

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name CHARLES R. WILBER SCHOOL

other names/site number SHARON HIGH SCHOOL

2. Location

street & number 75-85 SOUTH MAIN STREET not for publication

city or town SHARON vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county NORFOLK code 021 zip code 02067

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Brona Simon

Brona Simon, SHPO

January 5, 2010

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

5-10-10

CHARLES R. WILBER SCHOOL
Name of Property

NORFOLK, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 building

0 sites

0 structures

0 objects

1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof RUBBER

other STONE (granite); CONCRETE;

WOOD (trim elements); BRICK (chimneys)

Narrative Description

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

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**Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA**

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Wilber School is prominently located on a slight rise facing the Town Hall across South Main Street, separated by new construction from the Sharon Historic District centered on Post Office Square to the north. The school, and its new addition, is the only structure located on the block bounded to the north by Station Street, to the east by South Main Street, to the south by Chestnut Street, and to the west by Pleasant Street. The school faces east toward South Main Street, and the facade of the main block is set back approximately 125 feet from the street. The site drops down to the north toward Station Street and toward the intersection with Pleasant Street. There is a berm along the South Main Street sidewalk where the grade rises a few feet.

The site is planted with grass to the east and north of the building. The southwest sector of the site to the rear of the building is level and has a new four-story addition surrounded by paved parking. Landscaping will be installed around the boundaries on Chestnut and Pleasant streets. Some mature trees are located in front of the building, along Station Street, along the north portion of Pleasant Street, and in the northwest sector of the site.

New walks are being installed similar to the walks that formerly crossed the front (east) lawn. The Town of Sharon has subdivided the lot, retaining the north end of the block.

Exterior

The Wilber School is a two-story, red-brick building with a flat roof built in the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles. The building, which is approximately T-shaped in plan, was built in two phases. The south wing is the original Wilber School, an elementary school built in 1921-1922. (Photo #2) The north wing and shaft of the T were added in 1928-1929 when the school was converted to the Sharon High School. The building is set on a concrete foundation, the red-brick walls rising to a brick parapet, and ornamentation is executed in cast stone and concrete.

South Wing – Charles R. Wilber School

The original 1922 building (also called the south wing) is a red-brick building designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a brick watertable, flat arched brick arches, concrete window sills, a simple wood cornice, and a central flush pavilion. (Photos#1, 3) The brick parapet above the cornice is topped by a metal flashing with the dimension of the capstone. At the northwest corner of the building, an exterior brick chimney rises above the parapet.

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Concrete steps with cast-iron railings lead up to the main entry framed by concrete Tuscan pilasters, surmounted by a frieze and dentil cornice. A cast-iron railing is set on top of the entry cornice. The three-bay central pavilion is set off by Tuscan pilasters, and a second set of full-height pilasters frames the central bay. A dentil course is carried across the pavilion below the cornice, and bronze or brass letters spelling "Charles R. Wilber School" are placed in the frieze. The original main (east) entrance contains double wood-paneled doors topped by a multilight transom. (Photo #5)

Plain concrete steps at the south entry lead to an entrance framed in a simple brick surround set in a narrow pavilion. A recessed brick panel is set above the door and below the stairhall window. The south doors (installed in 2009) are wood with multilight upper panels

The windows on the south wing are typically 12/12 aluminum, double-hung sash; triple-hung multilight sash are located over the east and south entries, and narrow 4/6 sash are set between the pilasters on the facade. The windows are based on the number of lights found in the original wood double-hung windows. The narrow windows are repeated in the same bays at the first-story rear elevation. Some of the basement sash are typical multilight double-hung windows. The basement windows on either side of the main entrance stair are casements.

During the 2009 rehabilitation, changes were made to the basement window openings at the basement story.

Auditorium and North Wing

The 1928 addition, containing the auditorium wing (the shaft of the T) and the north classroom wing, is also built of red brick and was designed in the Classical Revival style with Colonial Revival details. The auditorium wing projects east from the main block of the building with a bowed facade. (Photo #2) At the east elevation, a central round-arched window at the second story is set in a scalloped surround with paneled pilasters. Projecting from the base of the window is a wood balustraded balcony supported on heavy wooden brackets. The name "Sharon High School" is carved in the frieze above the window. (Photo #6) Echoing the projecting auditorium wing is a smaller projecting pavilion at the north end of the east elevation. (Photo #4) It has a similar bowed facade, an oversized central window with a projecting wood balcony similar to that on the east auditorium facade, and cast festoons with robust fruit ornament flanking either side of the window.

The 1928 addition has a bull-nose concrete watertable, a narrow concrete stringcourse above the second-story windows, a concrete cornice, ornate cast-stone swags and hood molds over the round windows in the auditorium, brick flat-arched window openings with cast-stone keystones, and concrete spandrel panels below the second-story windows. The corners of the east elevation

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of the auditorium wing and of the north pavilion are enlivened by brick quoins. The brick parapet is topped by metal flashing the same dimension as the former capstone. Copper grills formerly used for ventilation are set in the concrete panels below the first- and second-story windows of the north wing.

The main entrance on the north wing is recessed behind Ionic columns supporting a heavy entablature and broken pediment. Carved ornament of fruit and flowers hang down from the ogee, and an urn is centered in the pediment. Cast-iron light standards similar to the former standards sit on a low concrete wall at the steps in front of the entrance. The entrance doors are wood double French doors, with full-length sidelights and a transom. An oval motif with a scrolled surround is set into the transom. (Photo # 7) The north wood doors with multilight upper panels are based on the original drawings. Fire egress doors on the south and north elevations of the auditorium wing were replaced prior to the 1990s. These were replaced in 2009 with new doors including a multilight transom, based on historic photographs.

The auditorium windows contain 30/24, wood, double-hung sash at the second story and 24/18 at the first story. Below the watertable are pairs of single four-light sash. Above the oversized second-story windows are multilight round windows. (Photo #8)

The windows on the north wing are typically 20/20 double-hung replacement aluminum sash. A round multilight window with a hopper sash is located above the main entrance. Smaller multilight sash are located at the north elevation of the north wing and at the south bay of the west elevation.

The roofs on all sections of the building are flat, edged with brick parapets topped by metal flashing matching the dimension of the former capstone.

Interior

The north and south wings each have a central double-loaded corridor. The floors of the north and south wings do not line up. Original metal pan stairs remain in the north and south stairhalls at either end of the building. The former gymnasium space below the auditorium has been subdivided into residential units and offices. Within the former entrance lobby to Sharon High School, at the west entrance in the north wing, steps lead up to the main first-floor level. The walls have molded panels, and compound pilasters articulate the corners. There are large mirrors on the north wall, and the south wall has glass display cases inset in the wall. Throughout the building, some original classroom doors have been retained and fixed closed in the corridors and new fire rated doors were installed in 2009 for unit entrance doors. The existing locker doors have had the paint removed and were reinstalled in the corridors of the north wing.

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Walls inside the units (which were formerly classrooms) have been built to create suitable living spaces.

The auditorium is a large two-story space with the stage to the east and a balcony at the rear (west). (Photo #11) It is entered from under the balcony and the floor slopes down to the east. All of the seats and the wooden floor have been removed. Stairs leading to the balcony are located in the northwest and southwest corners. The paneled proscenium arch is outlined with rope molding, and framed by fluted pilasters. The skirt at the stage has molded panels. (Photo #10) A simple cornice molding, chair rail, and picture rail run around the room. The oversized windows are set in molded frames surmounted by a frieze and detailed cornice, which is topped by oval windows framed in rope molding tied with a bow at the base. There is a simple ceiling molding. Applied acoustic tiles on the ceiling have been removed and there is no evidence of a more detailed design that appeared in the original 1928 drawings. (Photo #9) The entrance doors from the corridor have been replaced with fire-rated doors.

