland Pk Ave		c.1871-73	VERNACULAR	B	C
479			8	Highland Pk Ave w/garage		c.1871-73	ITAL	B	C
480			14	Highland Pk Ave	Bantale, S. (?)	1909	VERNACULAR	B	C
481			16	Highland Pk Ave		1833	VERNACULAR	B	C
482			18	Highland Pk Ave		aft 1871	ITAL	B	C
vacant			20-22	Highland Pk Ave					
W			32,34	Highland Pk Ave	SpaceMakers, Inc.	1971	ASTYL	B	NC
vacant			36	Highland Pk Ave					
vacant			40	Highland Pk Ave					

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
483			39 Highland Pk Ave		c.1873-84	VERNACULAR	B	C
484		St.Monica's Home For The Aged	15 Highland Pk St		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
I		St.Monica's Home For The Aged	17 Highland Pk St		1930	ASTYL	B	NC
vacant			40 Highland Pk St					
237			3-5 Highland St	Bradlee, N.J. & Winslow, W.	1879	ITAL/FLEMISH	dets B	C
238			9 Highland St		c.1832-49	GK. REV	B	C
239			19 Highland St	Randall, B.L.	1892	2ND EMP	B	C
240			21 Highland St	Bradlee, Winslow & Wether.	1896	SHINGLE	B	C
vacant			23 Highland St					
241			25 Highland St		c.1884-95	COL. REV	B	C
vacant			27 Highland St					
242		Timothy Baptist Church	35 Highland St		1932	GOTHIC REV	B	C
243, 244			63, 65 Highland St	Cutter, Charles	1897	ITAL	B	C
245-250		67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77	Highland St	Cutter, Charles	1897	ITAL	B	C
251			79-87 Highland St	Cutter & O'Toole	1897	ITAL	B	C
252, 253			101, 103 Highland St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
254		St.Monica's Home (Rockledge)	125 Highland St		1854-56	ITAL	B	C
255		St.Monica's Home	131 Highland St		by 1873	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			139-141 Highland St					
256			143 Highland St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
257			145-147 Highland St	Woodbury, D.H.	1900-1901	ITAL	B	C
258, 259			151, 153 Highland St	Woodbury, D.H.	1900	ITAL	B	C
vacant			153 1/2 Highland St					
vacant			157-159 Highland St					
vacant			159 1/4 Highland St					
260		David A. Simons House	163-165 Highland St (w/carriage hse & garage c.1940s)		1927	FED/GK. REV	B	C
vacant			175 Highland St					
261			177 Highland St	Bliss, Leonard C.	1911	ITAL	B	C
262			179-181 Highland St		c.1906-15	ASTYL	B	C
vacant			185 Highland St					
263			187 Highland St	Watson, Robert A.	c.1890-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
264			189 Highland St	Watson, Robert A.	1893	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			191 Highland St					
vacant			217 Highland St					
265			219 Highland St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
266			227 Highland St		1834-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant			229 Highland St					
267			231 Highland St		1867	ITAL	B	C
268			233 Highland St		c.1873-90	ITAL	B	C
269			235 Highland St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant			237	Highland St					
270		Cotton's Variety	251-253	Highland St (also 80 Marcella St)		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant			259-261	Highland St					
271			263	Highland St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
273			269	Highland St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			273-283	Highland St					
L		Deleon's Garage & Auto Repair	267	Highland St		c. 1960		B	NC
274		P.J. Riley & Co.	291-295	Highland St (w/2 sheds c.1950-60)		1878	ITAL	B	C
275			301	Highland St		c.1858-73	6K. REV	B	C
vacant			303	Highland St					
vacant			28-32	Highland St					
276			34-36	Highland St		c.1873-95	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			42	Highland St					
272			44	Highland St	Simpson, David	1845-49	ITAL	B	C
168			50-70	Highland St	Norcross, F.A.	1899-1900	ITAL	B	C
vacant			74	Highland St					
277			76	Highland St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
278, 595			82,84	Highland St		1885	CU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			88	Highland St					
279			106	Highland St		c.1858-73	6K. REV	B	C
280			108	Highland St (w/shed c.1950)		c.1848	GOTHIC REV	B	C
281			118	Highland St		by 1856	ITAL	B	C
282			120	Highland St		by 1858	ITAL	B	C
M			130	Highland St		c. 1960		B	NC
vacant			132	Highland St					
283		Benjamin F. Copeland House	140	Highland St		c.1828	6K. REV	B	C
vacant			142	Highland St					
284			158	Highland St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
285			162	Highland St		by 1848	ITAL	B	C
vacant			164-168	Highland St					
vacant			172	Highland St					
286		David M. Hodgdon House	174	Highland St		c.1870	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			180-184	Highland St					
287			188	Highland St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
288			190	Highland St	Merz, Gottlieb	1890	ITAL	B	C
vacant			192	Highland St					
289			194	Highland St			CU. ANNE	B	C
290			196	Highland St	Torndorf, Joseph Jr.	1892	ITAL	B	C
291			198	Highland St	Luippold, Jacob	1897	ITAL	B	C
292			200-202	Highland St	Palmer & Levensky	1901	ROM. REV	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant			204-214	Highland St					
293			216	Highland St	Watson, Robert A.	1889	ITAL	B	C
vacant			218-224	Highland St					
vacant			224-232	Highland St					
vacant			1	Highland Terr					
405		First Church in Roxbury		John Eliot Sq		1863	FED	B	C
406			1,2,3	John Eliot Sq		1870	2ND EMP	B	C
407		Marcus Garvey House	4-20	John Eliot Sq		by 1870	ITAL	B	C
Q		Marcus Garvey Gardens	24-44	John Eliot Sq	Stull Associates	1979-80	ASTYL	B	NC
408			48-50	John Eliot Sq		c.1873-84	QU. ANNE	B	C
R			50A	John Eliot Sq	Randall, B.L.	1897		B	NC
A			52,54	John Eliot Sq (also 1-3 Centre St)		post-1932		B	NC
159			5-7	Juniper St		by 1860	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			9-13	Juniper St					
160			21,23	Juniper St (w/stable c.1860)		by 1852	GK. REV	B	C
161			25	Juniper St	McGritty, W.N.	1910	ITAL	B	C
vacant			29	Juniper St					
162			47	Juniper St	Watson, Robert A.	1892	QU. ANNE	B	C
163			49	Juniper St	Watson, Robert A.	1892	QU. ANNE	B	C
			(also 12 Thornton St)						
164			22	Juniper St		c.1832-58	VERNACULAR	B	C
165			24	Juniper St		by 1848	GOTHIC REV	B	C
166			30	Juniper St		c.1889-91	QU. ANNE	B	C
167			34	Juniper St		c.1884-95	ASTYL	B	C
169			38	Juniper St		c.1884-95	VERNACULAR	B	C
170			42	Juniper St		1893	QU. ANNE	B	C
171			48	Juniper St		c.1873-84	QU. ANNE	B	C
158			4	Juniper Ter		c.1858-73	GK. REV	B	C
94			3-5	Kenilworth St (also 69-71 Dudley St)		1898	REN. REV	B	C
103			7	Kenilworth St		by 1832	GK. REV	B	C
104			13	Kenilworth St (w/shed c.1940)		by 1832	FED	B	C
105-108			15,17,19,21	Kenilworth St	Wellington, Charles W.	1867	ROM. REV	B	C
87		Meeting Hall/Grand Lodge	23	Kenilworth St	Gould, A. Warren	1898-99	ASTYL	B	C
109		Dillaway School	16-20	Kenilworth St	Clough, George A.	1882	ROM. REV	B	C
110			22-24	Kenilworth St		by 1848	LATE FED/GK. REV	B	C
111		Christ Temple Church	28-30	Kenilworth St		1863	GOTHIC REV	B	C
S		(Parish House/Chapel)	(modern chapel on property)			1956		B	NC
vacant			36	Kenilworth St					
112-115			38,40,42,44	Kenilworth St	Button, Selma	1895	ITAL	B	C

