

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service974
JUN 29 1989National 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 Massachusetts School of Art
other names/site number Massachusetts College of Art

2. Location

street & number 364 Brookline Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Boston N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code --

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>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
	<u>0</u> sites
	<u>0</u> structures
	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

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.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Valerie A. Belmag 6/22/89
Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical
State or Federal agency and bureau Commission

In 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Massachusetts School of Art, Boston, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education: schoolEducation: collegeEducation: college**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revivalfoundation concretewalls brickModern Movement: Art Decoroof tar & gravelother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Massachusetts College of Art, a substantial tan brick and concrete trimmed Art Deco and Collegiate Gothic building, stands on a large lot at the southeast corner of Brookline and Longwood Avenues. Its main (north) facade overlooks a relatively ample tree and shrub dotted lawn which is one of the very few open "green" spaces in its immediate densely built-up area. This building was erected in 1929 as the fifth home of the Massachusetts College of Art. Its design was provided by the Boston architectural firm of Henry and Richmond, successors to the practice of prominent architect Guy Lowell. Historically, the college's area was part of Roxbury, but it is currently part of the Fenway section of Boston. The college is located two blocks to the southeast of the Muddy River, a meandering stream which forms the boundary between Boston and Brookline, the neighboring town.

The college's surrounding area is characterized by sprawling medical and educational complexes and a few multi-family row houses and apartment buildings. The majority of the college's neighboring masonry institutions are rendered in the Classical Revival and Georgian Revival styles.

The Massachusetts College of Art at 364 Brookline Avenue is set back approximately thirty feet from Brookline Avenue. To the east and west are the modern buildings of Beth Israel and Children's Hospitals, respectively. To the south, adjacent to the college's asphalt paved parking area is a recently completed Post-Modern masonry commercial office building. Tennis courts and a grass covered recreation area are located behind a tall fence across Brookline Avenue from the college's main facade. Diagonally across the Brookline and Longwood Avenue's intersection from the college is the area's oldest building, a masonry former fire station (c. 1870s), which has been altered for commercial purposes.

The plan of the college is essentially T-shaped. Its main facade is characterized by blocky projecting and recessed flat roofed masonry components which vary in height from one to four stories. Its four

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Massachusetts School of Art
Boston, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

story center pavillion is set back behind a one story masonry segment with main entrances at either end of its principal facade. Flanking the center pavillion are three-story wings, from the center of which rise skylight surmounted fourth floors. The college's rear elevation features a center auditorium ell flanked by wings. Both ell and wings rise to a height of 5 stories, the rear wall being a full story below the grade level of Brookline Avenue. The college's various masonry components are enclosed by flat tar and gravel roofs.

The Massachusetts College of Art's Brookline Avenue building is characterized by a unique fusion of "modern" architectural form and fenestration with architectural historicism. Here, Art Deco form has been successfully combined with industrial window treatments, Collegiate Gothic elements and symmetrically placed medallions exhibiting Classical Revival high relief concrete sculpture.

The west (front) elevation features a four story, six bay center pavillion. Interspersed between the center pavillion's six bays are seven brick and concrete trimmed buttresses. The first, third, fifth and seventh buttresses terminate in stylized Art Deco gargoyles. The remaining buttresses culminate in simple concrete caps. The center pavillion's arched fourth floor windows strike a Georgian Revival note on a building whose fenestration generally looks to large, multi-pane metal sash industrial windows for inspiration. The fourth floor's windows are surmounted by oval concrete medallions bearing Classical Revival high relief sculptural figures symbolizing painting, industry, drama, pageantry, time and light, and architecture and sculpture.

Projecting from the center pavillion is a one story, 8-bay structural component bracketed by the main entrances with Collegiate Gothic enframements. These entrances are reached via short flights of concrete stairs with wrought iron railings. Flanking these stairs are low concrete platforms. Both stairs and platforms exhibit adverse effects from wear and weathering. The entrances which contain modern, transom topped metal double doors, are recessed within segmental arches. The underside of each arch is enlivened by well-executed, rosette studded ribbing. These entrances are flanked by smooth concrete wall surfaces which surround rectangular brickwork sections. Above each entrance is a large plaque bearing an inscription composed of raised lettering.

continued

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Massachusetts School of Art
Boston, Massachusetts