New Addition

A new, four-story, brick addition connects to the center of the west elevation. Built in 2009, it is T-shaped in plan with a flat roof. A metal-and-glass-clad connector links the new addition to the west elevation of the former school. The new lobby is located at the connector between the new and the existing sections of the building. The new addition projects to the west from the center of the rear elevation of the existing building. The addition is sheathed in red brick for three stories. The fourth story and the corners are built of cement-fiber panels. Three rounded brick bays project from the addition on each of the north and south ends of the T, and one is centered in the Pleasant Street elevation. The windows of the addition are aluminum with 1/1 sash.

Archaeological Description

While no pre-Contact period Native American resources are known on the Wilber School property, sites may exist. One Native site is known in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property prior to historic landuse generally represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The school occupies a slight rise with level to moderately sloping topography. Soil types on the property are classified as urban land where 75% or more of the land is covered with impervious surfaces such as buildings, pavement, industrial parks, and railroad yards. While natural soil characteristics are difficult to determine in urban land areas, the surficial geology of the area indicates that well-drained sand and gravel deposits are common. The nominated property is located well over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands, a locational characteristic that

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reduces the overall Native site sensitivity for this location. Given the above information, construction of the Wilber School (1921-1922), North Wing (1928-1929), New Wing (2009), parking facilities, and prior (pre-1921) development of the parcel, a low potential exists for locating pre-Contact period Native American resources on the nominated property. Any Native American resources that might have been present on the property were destroyed by extensive historic landuse of the lot.

A moderate potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Wilber School property. While several early 20th century or earlier houses, barns, and outbuildings were present on the property prior to construction of the Wilber School (1921-1922), most were destroyed during school construction. The 1888 Atlas and 1916 Sanborn Insurance Map illustrate a large house facing south on S. Main Street within the block formed by South Main, Station, South Pleasant, and Chestnut Streets. The large house was later converted to a hotel (Sharon Inn); then, at a later date, it was either demolished or removed from the property. Structural evidence of the large house/hotel may survive in the area between South Main Street and the north wing of the Wilber School. By 1916, at the rear of the lot, a single house faced north on South Pleasant Street, and a shed was located at the interior of the lot. Structural remains of the single house may survive in the grassy area north of the school; however, the shed was likely destroyed during construction of the new wing (2009).

By 1921, the site plan for construction of the Wilber School showed two houses, a barn, two summer houses, and an abandoned foundation at the southwest corner of the lot. One of the houses may be the single house that faced north on South Pleasant Street discussed above. Structural evidence of the buildings shown on the 1921 site plan may survive; however, none are extant above ground today.

Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive on the nominated property.

(end)

CHARLES R. WILBER SCHOOL

Name of Property

NORFOLK, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA#20,369

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922-1959

Significant Dates

1922 – construction and opening

1929 – conversion to high school

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Monks & Johnson, Ralph Harrington Doane

Edward S. Holland

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Boston Public Library

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wilber School is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its associations with the town of Sharon's educational system and under Criterion C at the local level as a rare and intact example of nonresidential Colonial Revival architecture in Sharon. The Wilber School played several roles in the town's educational program, serving as a school from 1922 through 1981. It opened as a grammar school in 1922 and was named after the town's only known World War I casualty. With construction of the 1928 addition, it became the new Sharon High School, replacing the overcrowded Pleasant Street School (MHC # 55). When a new high school was built in 1957, the Wilber School became an intermediate school. The Wilber School is also the most imposing Colonial Revival structure in Sharon and is one of the most intact examples remaining. The Wilber School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance is from its initial opening in 1922 to 1959. The end date is the standard fifty-year cutoff, established to allow historical perspective.

Town of Sharon

The present town of Sharon, formerly part of the town of Stoughton, was incorporated as the town of Stoughtonham in 1775 and was renamed Sharon in 1783. Its early economic base was farming, lumber, and extraction of bog iron. Industrial ventures during the mid-19th century included a cotton duck mill, a saw and grist mill, and small-scale boot and shoe manufacturing. Except for a box company that was the successor to the saw and grist mill, these other industries did not thrive and had closed by the early 20th century. Most likely as a result, Sharon saw a population decline in the 1870s, eventually followed by an upturn from 1890 – 1915. Although industry was contracting, Lake Massapoag attracted a modest summer resort community during the last quarter of the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th centuries. The population stabilized during the period 1915 - 1945. It is curious that during the period between the two wars, when the town reported a stable population, the schools were often overcrowded due to an ever-growing number of students.

Previous Development of the site

The 1888 atlas and the 1916 Sanborn Insurance map show a large house facing south on South Main Street on the block bounded by South Main, Station, South Pleasant, and Chestnut streets. By 1916, at the rear of the lot, a single house faced north on South Pleasant, and a shed was set at the interior of the lot. The Town Hall was located diagonally across S. Main Street (the location of the present Town Hall) and a commercial building was at the southeast corner of South Main and Chestnut streets. Otherwise, the surrounding neighborhood was mostly single-family houses,

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some on relatively large lots. By 1921, the site plan for construction of the Wilber School showed the large house had been converted to a hotel (known as the Sharon Inn), and the block also contained two houses, a barn, and two summer houses. An abandoned foundation was noted at the southwest corner of the block. In 1924, after the Wilber School opened, the two small houses still remained. After the Sharon High School was finished, there were no other buildings on the entire block; the rear of the lot was paved. There had been a driveway north of the school extending from the corner of South Main and Sharon streets up to the north stairhall entrance to the school. There was no evidence of the use of the north end of the lot by the school. Because the grade slopes down to the street here, it would not be suited to uses such as large playing fields or playgrounds.

Sharon Schools

According the history provided by the Sharon Historical Commission, the town's first high school was established in November 1877, and classes were held in various locations including the Institute, the vestry of the Congregational Church, and the Town Hall. The high school was relocated to the Center School on School Street (MHC # 57; 1892) when the High Street School was completed in 1899 (MHC #58; demolished prior to 1981). The first building constructed specifically as a high school was the Pleasant Street School (MHC #55; 1910) at 21 South Pleasant Street.

In 1916, Sharon had three schools: a primary school on High Street, a Grammar School at 1 School Street, later called the Center School and now used as the School Department offices; and a high school on Pleasant Street at the corner of Pine Street, almost directly behind the present Wilber School. Although the Pleasant Street School was built in 1910, discussions regarding the town's inadequate school facilities began to appear in the Sharon Town Reports in 1917, when it was noted that the South School had been closed for two years. (This was presumably the school that appears on Billings Street south of Stone Street on the 1876 and 1888 atlases. The town planned to sell the building in 1917 and it was demolished before 1924.) At the same time, the crowded classrooms and inadequacy of the grammar school building at that time in 1917 were deplored and planning for a new school was discussed.