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant			50 Kenilworth St					
489			5 Lambert Ave		c.1849-52	ITAL	B	C
490			17-19 Lambert Ave		c.1832-48	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			21 Lambert Ave					
491			23 Lambert Ave		c.1875-1906	QU. ANNE	B	C
492			25 Lambert Ave	Rantin, Samuel & Son	1296	QU. ANNE	B	C
493			27 Lambert Ave	Rantin, Samuel & Son	1696	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			45 Lambert Ave					
494, 495			63 & 65 Lambert Ave	Luippold, Jacob	1894	ITAL	B	C
496			67 Lambert Ave		by 1852	ITAL	B	C
vacant			69 Lambert Ave					
497		Holy Temple Church, Inc.	14 Lambert Ave		abt 1931	COL. REV	B	C
498, 499			46 & 48 Lambert Ave	Rantin, Samuel J.	1694	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			50 Lambert Ave					
500			52 Lambert Ave	Rantin, Samuel & Son	1896	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			60-62 Lambert Ave					
501			64 Lambert Ave		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
502			60 Lambert Ave		1882	ITAL.	B	C
503			38 Lambert Ave	Bond, Richard	1934	ITAL	B	C
132			13-15 Lambert St	Russell, C.A.	1891	QU. ANNE	B	C
133			17 Lambert St		c.1858-73	GK. REV	B	C
134			19-21 Lambert St		c.1858-73	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			25-27 Lambert St					
135			31 Lambert St	Russell, C.A.	1897	QU. ANNE/ROM. REV	B	C
vacant			4-12 Lambert St					
136			14 Lambert St		c.1832-58	ITAL	B	C
vacant			16 Lambert St					
137			20-22 Lambert St		c.1858-73	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			24 Lambert St					
138			26 Lambert St		c.1895-1906	ASTYL	B	C
vacant			28-30 Lambert St					
139			34 Lambert St		c.1846	GOthic REV	B	C
140			36-38 Lambert St		1883	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			40-42 Lambert St					
504			5 Linwood Sq		c.1866-68	2ND EMP	B	C
505			7 Linwood Sq		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
506			9 Linwood Sq		c.1866-68	2ND EMP	B	C
507			13 Linwood Sq		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
508-514			2,4,6,8,10,12,14 Linwood Sq		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			16 Linwood Sq					