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That above the eastern entrance reads: "THE USEFUL AND ELEGANT ARTS MINISTER TO THE COMFORT OF MAN AND GLADDEN HIS EYE WITH BEAUTY MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART FOUNDED MDCCCLXXIII." The inscription above the western entrance proclaims: "EVERY GENUINE WORK OF ART HAS AS MUCH REASON FOR BEING AS THE EARTH AND THE SUN, EMERSON. MASS. SCHOOL OF ART ERECTED MCMXXIX." Flanking these plaques are concrete piers from which are suspended Gothicized wrought iron lanterns. The main entrance's enframements culminate in crenelated parapets dominated by a large label molding containing a heraldic shield. The main entrances, in turn, flank the one-story center component's eight-bay main facade. Eight small windows (now boarded) appear at this section's basement level. The first floor features three double windows with heavy and deep concrete surrounds. These double windows, in turn, are flanked by small and narrow windows set high in the wall.

The main facade's three-story wings are characterized by narrow center entrance bays flanked by ranges of four windows. Gargoyle-topped buttresses provide vertical accents which counter the horizontality of the wings and visually separate the entrance from flanking windows. The wings' entrances are illuminated by wrought iron lanterns. Above these lanterns are tall and narrow double windows which illuminate an interior stairway. These windows are enframed by heavy and deep concrete surrounds and are surmounted by square medallions exhibiting high relief concrete, Classical Revival sculptural figures. The entrance bays are flanked by four standard size windows at basement level and four tall first floor windows which display simple concrete sills. The first floor windows are surmounted by raised brickwork panels set within a recessed surround. Above these panels is a concrete course which links the buttresses' gargoyles. The wing's main facade's third level is devoid of windows, culminating in a course of brick billetwork at the cornices.

At the center of each of the three story wings is a fourth story which is surmounted by a skylight. This fourth floor is linked to the center pavillion by a windowless, planar wall surface located behind each entrance. Near the top of each of these walls is a large plaque containing concrete high relief Classical Revival sculptural figures of men and horses.

The side elevations (north and south facades) are rendered similarly to that of the wings' main facades, exhibiting windows on three levels

continued

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Massachusetts School of Art
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ranged in groups of three, four and three. These groups of windows are interspersed with brick and concrete buttresses which culminate in stylized Art Deco gargoyles.

The rear (east) elevation is composed of a projecting five story auditorium wing flanked by five story wings. The rear elevation's wings are formally finished in a manner similar to that of the side walls and main facade. Projecting from the first floor of the west wing is a modern, one-story corrugated metal shed which extends across half of the wing's rear wall. More extensive corrugated metal and concrete additions project from the north wing. The auditorium ell's facades are treated in a plain, utilitarian manner devoid of ornamentation.

In general the exterior brick work of the Massachusetts College of Art as well as the concrete trimmings and metal window sash appear to be in good condition.

The interior of the Massachusetts College of Art is generally characterized by utilitarian finishes, with the noteworthy exception of four interior spaces. The foyers of the main entrances feature Gothic-inspired ribbed vaulting. The auditorium, which seats 500, possesses attractive dark wood, multi-panelled wainscoting and an ample stage. The former auditorium lobby, located between the foyers, is illuminated by leaded glass windows and enclosed by a vaulted ceiling. This room was converted for use as a gallery by closing off the original main entrance to the auditorium. Until recently, the large room on the fourth floor of the center pavillion contained a library. Presently used as a studio, each of its arched windows possesses a single stained glass pane depicting legendary figures such as Brunhilda, Siegfried, King Arthur, Ulysses, and Prometheus. These panes are executed in the manner of medieval painted glass.

The Massachusetts College of Art's property may contain archaeological resources associated with agricultural land use for the period pre-dating the 1870s when the College's land was owned by various Roxbury farmers. Cartographic evidence suggests that the college was the first building erected on this site, precluding the remains of a farmstead's foundation.