In 1919, a nine-person committee was formed to study the adequacy of the town's schools and to make a recommendation to Town Meeting. The committee included Dr. Walter A. Griffin, Howard D. Kenyon, Joseph L. McGrath, Robert G. Morse, Herbert F. Nelson, Charles H. Nutting, Ralph L. Pollard, John J. Rafter and Dorothy F. Stetson. Kenyon, Rafter and Stetson made up the School Committee; the other five were members of the community. The same year, the School Board requested the use of the lower Town Hall for a combined first- and second-grade classroom, which was granted. In 1920, the town passed an article to purchase the block on

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which the school now stands. It was also voted that a seven-member committee be appointed to present plans and recommendations for the new building. That committee once again consisted of Howard D. Kenyon, John J. Rafter and Dorothy F. Stetson all of the school committee, joined by Vernon M. Hawkins, Charles H. Nutting, Jeremiah O'Leary, and Timothy F. Quinn. In June 1921, C.H. Ely, architect and H. S. Freeman presented plans they had each developed for the school. It was voted later that year to accept the plans for a school building "... as prepared by Mr. C.H. Ely of Monks & Johnson." In the meantime, it was suggested that the town consider a portable school building. In 1920 and 1921, \$25,000 was approved for the taking of the land by eminent domain and in the fall of 1921, \$90,000 was approved for the building, equipment, and furnishings. Opened in 1922, the Wilber School may have improved the school facilities, but by 1924, the town still had only three schools: the High Street primary school, the Wilber grammar school and the high school on Pleasant Street. The grammar school at 1 School Street was noted on the Sanborn map as "School Building," suggesting it was not in use.

Completion of the Wilber School in 1922 only briefly satisfied the town's need for more classrooms. In 1926, school overcrowding again appeared in the Town Reports. It was noted that the high school had a capacity of 102 students to serve an expected enrollment of 137 students for September 1927; similarly, there were 42 seats to accommodate 70 students entering the eighth grade that year. The following year, there was a unanimous vote to build a high school building on the lot adjoining the Wilber School.

In March of 1928, the majority of the Building Committee recommended that a new school be built adjacent to the Charles R. Wilber School. The committee members supporting this recommendation were Francis E. Walter, James E. Taylor, and Faith Goddard. One member, George D. Pettee, opposed the recommendations of his fellow commissioners. An amount of \$175,000 was approved at Town Meeting to pay for site grading, building construction, the architect's fee, and equipment. The price was to include an assembly hall to accommodate 600 persons. Ralph Harrington Doane and Edward S. Holland were the architects, and Dacey and Tibbets were the general contractors. Work was started in June 1928, at a time when the crowded conditions in the High School were the worst ever faced by the town. At a later vote, \$5,400 was approved for landscaping the school grounds.

Sharon High School was occupied in the spring of 1929, although the official presentation ceremony for the school did not occur until April 21, 1930. A program produced for the ceremony listed a schedule of events that included performances by the high school orchestra and glee club. It also included a description of the building by Ralph Harrington Doane, the architect. In addition to exterior photographs of the school, photographs were included of the Biological and Physical Laboratory, the Library, and the Chemistry laboratory. Speakers at the ceremony

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included the architect and chairman of the Building Committee, the Board of Selectmen, and the School Committee. A list of contractors and the full budget were also included. A copy of the program is in the collection of the Sharon Historical Society.

In addition, the school's auditorium also served as a public meeting place and performance center for the town. A direct mention of Town Meeting was not found in the Town Report, but it is assumed that one use of the auditorium was to convene Town Meeting. A March 1928 news article and photograph reported on Town Meeting, which drew 600 residents. The meeting opened in town hall, which had an inadequate capacity of 288, and was moved to an unheated tent in front of the Wilber School (erected in anticipation of a large attendance), where the lawn was covered with snow. The major topic of Town Meeting was to vote on the appropriation to build the new high school, but the measure failed by ten votes. The obvious need for a larger space and the eventual vote to build an auditorium with a capacity of 600 rather than 500 persons (although not that evening), suggests the auditorium was intended for Town Meeting as well as for school functions.

With the completion of the 1929 high school adjacent to the Wilber School, the Pleasant Street School was converted to an elementary school. The last high school class graduation from the Wilber School was in 1957, and the high school moved to a new building at 181 Pond Street that fall. In 1966, the Pleasant Street School (then serving as a junior high) returned to use as an elementary school when a new junior high opened at 75 Mountain Street, the current middle school. Soon after that change, the Wilber School became an Intermediate School housing grades five and six. The Pleasant Street School and the Wilber School were closed in 1981, citing Proposition 2 ½ and decreased enrollment. The passage of Proposition 2 ½ resulted in a loss of approximately \$800,000 to the School Department budget, forcing school closings and cuts in school programs and staff. School enrollment had been decreasing for the previous decade with an average loss of 100 students per year in the previous five years. In 1981, it was noted in the Annual Report that the old High Street School building was demolished. The Pleasant Street School was converted to affordable housing in 1982. Although the town of Sharon had selected a developer to rehabilitate the Wilber School in the 1990s, the project did not proceed and the school remained vacant until 2009. The Wilber School is currently being rehabilitated for apartments, and a new T-shaped wing is being added west of the existing building, extending towards Pleasant Street. In the disposition of the school, the town subdivided the block bounded by South Main, Chestnut, Pleasant and Station streets, retaining a one-acre piece of vacant land on the north end of the block. Sharon currently has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. None of the town's schools built before 1929 is being used for its original educational purpose.

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Architects

Although built in two phases, the school building as a whole still reads as a harmonious composition. Boston architects Monks & Johnson designed the original Wilber School. Charles Hardy Ely (8/16/1875 – 10/3/1929) presented the design to the town of Sharon and presumably was the lead designer for the project. After receiving his degree in 1898 in architecture from Harvard, Ely worked in the office of Guy Lowell and at the New York firm of D. Everett Walk before returning to Boston in 1913 to work with Monks & Johnson.

The firm built several commercial buildings, some of them notable, including the S.S. Pierce Co. store and office building on Brookline Avenue, the University Club (MHC # 2395; ca. 1925) at Stuart Street and Trinity Place, the Boston School of Physical Education (1916) at 105 South Huntington Avenue, the Jordan Marsh Co. garage in Boston, and the Kelley-Springfield Tire Co. service station in Boston. In Framingham, Monks & Johnson designed a building for the Dennison Manufacturing Co. (NR, 2008)

The 1928 addition for the Sharon High School, distinguished for its massing that reflects the various functions in the building and for its robust classical ornament, was designed by Ralph Harrington Doane (1886-1941) and Edward S. Holland. Judging from the detail of the building and the histories of the two, Doane was most likely responsible for the design. Ralph Harrington Doane graduated from MIT, where he later taught as a special instructor. During the period 1916-1918, Doane was a consulting architect for the Philippine government, where he supervised construction of more than 100 buildings including the Capitol at Manila. In 1918 he left his work in the Philippines to be commissioned a first lieutenant in the U.S. Engineering Corps. He later returned to Boston where he opened an office. Among his designs were apartment houses such as the Roosevelt Apartments (MHC # 2926; 1928) at Huntington Avenue and Forsythe Street and 360-390 and 394 Beacon Street (1926; NRDIS). Doane was considered an expert in school design; perhaps his most notable school was the Cambridge Rindge Technical High School. He also designed the Milton Junior High School in East Milton, MA (MHC #344). He served on the Boston Board of School Commissioners during 1920 and 1921 and was a member of the National Advisory Council of School Building. However, he seems to have gained the greatest recognition in the area of commercial architecture. The Boston Society of Architects awarded him the Harleston Parker Gold Metal in 1927 for his design of the Motor Mart Garage (MHC #2380) as "the best architectural work in metropolitan Boston." Doane's other commercial buildings included the Hutchinson Building at 25-29 Bromfield Street, at the corner of Province Street and Province Court (MHC # 1963; 1924). An earlier garage was the Bowdoin Square Garage (ca. 1926). At the time of his death, Doane was working with Mayor Tobin's committee to revise Boston's building code. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Society of Architects.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

Doane's associate in the design of the Sharon High School addition was a local architect, Edward S. Holland. The general contractor for the work was Dacey and Tibbets. The Sharon High School received an Award of Merit from the Better Homes in America Association. At the time of this award, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, was president of the association. The addition contained the auditorium, seating almost 600, below which was the gymnasium with showers for boys and girls; a suite of two laboratories and a lecture room for science (the chemical laboratory was on the second floor of the north pavilion); a suite of three rooms for the commercial school; a small library; an art room (where a sawtooth monitor was located); an office suite of three rooms adjoining the main entrance; and five other classrooms. A shop and kitchen were located in the basement of the auditorium wing. The total cost to build the addition was \$175,000. Construction began in the summer of 1928, and the school was occupied in the spring of 1929. At the opening ceremony for the enlarged High School, held in April 1930, Doane described it as "... Collegiate Georgian, not elaborate, nor ostentatious, but attractive in design, and distinctly a conspicuous civic improvement."