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
515			20 Linwood Sq		c.1873-77	ITAL	B	C
vacant			22 Linwood Sq					
516			24 Linwood Sq		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
517			26 Linwood Sq		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			19 Linwood St					
518,519			21 & 23 Linwood St		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
520			25-27 Linwood St		c.1859-62	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			39-45 Linwood St					
521,522,523			2,4,6 Linwood St		c.1890-1906	ITAL	B	C
524		Alvah Kittredge House	10 Linwood St		1895	GK. REV	B	C
525,526			14-16;18-20 Linwood St		c.1884	ITAL	B	C
vacant			24-34 Linwood St					
527			40 Linwood St		c.1884-88	SHINGLE/COL. REV	B	C
528			44 Linwood St		by 1879	ITAL	B	C
529			46 Linwood St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
530			50 Linwood St		by 1852	ITAL	B	C
vacant			54 Linwood St					
531			56 Linwood St	Hall, John R.	by 1859	2ND EMP	B	C
186			9-11 Logan St	Schein and Levine	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
187			15-17 Logan St	Schein and Levine	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
188			21-23 Logan St	Schein and Levine	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
K			25-27 Logan St	SpaceMakers, Inc	c.1971		B	NC
189			4 Logan St	Rantin, Samuel & Son	1895	QU. ANNE	B	C
190			6 Logan St		c.1895-1906	QU. ANNE	B	C
191			12-14 Logan St	Schein and Levine	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
192			16-18 Logan St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
193			20-22 Logan St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
294			3 Marcella St		c.1858-68	ITAL	B	C
295			5 Marcella St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
296			7-9 Marcella St	Luippold, Jacob	1895	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			11-13 Marcella St					
297			15 Marcella St		c.1832-58	GK. REV	B	C
298			17 Marcella St		c.1853-56	ITAL	B	C
299			21 Marcella St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1873-84	ITAL	B	C
300			23 Marcella St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
301			25 Marcella St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1832-56	GK. REV	B	C
302			27 Marcella St (w/3 garages c.1950)		c.1832-58	2ND EMP	B	C
303			29 Marcella St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
304			31 Marcella St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			33-43 Marcella St					