8. Statement of Significance Massachusetts School of Art, Boston, 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)

Architecture
Art
Education

Period of Significance

1929-1939

Significant Dates

1929

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Henry and Richmond

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

The Massachusetts College of Art, 364 Brookline Avenue, is highly significant as a masonry college building whose design successfully combines Art Deco form and industrial aesthetic fenestration with Collegiate Gothic elements and Classical Revival ornamentation. It is the only building of its type in the Fenway section of Boston, and indeed, the city. Furthermore, this building is important as the fifth home of the Massachusetts College of Art, the nation's only autonomous, state-supported art school. Originally known as the Massachusetts Normal Art School (1873-1926) and later as the Massachusetts School of Art (1926-1959), this institution holds a significant place within Massachusetts' tradition of public educational leadership. It also figures importantly within the history of art education in America. Finally, 364 Brookline Avenue is a major work by Henry and Richmond, successors to the firm of prominent Boston architect Guy Lowell. The Massachusetts College of Art possesses integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship. Thus it meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

Prior to intensive early 20th century institutional development, the college's surrounding area was characterized by marshes bordering the Muddy River's fertile farmland and rocky upland. During the early 1820s this relatively isolated section of what was then Roxbury became closely linked to Boston by the Great Dam across the Charles River Basin. Beacon Street was carried across the top of this dam from Charles Street, Boston, to Sewall's Point (now Kenmore Square). Here, Beacon Street intersected with Punch Bowl Road (now Brookline Avenue), the principal thoroughfare in the college's immediate area. Closer road links with Boston paved the way for country estate and suburban house development on either side of the Muddy River during the mid-nineteenth century. During the late 19th century, two developments in the vicinity of the college's future

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References Massachusetts School of Art, Boston, Massachusetts

☒ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than two acres

UTM References

A 1 9 3 2 6 4 4 0 4 6 8 9 3 4 0
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property conforms to City of Boston Assessor's Parcel number 04/1861.

See assessor's map(copy enclosed).

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the entire parcel which has been associated with the Massachusetts College of Art since its construction in 1929.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward Gordon and Carol Kennedy with Betsy Friedberg, Nat'l. Register Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date _____
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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site attracted further development interest in the westernmost reaches of the Fens. First and foremost was Frederick Law Olmsted's incorporation of the Muddy River into his well-designed Emerald Necklace park system during the 1880s. Second, the construction of art patron Isabella Stewart Gardner's Fenway Court on the Fenway in 1900 gained favorable publicity for the area. By 1920, this section of the Fenway encompassed several important institutions including the Harvard University Medical School (1906), Simmons College (1901-1904), Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (1912), Children's Hospital (1912), and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy (1918). Built in 1929, the Massachusetts College of Art's building at 364 Brookline Avenue was the last major institution erected in this section of the Fenway.

The beginnings of the Massachusetts College of Art may be traced to an act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1870, which made drawing a required subject in all public schools of the Commonwealth. This act was precipitated by the rapidly expanding economy of the state which required basic art skills. Three years later, the Massachusetts Normal Art School was established at Pemberton Square, Boston, under the leadership of British art educator Walter Smith of the Kensington School in Leeds, England.

The Massachusetts Normal Art School's stated aim was to produce drawing teachers for the state's public schools in the shortest possible time. Its less public objective was to produce a body of work that would gain favorable notice for Massachusetts at the nation's centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. Indeed, the Committee of Awards, appointed by the Philadelphia Trustees of the Centennial, presented a diploma and medal to the Massachusetts Normal Art school for the excellence of its exhibits.

The first professors at the school included the distinguished architect and Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor William R. Ware and C. D. Bray of Tufts University who taught machine drawing and orthographic projection. Freehand drawing, painting, and designing were taught by the English art instructors G. H. Bartlett and Mary Carter.

Over time, the Massachusetts Normal Art School was housed at Pemberton Square (1873-1875), at 28 School Street (1875-1883), in the Deacon Mansion on Washington Street in Boston's South End

continued

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(1880-1887) and in a Hartwell and Richardson-designed building at 29 Exeter Street, corner of Newbury Street. The latter building was erected by the Commonwealth as the school's first permanent home. None of the school's 19th century buildings remain.

During the early 20th century the school's curriculum was enlarged and broadened to include several areas of specialization beyond teacher training. In 1905, classes in mechanical arts were introduced and in 1911 classes were added in shop work, costume design, psychology, English composition and criticism. By 1913, the important American sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin was a member of this school's faculty. He is credited with several important Boston area civic sculptures including the "Appeal to the Great Spirit" (native American on horseback, 1908) at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (Huntington Ave.) and the Paul Revere equestrian statue at Paul Revere Mall, Hanover St. in the North End.

In 1924, the school conferred the first B.S. in education, and in 1926 its name was changed to the Massachusetts School of Art. From that time on, the school placed greater emphasis on industrial and commercial design training. Its graduates found employment in the fine arts, advertising, design, industrial design, magazine illustration, and the field of fashion.