The Wilber School is by far Sharon's largest Colonial Revival structure and is one of the most intact examples remaining. The town's architecture is primarily residential with a center of churches, municipal, and commercial buildings located at Post Office Square a short distance from the Wilber School. Among the town's other nonresidential Colonial Revival structures are the School Administration Building (formerly the Center School, MHC # 57; dated in the survey as 1892, but a school appears here on the 1876 and the 1888 atlases); the Pleasant Street School (MHC # 55; 1910), the Sharon Public Library (1914, NRDIS 8/22/1975), and the Sharon Railroad Station (1946). The Pleasant Street School and the School Administration Building are wood-frame structures. In massing and detail the Pleasant Street School is a more literal revival of residential Colonial architecture. The one-story School Administration Building was formerly clapboard that has been replaced with stucco siding, and its form is more suggestive of Jeffersonian Classicism. The Sharon Public Library, a one-story brick building with a new rear addition, is another good example of the Colonial Revival style but is substantially smaller in scale. Its outstanding feature is the entrance with an arched pediment supported on engaged Doric columns. In contrast, the Sharon Railroad Station, a simple one-story red brick building, is a typical stripped-down vernacular building.

Charles R. Wilber

Charles R. Wilber successfully completed his officer's training at Camp Upton, NY in April 1918 during WWI. Serving as a Second Lieutenant, he was killed in action in October 1918. His photo appears in a 1920 History of the 126th Infantry with the note that he was killed near Cierges, France. As Sharon's only casualty of that war, the American Legion Post #106 and a bridge in Sharon also carry Charles Wilber's name. Around the time of his death, his family lived on Walpole Street in Sharon.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA**

Section number 8 Page 7

More than 25 years after it closed, the former Wilber School/Sharon High School is being entirely rehabilitated for use as 31 residential units with the assistance of state and federal historic tax credits. A new addition containing 44 units is located in the former paved parking lot west of the school. New landscaping has been installed on the site and the building will once again contribute to the life of Sharon's town center.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the town of Sharon's settlement, educational system, and land-use history of the nominated property. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify the location, construction date, function, and integrity of the many residences, barns, and outbuildings located on the nominated property prior to construction of the Wilber School in 1921-1922. While town atlases, maps, and school construction plans have identified the presence of these structures and their relative dates, it is unknown exactly where the structures were located, when the structures were built or demolished, and what activities were conducted at their location. Historical and archaeological research may answer most, if not all, of these questions

Historical and archaeological research may also contribute important information related to the town of Sharon's educational system during the early 20th century. Structural evidence and construction features associated with the different phases of construction and renovation for the Wilber School may identify architectural characteristics, construction methods, materials, and patterns of reuse for different parts of the school. This information could be especially important since they apply to a building that is significant as a rare and intact example of nonresidential Colonial Revival architecture in Sharon. Structural evidence of barns and outbuildings may contribute important information related to the facilities available to teachers, students, and staff, and maintenance activities conducted at the school.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and sheet refuse patterns may contribute important information related to educational methods at the school and the social, cultural, and economic patterns of the students, teachers, and staff at the school.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Brockton Suburban Directory of Canton, Easton, Sharon and Stoughton, Massachusetts, 1939, vol. 1.

Crosby Publishing, Co.: North Hampton, New Hampshire, 1939.

Sharon, Mass., City Directories: 1939; 1942

Newspapers:

Boston Herald, November 8, 1941, p. 11.

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Maps:

Robinson, E. Atlas of Norfolk County, Sharon Township and Sharon. 1888. Pl 46.

Sanborn Map Company. New York, New York. Insurance Maps of Sharon, Norfolk County, Massachusetts: 1916; 1924; 1924, April revised to 1953.

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Books:

Withey, Henry F. Biographical Dictionary of American architects (deceased), Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970 [c1956].

Magazines:

American Architect, Feb. 21, 1917, vol. III, no. 2148, pp. 135-6

American Architect, August 8, 1917, vol. 112, no. 2127.

Architectural Forum, Jan., 1942, vol. 76, supplement, p. 64.

Architectural Review. Doane, Ralph Harrington, 'The Story of American Architecture,' 1919, vol. 8, p. 25-32, 115-122.

Pencilpoints, Dec. 1941, vol. 22, supplement, p. 60.

Unpublished Sources

Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Department, Boston, Mass. - Architects File

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, Mass. - Inventory and Survey Files, Sharon, MA

Form A - Area:

Form B - Building:

Charles R. Wilber School Form; 54

High Street School - Form 58

Intermediate School - S. Main Street; Form 95

Pleasant Street School - Form 55

School Administration Building - Form 57

Sharon Public Library - Form 56

MHC Opinion: Eligibility for National Register - Form 95, 6/20/89; 3/5/90

(end)

CHARLES R. WILBERSCHOOL
Name of Property

NORFOLK, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.92 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 319720 4665580
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie Donovan and Laura Kline, Tremont Preservation Services, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 2009

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name BC WILBER SCHOOL LLC c/o BEACON COMMUNITIES LLC

street & number 150 FEDERAL STREET, 5th FL. telephone 617-574-1105

city or town BOSTON state MA zip code 02110

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Describing a certain area of land situated in the Town of Sharon, County of Norfolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, said area of land is bounded and described as follows;

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of the northwesterly sideline of South Main Street and the northeasterly sideline of Chestnut Street, thence running;

N51°46'00"W Three hundred fifty-nine and seventy-seven hundredths feet (359.77') by the northeasterly sideline of Chestnut Street to a point, thence turning and running;

N38°13'00"E Three hundred sixty-four and twenty-eight hundredths feet (364.28') by the southeasterly sideline of South Pleasant Street to a point, thence turning and running;

S54°25'58"E One hundred sixty-five and seventy-three hundredths feet (165.73') to a point, thence turning and running;

N35°47'12"E Four and seventy-four hundredths feet (4.74') to a point, thence turning and running;

S54°18'39"E One hundred thirty and ninety-seven hundredths, (130.97') to a point, thence turning and running;

S35°52'21"W Forty-four and twenty-four hundredths feet (44.24') to a point, thence turning and running;

S35°38'23"W Forty-six and seven hundredths feet (46.07') to a point, thence turning and running;

S54°58'51"E Forty-four and ninety hundredths feet (44.90') to a point on the northwesterly sideline of South Main Street, thence turning and running;

S35°15'00"W Two hundred fifty and forty-seven hundredths feet (250.47') by the northwesterly sideline of South Main Street to a point, thence turning and running;

S35°47'00"W Forty-four and seventy-two hundredths feet (44.72') by the northwesterly sideline of South Main Street to the point of beginning.

Said area is shown as "Demised Premises" on a plan entitled "Plan of Land - Exhibit "C" in Sharon, MA prepared for BC Wilber School LLC" by Hancock Associates, dated December 20, 2007, which Plan was recorded at Plan Book 578, Plan 51. Said Demised Premises contains one hundred twenty-seven thousand two hundred forty-eight square feet more or less (127,248± s.f.).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Wilber School, with the exception of a portion of the parcel at the north end of the block recently subdivided by the town of Sharon that is excluded from this nomination.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Charles W. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA**

Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Date: January 2010

Photographer: Erika Tarlin

1. West (left) and south (right) elevations, facing northeast
2. East façade (left) south wing; and south and east elevations (right) auditorium wing, facing northwest
3. East façade south wing, facing west
4. East façade north wing, facing west
5. Detail of main entrance, east façade south wing, facing west
6. East façade (left) and north façade (center) auditorium wing, north façade, north wing (right), facing southwest.
7. Detail of main entrance, east façade north wing, facing west
8. South wall auditorium, facing south
9. Detail, proscenium arch, east end of auditorium, facing southwest
10. East wall and proscenium, auditorium, facing southeast
11. South wall and balcony, auditorium, facing southwest

ILLUSTRATIONS

From 1930 dedication program

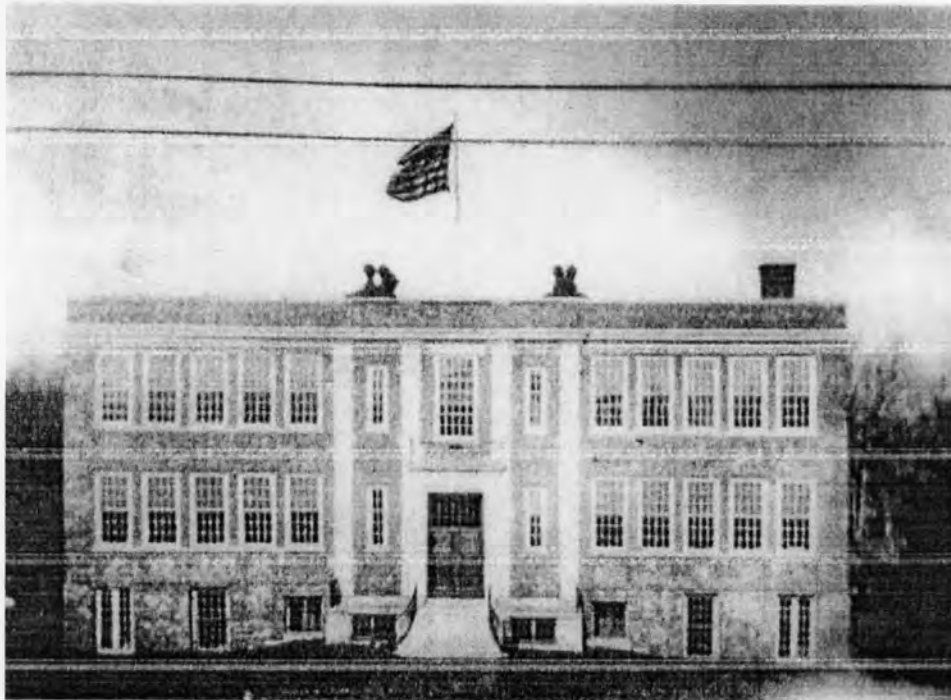
Auditorium and main entrance
Looking South, Looking North

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

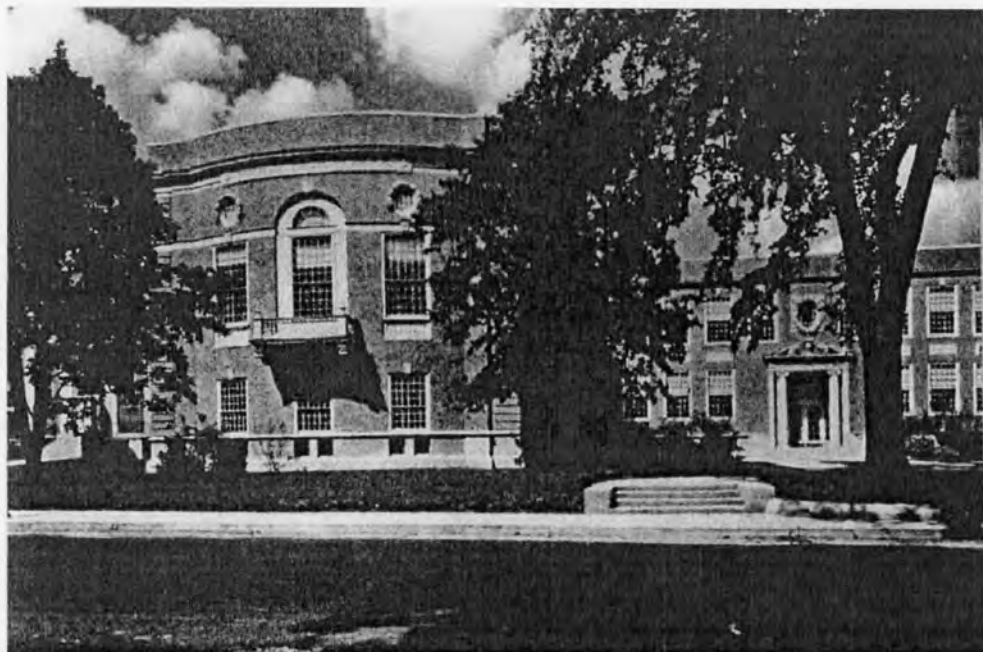
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Charles W. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA

Section number Historic photos Page 1



South wing prior to 1929



Auditorium and main entrance, 1930

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

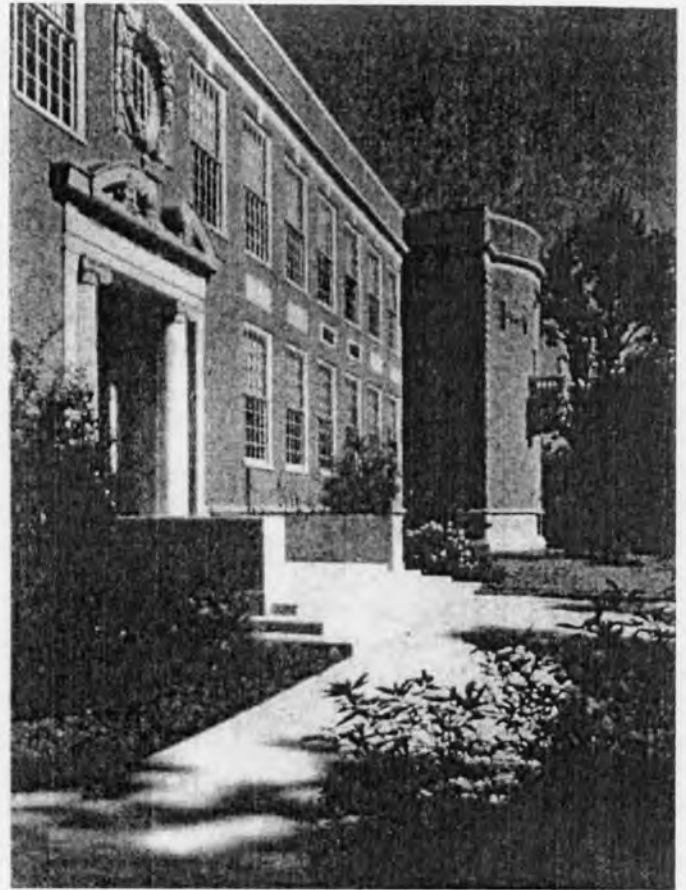
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Charles W. Wilber School
Sharon (Norfolk), MA

Section number Historic photos Page 2

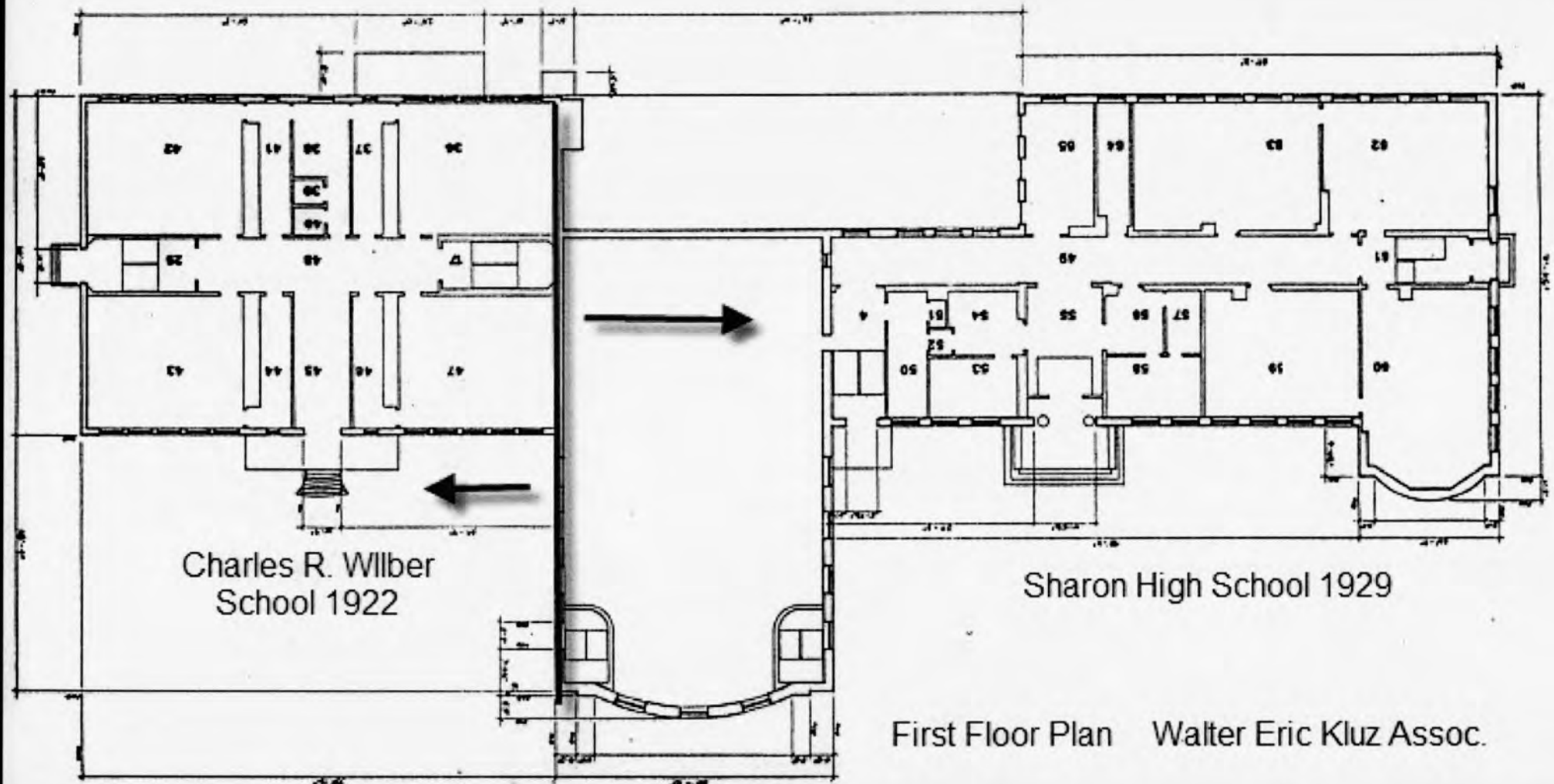


Views looking south

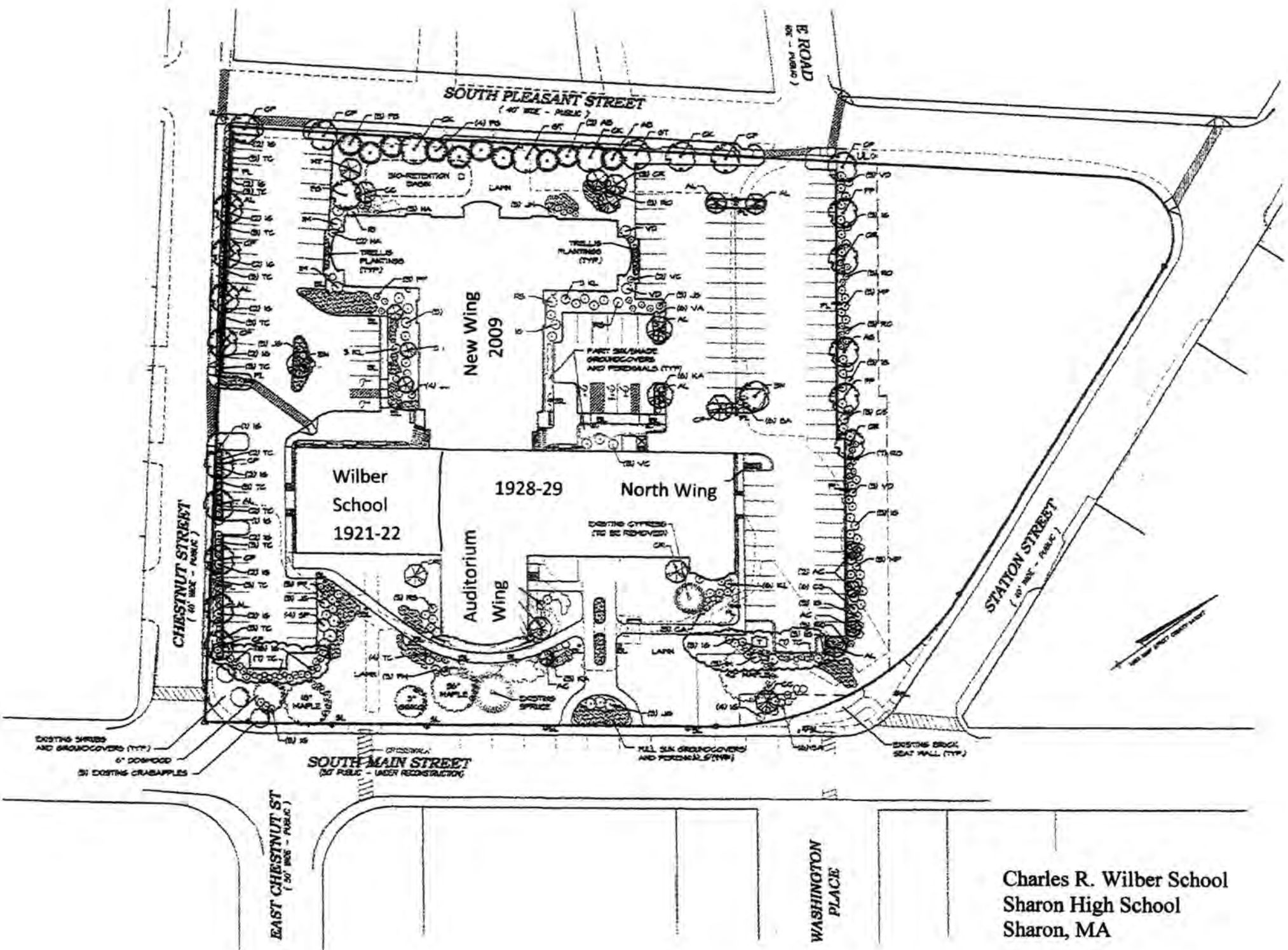


and north, 1930

Views from Sharon High School, Building Committee, Sharon, Mass., Program, Presentation Ceremony,
April 21, 1930.



Floor plan showing sequence of construction



Charles R. Wilber School
Sharon High School
Sharon, MA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wilber, Charles R., School

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 3/26/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/26/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/11/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/10/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000244

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5-10-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E015, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO, MA

Photo #1011



Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E003, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA

Photo #2 of 11

NOW LEASING

Wilber School LLC
Amherst, MA
781.784.2118



Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E004, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA Photo # 3 of 11



Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E010, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA Photo #4 of 11



CHARLES R. WILBER SCHOOL

Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E005, 02/03/10

Photo # 5 of 11
WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA



STARKY HIGH SCHOOL

NOW LEASING
WILSON & BROWN, INC.
781.284.1911

NOW LEASING

Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E007, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA Photo # 6 of 11



APARTMENTS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E008, 02/03/10

Photo # 7 of 11

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA



Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E030, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA Photo # 8 of 11



Hunts Photo & Video

0356210, 0356210-R1-E021, 02/03/10

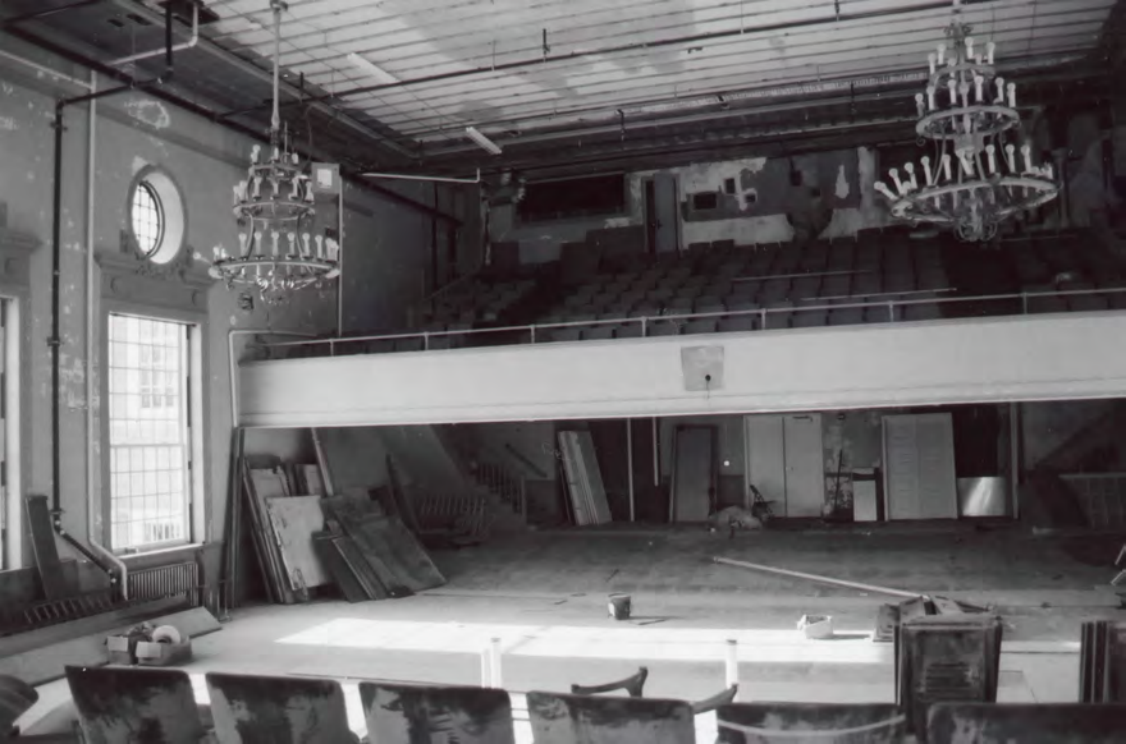
Photo # 9 of 11
WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO, MA



Hunts Photo & Video

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WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK CO., MA Photo #10 of 11

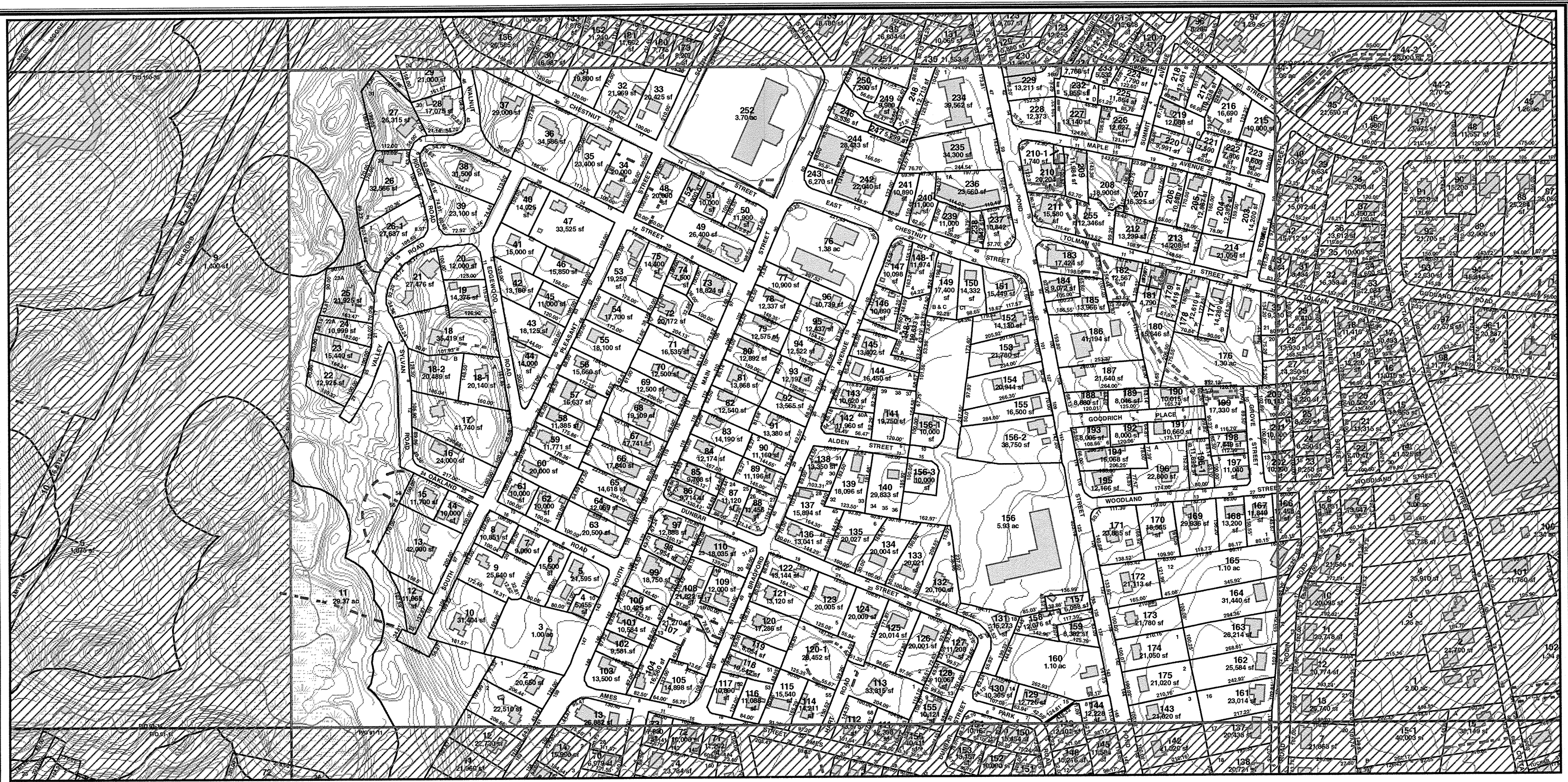


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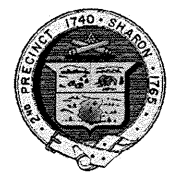
0356210, 0356210-R1-E026, 02/03/10

WILBER SCHOOL, NORFOLK Co., MA Photo #11 of 11

75-85 South Main Street

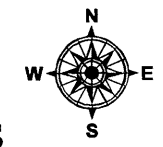


- Former Lot Lines
- Easements
- Conservation Restriction
- Streams
- 100' Buffer of Wetlands
- Parcels
- Water Features
- Building Footprints
- Town Boundary
- Wetlands
- Contours



Wetland delineations are based on MassGIS data. Actual wetlands must be delineated in the field by a certified wetlands biologist and verified by the conservation commission.

Nov 15, 2007
Town of Sharon
Norfolk County, Massachusetts
1 inch equals 300 feet
FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCES



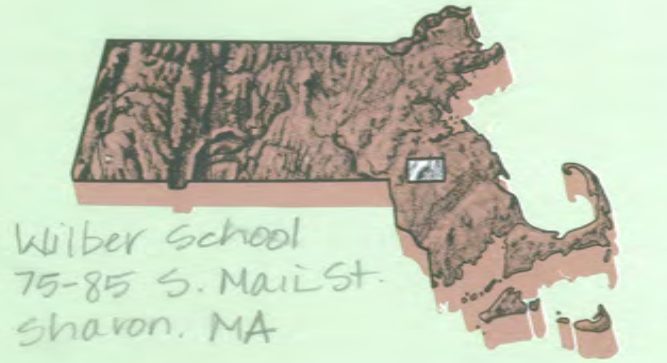
Assessor's Map **91**
Prepared by:
Town of Sharon
Department of Public Works
Engineering Division
GIS Team



100	101	102
90	91	92
80	81	82

Brockton
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1987
Supersedes Mansfield 1964 and Brockton 1975
1:25,000-scale maps

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		4	5	
2	6.5616		6	7	8
3	9.8424				
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5276				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1	Medfield	
			2	Norwood	
			3	Weymouth	
			4	Framingham	
			5	Whitman	
			6	Andover	
			7	Taunton	
			8	Bridgewater	

ISBN 0-607-23459-8

9 780607 234596

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....
Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge: overpass; underpass	.....
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
Houses; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey; township, section	.....
Range, township; section line; location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam, dam with foot	.....
Cemetery: grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available, on request

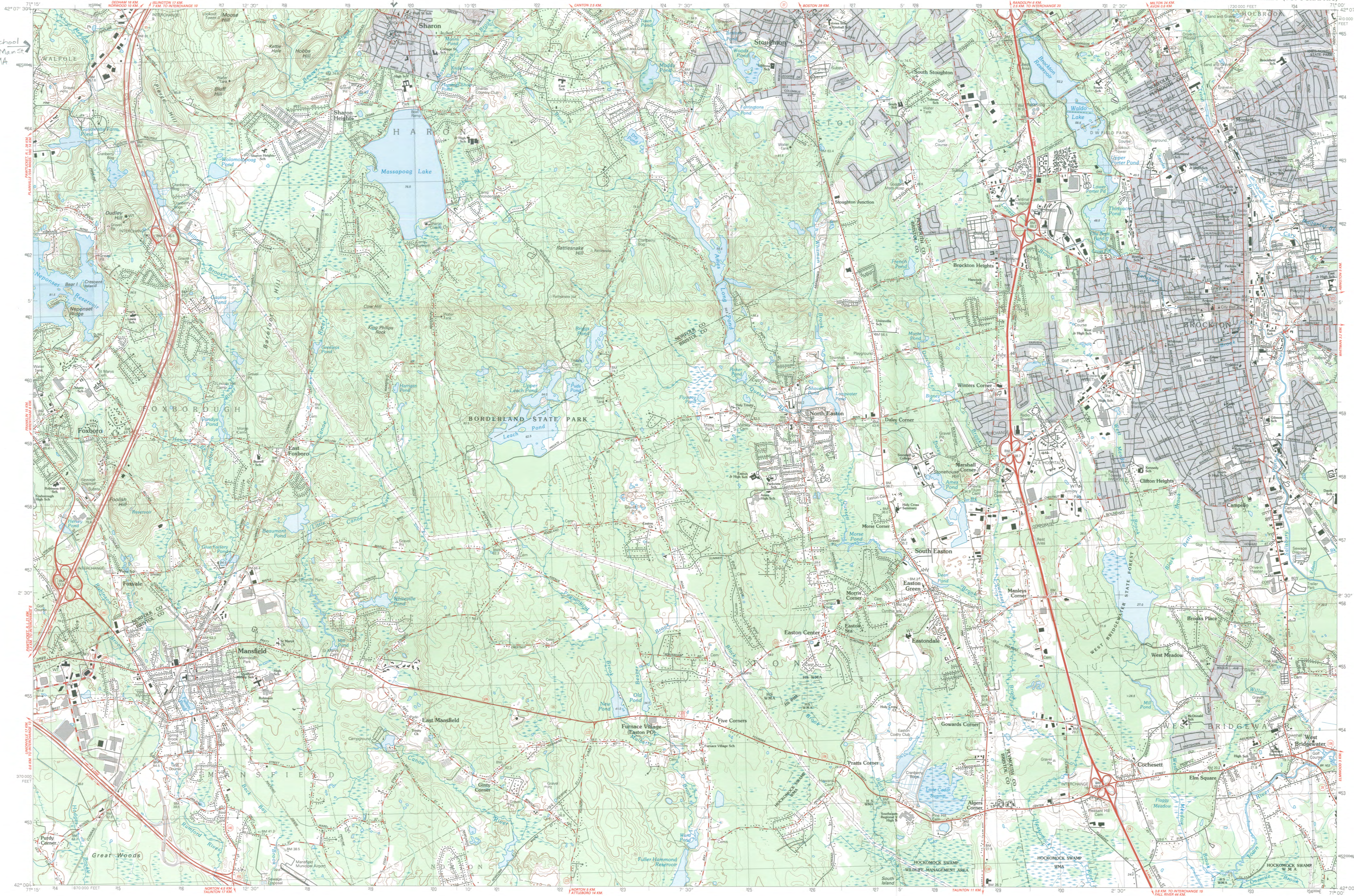
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Wilber School
75-85 S. Main St
Sharon, MA

Wilber School
75-85 S. Main St
Sharon, MA
Note: The school noted
as the Pleasant St school is
incorrect. It is the Wilber School.



BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

42071-A1-TM-025

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS



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

March 17, 2010

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Charles Wilber School, 75-85 South Main Street, Sharon (Norfolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: BC Wilber School LLC, Beacon Communities
David Martin, Sharon Historical Commission
Leslie Donovan, Tremont Preservation Services
William Heitin, Chair, Sharon Board of Selectmen
Paul Lauenstein, Sharon Planning Board