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
305		47	Marcella St		c.1871-2	2ND EMP	B	C
306		51	Marcella St	Wilson, E.J.	1894	ITAL	B	C
307		53	Marcella St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant		55	Marcella St					
308		57	Marcella St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
309		59	Marcella St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant		61, 65, 75	Marcella St					
310		77	Marcella St		c.1834-90	<i>Qu. Anne</i>	B	C
311		79	Marcella St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant		91-125	Marcella St					
312		127	Marcella St		c.1873-90	ITAL	B	C
vacant		131	Marcella St					
313		133	Marcella St	Dromey, W.W.	1887	VERNACULAR	B	C
314		135	Marcella St		c.1884-95	VERNACULAR	B	C
315		137	Marcella St		c.1884-95	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant		137, 141, 143	Marcella St					
316, 317		145, 147	Marcella St		c.1866-73	ITAL	B	C
31, 33		161, 163	Marcella St		c.1875-1915	ITAL	B	C
vacant		165 to end	Marcella St.					
318		6-10	Marcella St	Rand & Taylor	1885	ITAL	B	C
319		12	Marcella St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
320		14	Marcella St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
321		16	Marcella St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
322		16-20	Marcella St		c.1885-86	ITAL	B	C
323		22	Marcella St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
324		24	Marcella St		c.1859-69	ITAL	B	C
325		26	Marcella St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
326		30	Marcella St		c.1832-58	ITAL	B	C
327		32	Marcella St (w/garages c.1930s)		c.1932-58	ITAL	B	C
328		34	Marcella St		c.1853-58	ITAL	B	C
329		36-33	Marcella St		c.1832-58	2ND EMP	B	C
330		42	Marcella St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
270		80	Marcella St	(also 251-253 Highland St)	c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant		82-92	Marcella St					
331, 332		94-96	Marcella St		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
333, 334		102, 104	Marcella St		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant		106-114	Marcella St					
335		116	Marcella St		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant		118-120	Marcella St					
336		124	Marcella St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	#	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
337			126	Marcella St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
338,339			130-132;134-136	Marcella St		c.1866-73	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			136	Marcella St					
340			140	Marcella St		c.1884-95	VERNACULAR	B	C
141			5	Hillmont St	Norcross, F.A.	1899	GEN. REV	B	C
vacant			9-25	Hillmont St					
142			29-31	Hillmont St		by 1870	ITAL	B	C
143			59	Hillmont St		c.1910	CLASS. REV	B	C
vacant			6-8	Hillmont St					
144			10	Hillmont St		c.1868-73	ITAL	B	C
1			12	Hillmont St		c.1868-73	ITAL	B	NC
145			14	Hillmont St		c.1868-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			16	Hillmont St					
146			24-26	Hillmont St		c.1859-66	ITAL	B	C
147			30	Hillmont St (w/garage c.1940)		c.1832-43	GEN. REV	B	C
148		Fellowes Athenaeum	46	Hillmont St	Bradlee, Nathaniel J.	1872	GEN. REV	B	C
532		Edward Everett Hale House	12	Norley St		by 1848	GEN. REV	B	C
533-537			14,16,18,20,22	Norley St		1872-73	2ND EMP	B	C
538-542			11,13,15,17,19,21	Norley St		1870-72	2ND EMP	B	C
543			1	Mulvey Terrace		1890-1906	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			5-11	Norfolk St					
127			15	Norfolk St		c.1873-1890	ITAL	B	C
vacant			17	Norfolk St					
128			19-21	Norfolk St		c.1873-1890	VERNACULAR	B	C
129			23	Norfolk St		c.1890	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			25-31	Norfolk St					
130			49-51	Norfolk St		c.1873-84	ITAL	B	C
vacant			53	Norfolk St					
131			30	Norfolk St		c.1832-58	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			38-40	Norfolk St					
544			5	Oakland St		c.1884-95	VERNACULAR	B	C
545			9	Oakland St		c.1873-89	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			13-19	Oakland St					
546,547			4,6	Oakland St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
548			8-10	Oakland St	Bartlett, Henry J.	1888	ITAL	B	C
vacant			12-14	Oakland St					
549			16-18	Oakland St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
550			20-22	Oakland St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
551			2	Osgood Ct		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
125			1	Putnam Pl		c.1832-58	VERNACULAR	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
126			9	Putnam Pl		c.1873-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
124		Putnam Chapel		Putnam St		1876	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			11	Putnam St					
123			13-15	Putnam St		1849	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			25	Putnam St					
vacant			17	Rockledge St					
179			19-21	Rockledge St		c.1915-1930	QU. ANNE	B	C
180			23-25	Rockledge St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	GK. REV	B	C
181			2	Rockledge St		c.1890-1906	ASTYL	B	C
182		The Rockledge	4-4A	Rockledge St		c.1906-1915	CLAS. REV	B	C
vacant			6	Rockledge St					
183			8	Rockledge St	Rantin, Samuel & Son	1896	QU. ANNE	B	C
184			10-12	Rockledge St	Roberts, P.H.	1928	VERNACULAR	B	C
185			14-16	Rockledge St		c.1915-30	ASTYL	B	C
400			4	Romar Terrace	Watson, Robert A.	1893	ITAL	B	C
401			6	Romar Terrace	Watson, Robert A.	1893	ITAL	B	C
402			8	Romar Terrace		1880	ITAL	B	C
50		Ionic Hall	149	Roxbury St		c. 1803	FED	B	C
60		St. Luke's Chapel to St. John	149a	Roxbury St	Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson	1900	GOTHIC REV	B	C
vacant			157-173	Roxbury St					
61		Dillaway-Thomas House	183	Roxbury St		1750-54	COLONIAL	B	C
62		James P. Timilty School	185-205	Roxbury St	Dyer, Wm. A. & Co.	1937	ART DECO	B	C
vacant			221-223	Roxbury St					
63			207-219	Roxbury St	Eisenberg & Freer	1929	ASTYL	B	C
75			227	Roxbury St	Tibbets, A.J.	1881	QU. ANNE	B	C
			(w/garage c. 1970)						
vacant			243	Roxbury St					
64			245-247	Roxbury St		c.1868-70	ITAL	B	C
65			249	Roxbury St		c.1859-66	ITAL	B	C
66			251	Roxbury St		1883	VERNACULAR	B	C
67		Modern Sewing Machine & Supply	253-257	Roxbury St		c.1858-73	ASTYL	B	C
68			259	Roxbury St		c.1832-58	FED	B	C
69			261-263	Roxbury St		1866	ITAL	B	C
vacant			265-273	Roxbury St					
70			275-277	Roxbury St	Maguire, Thomas F.	1893	QU. ANNE/ROM. REV	B	C
71			281	Roxbury St		1894	QU. ANNE	B	C
72			285	Roxbury St		c.1832-48	FED	B	C
73		Parad's Market	291	Roxbury St (also 1 Elmwood St)		post-1900	ASTYL	B	C
		vacant	34-40	Roxbury St					
74		U.S. Post Office	44-50	Roxbury St	Chapman, E.R.B.	1921	VERNACULAR	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant			54-58	Roxbury St					
F		L & P Gas Station	72,74	Roxbury St	Whipple, E.B.	1940	ASTYL	B	NC
vacant			78-106	Roxbury St					
76		Church of the United Com.	116-118	Roxbury St		1833	VERNACULAR	B	C
vacant			120-130	Roxbury St					
vacant			232-234	Roxbury St					
77			244-246	Roxbury St		c.1873-84	ITAL	B	C
78		Louis Prang Lithograph Fact.	270 — 286	Roxbury St (also 1 Gardner St)		1967-81	ITAL	B	C
79			292-304	Roxbury St		c.1895-1906	REN. REV	B	C
80		George White Fund Park		Roxbury St					
552			1	Thornton Pl		c.1868-72	2ND ENP	B	C
553			3	Thornton Pl		c.1871	ITAL	B	C
554			4	Thornton Pl		c.1865-73	ITAL	B	C
555			5	Thornton Pl		c.1868-71	ITAL	B	C
vacant			6,7	Thornton Pl					
195			1-3	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
196			5-7	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1927	ASTYL	B	C
197			9-11	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
198			19-21	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
199			23-25	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
200			27-29	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1927	ASTYL	B	C
201			31-33	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
202			35-37	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1927	ASTYL	B	C
203			39-41	Thornton St	Levy, Barney B.	1928	ASTYL	B	C
204			45	Thornton St (w/garage c.1940s)		1852	GK. REV	B	C
205			51	Thornton St (w/garage c.1940s)		c.1852-60	ITAL	B	C
205			75	Thornton St		c.1852	ITAL	B	C
207			81	Thornton St		c.1832-48	ITAL	B	C
208			83	Thornton St	Scott, Russell	1891	ITAL	B	C
209			85	Thornton St		by 1848	2ND ENP	B	C
210			91	Thornton St		c.1849-52	ITAL	B	C
211			93	Thornton St		c.1852-59	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			95	Thornton St					
212			119	Thornton St		c.1847	GK. REV	B	C
213			153	Thornton St		c.1899-1906	COL. REV	B	C
vacant			135	Thornton St					
214			137	Thornton St		c.1884-95	ASTYL	B	C
215			139	Thornton St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant			143	Thornton St					
vacant			151-161	Thornton St					

ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT
PROPERTY NAME

DATA SHEET

ADDRESS
STREET NAME

ARCHITECT

DATE

STYLE

TYPE

STATUS

MAP #	MHC #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
vacant		2-8	Thornton St					
163		12	Thornton St	Watson, Robert A.	1992	QU. ANNE	B	C
		(also 49 Juniper St)						
216		28	Thornton St		c.1888-90	QU. ANNE	B	C
217		32	Thornton St		c.1888-91	QU. ANNE	B	C
218		36	Thornton St		c.1888-90	QU. ANNE	B	C
219		38	Thornton St		c.1888-90	QU. ANNE	B	C
220		76	Thornton St		by 1852	ASTYL	B	C
221		60	Thornton St		by 1852	GK. REV	B	C
222		82	Thornton St		c.1837-44	ITAL	B	C
223		86	Thornton St		c.1852-58	GOTHIC REV	B	C
vacant		96-98	Thornton St					
224		102	Thornton St (w/garage c.1940)		1852	GK. REV	B	C
225		108-110	Thornton St		c.1832-58	ITAL	B	C
226		112	Thornton St	Clarke, W.E.	1905	ITAL	B	C
227		114-116	Thornton St	Clarke, W.E.	1906	ITAL	B	C
228		118-120	Thornton St		c.1848-52	GK. REV	B	C
229		126	Thornton St		1852	GK. REV	B	C
230		132	Thornton St		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant		134-136	Thornton St					
231		140-142	Thornton St		c.1873-84	GK. REV	B	C
vacant		144-158	Thornton St					
vacant		178-180	Thornton St					
232		162	Thornton St	Whitney, C.G.	1913	ASTYL	B	C
233		164	Thornton St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
234		166	Thornton St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
235		192	Thornton St		c.1895-1906	QU. ANNE	B	C
236		1	Thornton Terrace		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
557		5	Thwing St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
558		7	Thwing St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant		9	Thwing St					
559		2	Thwing St		c.1884-90	QU. ANNE	B	C
560		4	Thwing St		c.1884-90	QU. ANNE	B	C
561		6	Thwing St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
562		8	Thwing St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
563		10	Thwing St		c.1873-90	ITAL	B	C
564		12	Thwing St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
565		14	Thwing St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
566		16	Thwing St	Mulvey, J.B.	1890	ITAL	B	C
567		18	Thwing St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
568			20	Thwing St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
569			22	Thwing St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
570			24	Thwing St		c.1884-95	QU. ANNE	B	C
vacant			A-18	Vale St					
571			34	Vale St		c.1884-90	ITAL	B	C
572			38	Vale St		c.1873-84	2ND EMP	B	C
573			40	Vale St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
574			42	Vale St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
575			44	Vale St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
576			46	Vale St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
577,578			48,50	Vale St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			25-33	Vale St					
579			51	Vale St		c.1890-1906	ITAL	B	C
580			53-55	Vale St		c.1932-58	ITAL	B	C
vacant			57-61	Vale St					
581			63	Vale St		c.1895-1915	ITAL	B	C
582			9	Valentine St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
583			11	Valentine St		early 1870s	2ND EMP	B	C
584			13	Valentine St		early 1870s	2ND EMP	B	C
vacant			17-33	Valentine St					
vacant			20-32	Valentine St					
585		Circle Supply Co.	2407-2411	Washington St	Ensenberg, S.S.	1920	ASTYL	B	C
vacant			2395-2399	Washington St					
vacant			2413-2449	Washington St					
586			2451	Washington St		c.1884-1895	ASTYL	B	C
587			2453	Washington St		c.1895-1906	ITAL	B	C
vacant			2455-2497	Washington St					
588		Gately's Co.	2499-2501	Washington St		c.1895-1906	ASTYL	B	C
vacant			2513-2523	Washington St					
589			2541	Washington St		c.1858-73	2ND EMP	B	C
590			2627	Washington St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
591			2671	Washington St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			2673-2685	Washington St					
vacant			2707-2711	Washington St					
592			2717-2719	Washington St		c.1858-73	ITAL	B	C
vacant			2727-2737	Washington St					
593			2741	Washington St		c.1832-58	GK. REV	B	C
594			2747	Washington St		c.1832-58	GK. REV	B	C
vacant			2751-2803	Washington St					

MAP #	MHC #	ROXBURY HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PROPERTY NAME	DATA SHEET #	ADDRESS STREET NAME	ARCHITECT	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	STATUS
16		Sam's Tavern	2905	Washington St		post 1890	ASTYL	B	C
21			2809	Washington St		early 1870s	ITAL	B	C
22			2913	Washington St		early 1870s	ITAL	B	C
82			2817	Washington St		by 1869	ITAL	B	C
92			2821-2823	Washington St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
0		Marion's Ballroom Restaurant	2825	Washington St		c.1894-95		B	NC
556			2831 & 2831A	Washington St		c.1884-95	ITAL	B	C
vacant			2837-2843	Washington St					

Roxbury Highlands Historic District
District Data Sheet (Addendum)

<u>Property Name</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Address/Street Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>
	2, 4, 41/2	Centre Street	1902-1903	Greek Revival	B	C
	14	Centre Street	1807	Federal	B	C
	121	Centre Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
	123	Centre Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
	149-151	Centre Street	1884-1889	Queen Anne	B	C
	15	Dorr Street	1858-1873	Queen Anne	B	C
	21	Dorr Street	1838	Late Federal/ Early Grk. Rev.	B	C
	41	Dorr Street	1894	Colonial Revival	B	C
	288-300	Roxbury Street	ca. 1895-1906	Colonial Revival	B	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000147Date Listed: 02/22/89Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Property NameSuffolk
CountyMA
StateN/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper2/22/89
Date of Action

=====

Classification

The District encompasses 13 previously listed contributing properties--properties located within the boundaries of the John Eliot Square Historic District and 5 individual properties. At the time of its listing, the John Eliot Square Historic District included 9 contributing properties; the Roxbury Highlands district nomination indicates only 8 contributing properties for the the Eliot Square district. The discrepancy is explained by the loss of Hotel Eliot, located at 68-70 Bartlett Street, by fire in the interim between the listing of the two districts.

This information was provided by Betsy Friedberg, MASHPO National Register Director, by telephone prior to the date of listing.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Roxbury Highlands Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/14/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/22/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/16/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000147

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2/22/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Architecturally and historically important district, Roxbury Highlands, reflective of Boston's community development from the pre-Revolutionary period through the Depression era.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 2/22/89

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

CLASSIFICATION

 count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

 historic current

DESCRIPTION

 architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

 summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

 acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

 sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



43-51 Beech Glen (right to left)
Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts
Photographer: Christine S. Beard
April, 1988
Negative filed with Boston Landmarks
Commission, Boston City Hall
View: West on Beech Glen St. at
north elevation



28-46 Cedar St. & St. James African Orthodox Church
Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts
Photographer: Christine S. Beard
April, 1988
Negative filed with Boston Landmarks Commission,
Boston City Hall
View: West on Cedar St. at north elevations



146 Cedar St.

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with: Boston Landmarks

Commission, Boston City Hall

View: Southeast from Cedar St. at
north and west elevations



57, 59 Centre St. (right to left)

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer, Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks Commission,

Boston City Hall

View: North on Centre St. at east elevations



19-19½, 21-23, 25, 29-31, 45-47 Centre St. (right to left)

Roxbury Highlands Historic District, Boston, Mass.

Photographer, Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks Commission,
Boston City Hall

View: ~~North~~ on Centre St. at east elevations
South



Cox Building, 3-5 Dudley St.
Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts
Photographer: Christine S. Beard
Negative filed with Boston Landmarks
Commission, Boston City Hall
View: East on Dudley Street at west
elevation



Cochituate Standpipe, Highland Park
Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston
Landmarks Commission
Boston City Hall

View: South from Fort Avenue at
north elevation



108 Highland St.

Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard
April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks

Commission. Boston City Hall

View: Southeast from Highland St. at
west elevation



34 Lambert St.

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks

Commission, Boston City Hall

View: Northeast on Lambert St. at
south and west elevations



56 Linwood St.

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Board

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks

Commission, Boston City Hall

View: South from Linwood St. at
north and west elevations



124, 126, 130-132, 134-136 Marcella St,

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks

Commission, Boston City Hall

View: Northwest on Marcella St.

at northeast elevations



29-31 Millmont St.

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Boston Landmarks Commission - location of negative

Boston City Hall

View: East on Millmont St. at north and
west elevations



12, 14-22 Morley St. (12 = Edward Everett Hale House)

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks

Commission, Boston City Hall

View: northwest on Morley St. at northeast
elevations



Paige Academy, 38 Highland Ave.
Roxbury Highlands Historic District
Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks
Commission, Boston City Hall

View: west from Highland Ave. at
northeast and southeast elevations



245-247, 249, 253-255 Roxbury St.
(right to left)

Roxbury Highlands Historic District

Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts

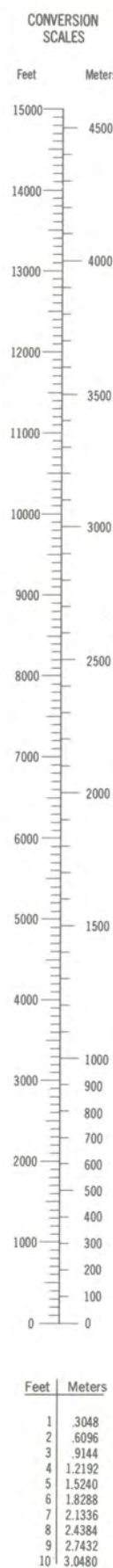
Photographer: Christine S. Beard

April, 1988

Negative filed with Boston Landmarks

Commission, Boston City Hall

View: West on Roxbury St. at south
elevations



There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

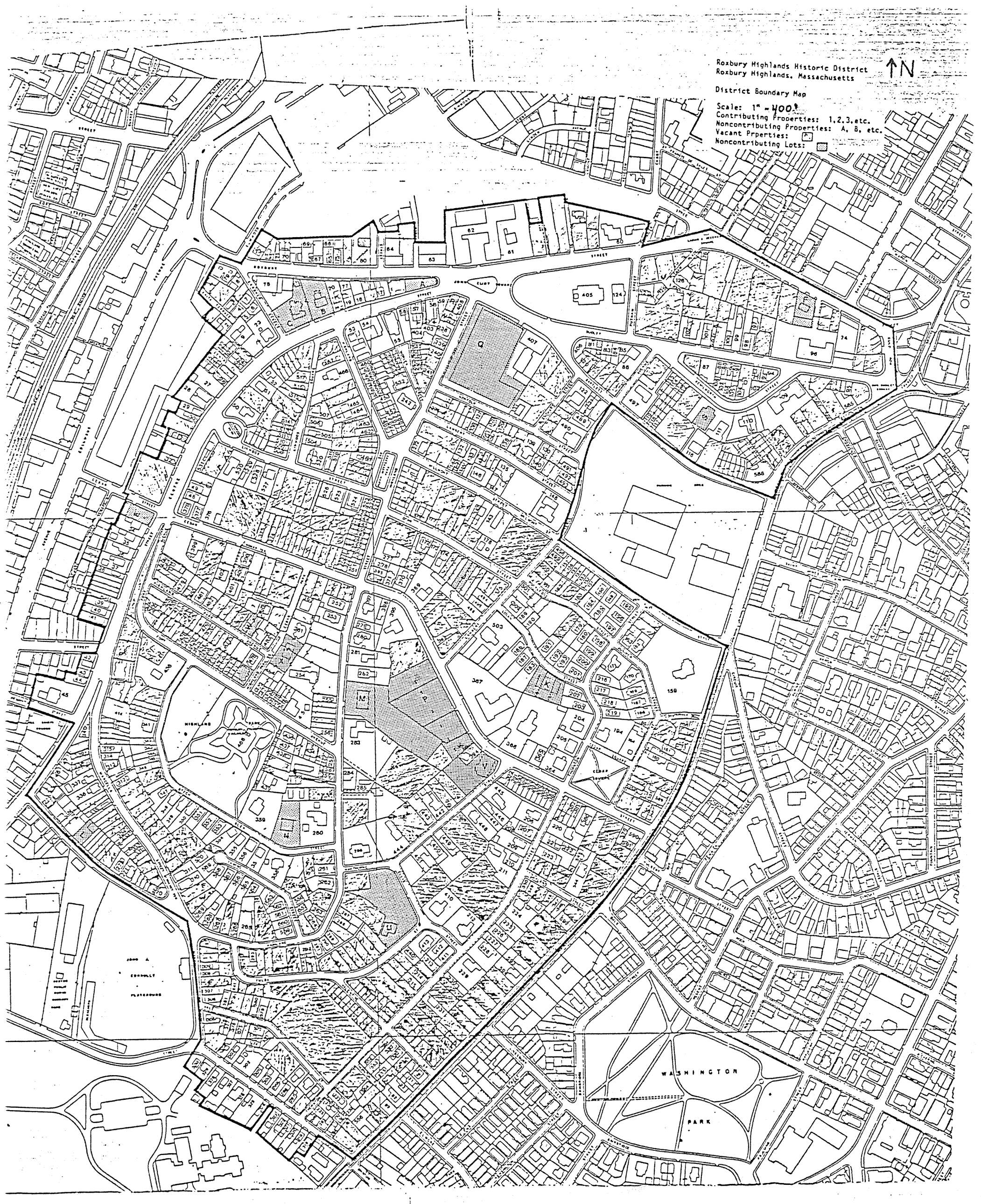
↑N

Scale: 1" = 400'

Contributing Properties
Noncontributing Properties

Vacant Properties: ☒
Noncontributing Lots: ☐

✓ 4587-4117





January 12, 1989

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington D.C. 20013-7127

JAN 30 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Roxbury Highlands Historic District, Boston, Massachusetts

It has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

We would like to request expedited review for this nomination. February is Black History Month and we would like to have this nomination listed in time for a celebration at the end of the month.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

BF/di