During the late 19th and early 20th century its large corner lot had been divided into six parcels owned by Frank Haven and others. In 1915, the state legislature procured a twenty acre site for the school on Commonwealth Avenue in Brighton, but for reasons now unclear, the lot at Brookline and Longwood Avenues was finally purchased by the school. The Art Deco and Collegiate Gothic building now standing at that location was begun in 1929 and dedicated on October 28, 1930. Built at a cost of \$600,000.000, the building contains forty two classrooms and studios, as well as the city's only remaining 500 seat auditorium. The school was originally built to accommodate 350 students. At the new Brookline Avenue location, the school's faculty continued "to promote understanding and creation of beauty as an essential part of education and culture, business and industry."

During World War II the school tailored its curriculum to meet the needs of the war effort. Cooperation with the armed services and war agencies made a long and impressive record. In March, 1943, the school was given a special Office of Civilian Defense award in

continued

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Massachusetts School of Art
Boston, Massachusetts

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recognition of its outstanding war achievements. After the war, the school introduced a program for veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Authorization was granted by law on February 4, 1950 for the conferring of the Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree. By an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the school officially became Massachusetts College of Art effective July 27, 1959.

Ralph Henry and Henry Richmond were responsible for the design of the Massachusetts College of Art. Henry and Richmond were the successors to the practice of Guy Lowell, architect of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Henry and Richmond's firm operated between the 1920s and early 1950s. They were responsible for the design of Weeks Junior High School in Newton, Massachusetts, as well as numerous Boston area residences.

While the front yard area of the Massachusetts College of Art may contain archaeological deposits representing earlier, agricultural land use at the site, these may be insignificant relative to current archaeological research questions for the Boston area.

Eventually all activities of the Massachusetts College of Art will be conducted in the recently built brick and glass tower building at 621 Huntington Ave. As of late 1987, the Commonwealth's Division of Capital Planning and Operations is conducting meetings with a Citizen's Advisory Committee to discuss future plans for the building, in preparation for transfer from state ownership.

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Massachusetts School of Art
Boston, Massachusetts

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Dean, Mary Smith. "History of the Massachusetts Normal Art School,
1873-4 to 1923-4."

Korzenik, Diana. Drawn to Art, A Nineteenth Century American Dream.
1987.

"Art New England." Vol. 5, No. 6. May 1984. Pp. 3, 19.

The Boston Herald. July 26, 1929 and October 29, 1930 (p. 31).

The Boston Post. October 29, 1930 (p. 1).

The Boston Globe. March 19, 1964.

Hopkins, G. H. and G. W. Atlases of Boston: 1880, 1896, 1931.

Catalogues: Massachusetts College of Art: 1927-1928, 1929-1930,
1940-1941, 1950-1951, 1960-1961.

Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Department: Architects file, Henry
and Richmond.

Telephone interviews with:

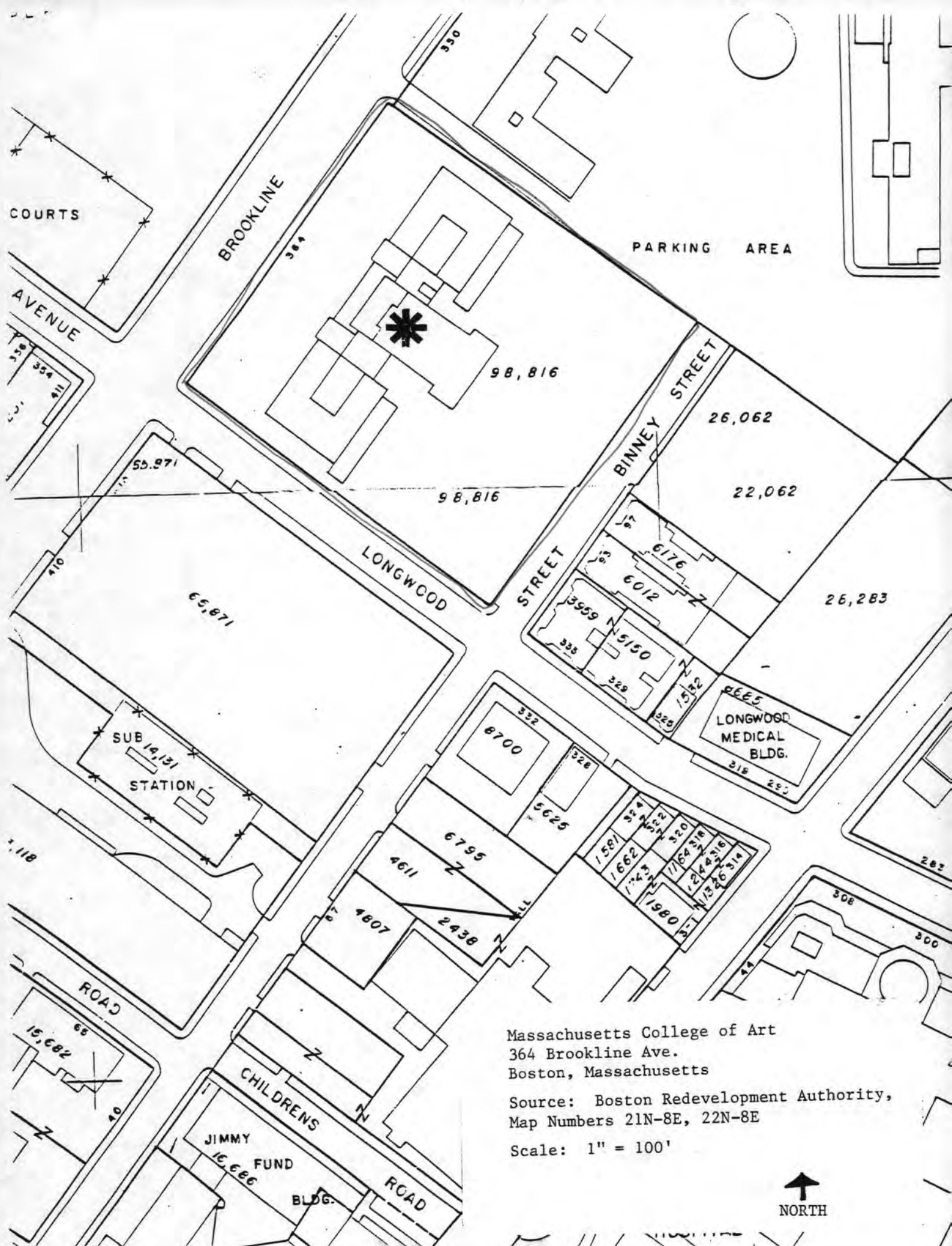
George Morgan. Reference Librarian, Massachusetts
College of Art.

Francine Koslow. Professor of Art History,
Massachusetts College of Art.

Robert Riley. Curator, Institute of Contemporary Art.
Alumnus and former instructor, Massachusetts
College of Art.

Val Kirsis. Director of Planning, Massachusetts College
of Art.

Joseph Massiello. Director of Facilities, Massachusetts
College of Art.



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National Park Service

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SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000974

Date Listed: 08/03/89

Massachusetts School of Art
Property Name

Suffolk
County

MA
State

N/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.

for [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

8/3/89
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Geographical Information: The acreage is more accurately 2.2 acres.

This information was confirmed with Ann Tait, Acting National Register Director, MASHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Massachusetts School of Art

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/29/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/11/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/27/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/13/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000974

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 8/3/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Locally significant eclectic
institutional building associated
with art education in the State.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER Swage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 8/3/89

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
___ UTMs ___ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF ART
364 BROOKLINE AVE.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CAROL KENNEDY, DECEMBER 1983
NEGATIVE ON FILE AT BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
OBLIQUE VIEW OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS
(CAMERA FACING EAST)
PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER 1 OF 3



MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF ART
364 BROOKLINE AVE.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

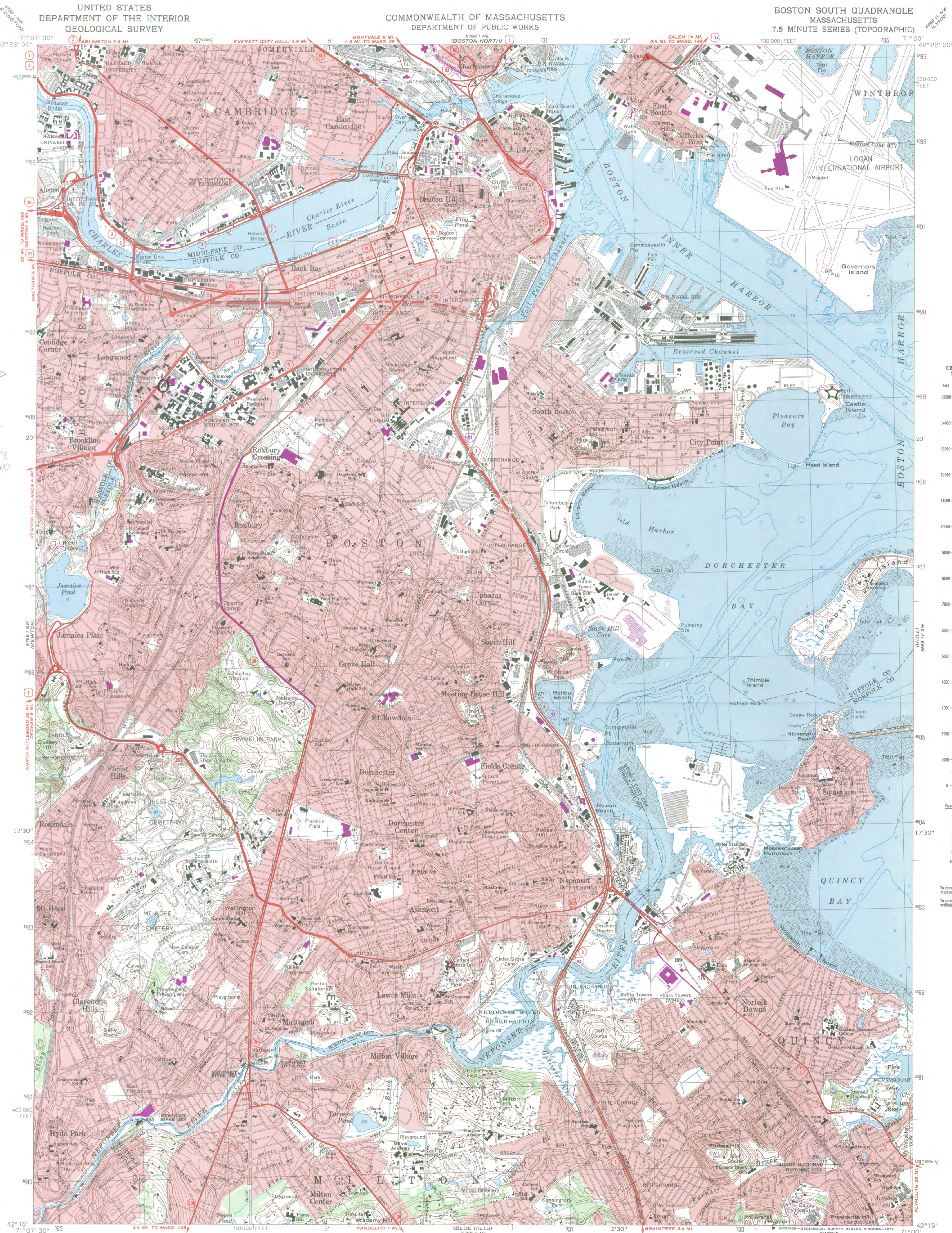
CAROL KENNEDY DECEMBER 1983
NEGATIVE ON FILE AT BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
MAIN FACADE, NORTH WEST ELEVATION,
(CAMERA FACING SOUTH EAST)
PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER 2 OF 3



MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF ART
364 BROOKLINE AVE.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CAROL KENNEDY DECEMBER 1983
NEGATIVE ON FILE AT BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
OBLIQUE VIEW, NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS
(CAMERA FACING SOUTH)

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER 3 OF 3



Mass. College
of Art U
364 Brookline Ave.
Boston, Mass

UTM Reference

zone Easing 4211418
19 326440 4689340

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	500
6000	0
5000	0
4000	0
3000	0
2000	0
1000	0
0	0

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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE ON MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5

1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES V814



June 19, 1989

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

JUN 29 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Massachusetts College of Art, 364 Brookline Avenue, Boston (Suffolk County)

It has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have 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.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Tait
Acting National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:



JUN 29 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

June 22, 1989

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127
ATTENTION: Beth Savage

Dear Ms. Shull:

A nomination form was sent for Massachusetts College of Art, 364 Brookline Avenue, Boston (Suffolk County) on June 19th. The Massachusetts Historical Commission requests expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Tait
Acting National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission