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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 Tuttle Square School

other names/site number Auburn Center School; Auburn District #1 School; South Street Annex

2. Location

street & number 41 South Street not for publication

city or town Auburn vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon DSTPO

December 24, 2001

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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

Patrick Andrew

Date of Action

3/8/2002

Tuttle Square School

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1922-1951

Significant Dates

1922 - CONSTRUCTION

1933 - LAST REGULAR USE OF BUILDING AS A

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Harry L. Meacham, Worcester, MA

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION AND SITING OF THE SCHOOL

The Tuttle Square School stands in the center village of the town of Auburn, Massachusetts. With a population of approximately 15,000, Auburn is situated in Worcester County near the center of the state. To the town's immediate north is the city of Worcester, the second largest city in New England.

Set at an angle on its lot at the corner of South and School streets, the school has a strong presence on both South and School streets (Illustration # 3). Large trees rise from a lot behind it (Photos # 1 & 2), creating a tall, leafy backdrop that lends additional status to the building and distinguishes it from its surroundings. The building stands close to the rear property line. At either side are small areas of lawn. The major portion of open land around the building is at the front, with South and School streets at its perimeter. This area is now occupied by an expansive asphalt parking lot (Photo # 1) with a narrow strip of grass along the street frontage. Former students both in the 1920s and 1950s remember that the playground was at the rear of the building or at the rear and the south side of the building. The present parking lot would appear originally to have been maintained all or mostly as a lawn. With a lawn in front, the building would have offered much more of a public amenity to the neighborhood than it now does without it.

NEIGHBORHOOD SURROUNDING THE SCHOOL

The Tuttle Square School is located in a neighborhood of mostly early 20th-century, middle-class residences. Shaded by large trees and provided with mature landscaping, this neighborhood has a well-established and comfortable look about it. Opposite the school to the north is a memorial dedicated to Chester P. Tuttle, for whom Tuttle Square is named. A pink granite monument dedicated to Tuttle is set on a small, grassy traffic island landscaped with maple trees and ornamental shrubbery. The park-like appearance of this green space makes an important contribution to the character of the neighborhood. Both the school and the memorial are major features of the neighborhood, complementing one another by their placement and by their mutual high visibility at the intersection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

The Tuttle Square School is a one-story, center-entry, single-pile, hip-roofed building designed in the Arts and Crafts style. On the main façade, a strip of six 6/1 windows is arrayed on either side of a projecting gable-roofed center pavilion with a Colonial Revival style doorframe at its center. The north and south ends of the building have no windows or other openings. Eaves are broadly projecting with exposed rafters at the eaves. The center gable on the main façade is trimmed with a plain bargeboard supported by pairs of stick brackets. The foundation is of rounded fieldstone and the exterior walls are of wood shingle.

The most elaborate decorative feature of the building is the Federal Classical-style doorframe at the main entrance (Photo # 3). Flanking the door are pilasters with narrow, groove-like fluting. They each support a strongly projecting scroll bracket, trimmed with a carved anthemion motif. Above them rises a labeled, round-arched overdoor. Within the doorframe, and immediately above the door, is a fanlight treated as a peacock-tail design trimmed with an oval sunburst

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patera at the center of the radius. The door has a nine-pane glazed top and a pair of vertical panels at the bottom.

Alterations have occurred along the rear façade of the building to adapt the building to non-school use. For convenience, a low, one-story enclosure has been built around the exterior stairway to the basement (see Illustrations # 1 and 2). To adapt the building to the practicalities of office use, three of the four original rear doors in this façade have been converted to windows. As it was originally arranged, the rear façade had a pair of doors at the center (Illustration # 1), which gave access to the two restrooms from the rear of the building. There was also a door on the north end of the façade mirroring the position as the surviving door at the south end. These two doors provided direct access to each classroom from the rear of the building. The rear entrances were particularly convenient since play areas were located at the rear and the south side of the building. The locations of the former doors can be identified as the lower windows (the tops of those windows are lower than other windows) (Photo # 4). The rear alterations have turned what was a largely symmetrical rear façade into a distinctly asymmetrical one. Since the rear of the building is not visible from the street (see Photos # 1 and 2), these alterations have little effect on the overall historic appearance of the building.

The 1922 architect's plans for the school indicate that the exterior walls of the wood frame building were originally finished in stucco. The stucco finish was removed and replaced by the present wood shingle in 1953. Failure of the stucco had caused moisture to enter the walls, causing rot. The present wood shingle, despite its 1950s date of application, is an appropriate exterior finish for the Arts and Crafts style of the building and for its 1920s date of construction (see Illustration # 6 showing a residential building of the same period and style and Illustration # 5 of the West Auburn School addition of the same period). Small windows that originally flanked the main entrance were covered up when the new shingle siding was added. Their former existence is documented in the architect's plans and by the survival of their interior trim on the west walls of the two closets in the entry hall. A pair of lantern-like lighting fixtures that are also shown in the architect's plans, may also have been removed at the same time. Further investigation is necessary to determine whether or not these lighting fixtures ever actually existed here.

Illustration # 2 shows the plan of the building as it appears today. Illustration # 1 shows the original plan. The current plan consists of a central section composed of an entry hall with a kitchen and two restrooms behind it. On either side is a former classroom. Although the classrooms are now subdivided into several smaller areas (later partitions are indicated on Illustration # 2 with a broken line), the original door and window frames, doors, window sash, bookcases, cloak closets, and pressed metal ceilings all survive in good condition. Hardwood floors, presumably in good condition, are covered with wall-to-wall carpet. Plaster, probably original, survives on the upper portions of the walls of the rooms, while modern paneling has been applied over the lower section of the walls. It is possible that the newer paneling covers tongue and groove wood wainscoat. The possibility of finding such a wainscoat is suggested by its survival in the entry hall closets. The interior subdivisions described above appear to be removable with relatively little damage to the surviving original materials.

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Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the school property, sites may be present. Two sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property indicate the presence of locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for some types of prehistoric sites. The school is located on well-drained level to moderately sloping topography within 1000 feet of an unnamed pond and tributary stream of Stone Brook. The area lies within the Blackstone River drainage. In general, however, the potential for locating ancient Native American resources on the nominated property is low. Construction impacts related to the school and asphalt parking area on the relatively small lot (less than one-half acre) have adversely impacted any prehistoric resources that were originally present.

A low potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Tuttle Square School property. Current historical and cartographic sources indicate the school parcel was undeveloped prior to construction of the present school in 1922. Although a school has been present in the general locale since the mid-18th century, the previous school, a one-room school, originally stood across from the Tuttle School on a landscaped traffic island at the intersection of South and School Streets.

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8. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Tuttle Square School is significant in the history of the Town of Auburn for its role in public education and public health and medicine. Its two-room size is representative of the small early 20th century schools built in Auburn neighborhoods before the consolidation of the town's many geographically scattered schools into fewer more centralized multi-classroom buildings. Although several other two-room schools once existed in the town, this is the only one to survive today. Unlike the several other surviving former one-room Auburn schools, the Tuttle Square School still stands on its original site, with most of its original features and its classrooms intact. The existing former one-room schools,

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including the one that the Tuttle Square School replaced, have been converted to residential use as parts of larger dwellings. Architecturally, the building is significant as a well-preserved example of the Arts and Crafts style that was widely popular in the United States during the early 20th century. It is also of interest as an example of the early work of the Worcester architect, Harry L. Meacham.

Early History of Public Education in Auburn

The Town of Auburn (originally known as Ward) was incorporated in 1778. The following year, 200 pounds were set aside for schooling and the town was divided into five school districts, or squadrons. The first mention of the names of the squadrons was in 1789 when they were listed as: Sutton Squadron, Leicester Squadron, North and South Squadron on Prospect Hill, Pakachoag, and Deacon Stone's Squadron. The Center School (the 18th century predecessor to the Tuttle Square School) was included in the Sutton Squadron. A new squadron in the southeast section of town was formed in 1790. The sites of six schools can be seen on the 1870 atlas map of Auburn.

History of the Site of Tuttle Square School

A school building is said to have stood in the general locality of the present Tuttle Square School for 150 years or longer. The first school to have been built at this location served the northwest portion of the town of Sutton before that sector became part of Auburn. Its date of construction is not presently known, however, it may not have been built any earlier than the mid-18th century. The Town of Sutton did not take action to establish its schools until 1730. Even then, it did not build any schoolhouses immediately, but instead, the town's schools were held in private homes for some time. This early school, or possibly a later school building on the same site, was included in the territory that was incorporated as the Town of Ward in 1778. That school became the new town's Center School.

The 1898 Worcester County atlas indicates that the earlier school at this location stood in the middle of the intersection of South and School streets. It appears that it was located on the, then slightly larger, landscaped triangle where the monument to Chester P. Tuttle now stands (see sketch map and Illustration # 3). Lillian Koehler, a former student who attended classes in both the earlier school building and in the present building, has confirmed this fact. She remembers the schoolyard's being surrounded on three sides by dirt roads. The small size of that original lot is probably attributable to its early date. 18th century school lots were notoriously small, often consisting of nothing more than inconvenient corner lots or otherwise useless pieces of land. The old one-room school building was left standing in its original location until after the completion of the new school. Mrs. Koehler remembers taking her schoolbooks and supplies with her from the old building to the new one. She says that the teacher told the children to take their coat hooks as souvenirs. The old one-room school was then moved away to a new site and adapted for use as part of a dwelling (Illustration # 4, MHC # 80). It still stands at 12 Coolidge Street in Auburn.

The lot upon which the present building stands was given to the town by the Stone family, specifically for the construction of the new District # 1 School. The 1898 atlas map shows that the land that was to become the lot for the new school was the northernmost part of a larger parcel owned by J. B. Stone. At that time, except for several buildings facing on Stone

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Street, the rest of the parcel northward to School Street was completely undeveloped. Further research is necessary to understand the sequence of the development of the Stone property and whether the school was built before or after development of the previously undeveloped parcel had begun.

The Tuttle Square School and Auburn in the Early 20th Century

The Tuttle Square School was built in 1922 as the District # 1 School or the Auburn Center School. After the opening of the Mary D. Stone School in the town center in 1929, it was known as the South Street School. Since it was used at times to house the overflow from overcrowded classrooms in other buildings, it was also known as the South Street Annex. It was also known popularly as the Tuttle Square School because of its location on Tuttle Square.

Tuttle Square was named in honor of Chester P. Tuttle, a World War I field artilleryman, who died in France in 1918. Tuttle was the only soldier from Auburn to die in World War I. His memorial stands across from the school on a landscaped traffic island at the intersection of South and School streets (Illustration # 3). The local Veterans of Foreign Wars post is also named for him. The one-room public school that was replaced by the Tuttle Square School stood on the same triangle of land (apparently somewhat larger than it is today) where the Tuttle monument now stands.

The Tuttle Square School was built during a period when the inhabitants of Auburn were struggling to accept the long-established fact that their town was no longer a small rural community. The town was run as if it were still rural; yet, in reality, over 80% of the population had already become "non-agrarian" by 1895. At the beginning of the 20th century, the majority of the population of the town consisted of first, second, or third generation Americans who worked in the town's two large textile mills or who worked in nearby Worcester. They were mostly French-Canadian or Irish in ethnic origin and Roman Catholic in religion. Although most of this group was fully integrated into the town's economy, some having lived here as long as fifty years, few were registered voters and few participated in local politics. Anglo-Saxon, Protestant families, who had lived here for generations, held the political power. Either working farmers or emotionally attached to their agrarian past, they were both fiscally conservative and less affected in many ways by the changing needs of the town than were the newer arrivals.

At the beginning of the 20th century the town had no police department, no fire department, no public water supply, and few paved roads. Only one of the town schools had more than one room and there was no high school. Yet the opening of Worcester trolley lines through Auburn in 1901 and 1902 encouraged rapid suburban growth of the town. The early 20th century growth of Auburn reflected that of the adjoining city of Worcester during the same period. Undergoing industrial prosperity between 1891 and 1917, Worcester experienced a doubling of its population and an accompanying residential building boom. The city's population growth quickly put development pressure on outlying towns like Auburn.

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The town's population grew from 1,621 in 1900 to 3,281 in 1915. During this period, a series of new subdivisions began to appear in the northern section of town, nearest Worcester. People who bought houses in these subdivisions mostly worked in Worcester and had a more urban outlook than did the longtime residents of the town. Most of their social and economic connections were also in the city. Having lived previously in Worcester or in other urban communities, they expected the modern conveniences and urban municipal services that were typical of the day. The growth of this sector of the population brought about a demand for public services and municipal infrastructure that reached a crisis point in the very year the Tuttle Square School was being built.

At the same time that Auburn's services and school system were under pressure to expand, the region was also experiencing growing pains. In the adjoining city of Worcester the public schools were feeling population pressures. During a period of only ten years, between 1920 and 1930, twelve new schools were built in Worcester while thirteen additions were made to existing schools.

Early 20th Century Efforts at the Modernization of the Auburn Public Schools

During the 19th century the Town of Auburn had been extremely parsimonious in the construction and maintenance of its schools. This habit of frugality seems to have been politically even-handed and apparently did not unfairly shortchange some districts while providing others with more up-to-date, better-equipped, and better-maintained buildings. There is no evidence that the school buildings in the predominantly "old settler" neighborhoods in the town center, West Auburn, and Pakachoag were any better than the others. In fact, overcrowding in the mill villages of Stoneville and Pondville had begun to cause greater expenditure there while attention to the Center School lagged.

The rapid growth of the town's population during the early 20th century soon clashed with the traditional manner in which Auburn's public schools were operated. By 1900 there was talk of modernizing the town's school system and consolidating its one-room neighborhood schools into two larger, multi-classroom schools. Building a high school was also discussed. Consolidation was being promoted nationwide during the early years of the 20th century as a better education policy. Yet, the old system of neighborhood schools won out in Auburn. It was decided to build a series of new two- and three-room schools. This plan was chosen even though there were those who argued that this was a shortsighted expenditure that unwisely duplicated facilities without adequately providing for the educational needs of the children. In carrying out this effort, new schoolhouses were built during the first twenty years of the century on Rochdale Street; Burnett Street; Cedar Street; in Pondville; on Malvern Road at Jerome Avenue; and on Southbridge Street. In 1919 the Crowl Hill School was closed after the poorly maintained building failed to pass a state inspection. That left only the Center, West Auburn, and Pakachoag schools unimproved by that date.

Despite the recommendation for school consolidation that had been made repeatedly over the years by the Auburn School Committee, popular preference for neighborhood schools created strong resistance to such a change. The Town of Auburn was operating twelve neighborhood schools in 1919. Most of them provided only one or two rooms. Two schools in more populous sections of the town were exceptions. The Boyce Street School had three rooms and the Stoneville School had five. Despite the gradual addition of new school buildings over the previous years, the schools

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were still severely overburdened. For example, 114 students in grades five through eight were taught in two classrooms in the town hall. The one-room Center School on South Street accommodated 46 pupils in grades one through four. Other neighborhoods also had large numbers of children of mixed grade levels (grades one through six) in one-room schoolhouses. Outside the town center, the number of pupils in other one-room schools ranged from a low of 19 at Crowl Hill School to highs of 36 at Pakachoag, 44 at West Auburn, and 52 at Elm Hill. In schools in certain of the most overcrowded neighborhoods, such as Stoneville, it was necessary to run two separate sessions per day in order to accommodate all of the students. Although all of these classrooms held students of more than one grade, and double sessions were necessary in some, most children were kept in their own home neighborhood districts.

Tuttle Square School Caught in the Midst of a Policy Change

The Tuttle Square School was built in 1922 to replace the old one-room Center School (Illustration # 4). At the same time the West Auburn School was enlarged with two additional rooms (Illustration # 5). These two school construction projects were the final efforts in what has been called by Auburn historian, John Hartwell, "a sincere but shortsighted and ultimately futile program to address problems related to Auburn's rapid growth at the turn of the 20th century."

In February of 1923, citizens exasperated with the inadequacies of the town's services and infrastructure voted "that the town of Auburn as a whole be annexed to the City of Worcester." Shocked by the vote, the power structure of the town acted quickly. Reforms were passed to make up for the municipal shortcomings. As part of this effort, decisions were made to build large, modern, multi-room brick schools and to phase out most of the small wood frame neighborhood schoolhouses despite their relatively recent dates of construction.

Changes could not be made quickly enough to avoid continued overcrowding of the town's classrooms for some time. In 1925 conditions were still similar to those reported in 1919. Overcrowding of Auburn's schools was exacerbated by the fact that during the same period that the town was beginning to take remedies to its inadequate school facilities, the population continued to grow rapidly. Between 1915 and 1940 it more than doubled, climbing from 3,281 to 6,629.

Yet, the rise in population kept the pressure on for improved school facilities, so that by 1929 three new schools had been completed and put into service. All were substantial, architect-designed, brick buildings built in the Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles that were popularly used for school buildings at the time all across the United States. The Julia Bancroft School on Oxford Street and the Mary D. Stone School in the town center both had eight classrooms. The four-classroom Pakachoag School was built with the possibility of expansion by the addition of four more rooms on an eventual second floor. In addition to the regular classrooms included in all of these three schools there were also meeting halls and rooms for manual training classes. Both of those features were typical of up-to-date schools of the day. A newspaper article covering the dedication of the Mary D. Stone School proudly proclaimed the advances that had been made in the town's school facilities: "With three new up-to-date school buildings Auburn ranks high in the state and nation when compared with towns of her size as far as graded schools are concerned."

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These three new, larger schools eased the situation, although they still did not provide enough rooms to allow the ideal of a separate classroom for every grade in every school. In 1929 twenty-one classrooms were devoted to a single grade, while five rooms had two grades, and the one-room Maywood School had three grades in a single room. In that same year it was also possible to abandon double sessions in Auburn schools. The town was finally able once again to provide a seat for every child in its schools for the full day. Gradually, the small neighborhood schools were closed as additional appropriate facilities were provided for the elementary grades. A town high school was longer in coming. Auburn continued to pay tuition to the City of Worcester, so its students could attend high school there, until the opening of Auburn High School, built in 1935.

Tuttle Square School as an Auburn Public School

The total cost to build and furnish the Tuttle Square School was \$12,499.86, fourteen cents under the appropriated amount of \$12,500. According to the 1923 Building Committee final report, the fee paid to the architect, Harry L. Meacham, was \$573.01. L.O. Irish, was paid \$4,009.00 for carpentry work. During the same era, Irish is said to have been responsible for building many of the houses in the surrounding Tuttle Square residential neighborhood. School Department reports also show that he was responsible for carpentry work on several other town schools during the early 20th century.

The Tuttle Square School was equipped with two classrooms, an entry vestibule, separate restrooms for both boys and girls; a water fountain; electric lights; and coal-fired, hot air heating. Each classroom had a "wardrobe" (materials storage space?) and a built-in bookcase. It is unclear whether the entry vestibule served as a cloakroom or whether the closet in each classroom, called a "wardrobe" in the architect's plans, served as the cloakroom.

The life of this building as a regular public school was relatively brief, since the town changed its policy toward neighborhood schools almost as soon as its construction was completed. The school seems to have opened in the fall of 1923 and to have continued in operation until about 1933. The recollections of students who attended the school during that period indicate that, during the early years of its operation, grades one through three were held in the southern room and grades four and five in the northern room. Grades six through eight were held in the Town Hall until 1929. By about 1927-1928 the fifth grade had apparently also been moved elsewhere, since there were only two grades in each classroom at Tuttle Square -- grades one and two in the south room and grades three and four in the north room. School Department reports list Lucia M. Field and Estelle Miller as teachers in the school from the fall of 1923 through the spring of 1928. From the fall of 1928 though 1932 it appears that there was only a single teacher in the building. Gertrude Loring apparently taught a mixed first and second grade class, presumably in a single room of the two-room school. During 1932-1933, the final year of the school's operation, there were individual teachers for each of the two grades. Miss Loring taught the first grade and Ida Yoffee taught second grade. With two teachers on staff, both rooms were certainly in use that year. By about 1934 classrooms in the town's newly built schools had apparently provided enough space so that the Tuttle Square School could be closed down permanently as part of the effort to consolidate the town's elementary schools.

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Consolidation and the Disposition of the Town's Decommissioned Schools

By 1940, the last of the town's one- and two-room schools had been closed. Several of them were still owned by the town and vacant. The school report for the year ending 1936 noted that the windows of the Tuttle Square School had been boarded up. However, the town clearly continued to maintain the building, since the following year it was "painted outside two coats." The 1941 school report included a recommendation to sell three old schoolhouses that had not been used for nearly six years. Reasons given for recommending the sale were the cost of insurance and upkeep and the fact that they were outmoded. It was noted: "...the day of small one-room school houses has gone by. No parent wishes his or her child to attend such a school...." Yet the report concluded that the Tuttle Square School was still useful to the town, since it provided two vacant schoolrooms that could be used as backup classrooms for the larger Mary D. Stone School nearby on Church Street.

Further research is necessary to understand how many other neighborhood schools were retained and exactly what role they played in the overall operation of the town's schools. It is assumed that not only the Tuttle Square School but also others served as safety valves for the eventual future overcrowding of the new consolidated schools. A ca. 1971 newspaper article notes the upcoming closing of the three-room Boyce Street School (now no longer standing) built in 1908 and enlarged about 1918. The fact that it was still in operation at such late a date, indicates that the Tuttle Square School was not the only one of the old neighborhood schools to have found ongoing usefulness many years after the opening of the larger consolidated schools.

Later Uses of the Building

After its original closing as a neighborhood school in the 1930s, the Tuttle Square School building was usefully occupied for many years, either by the Auburn School Department or by interests supported by the Town of Auburn. During World War II the town set up a "Base Hospital" in the Tuttle Square School to be used in case of sabotage or air raids. It was described as being "equipped with complete hospital supplies, an operating room, and twenty hospital beds." After the war, in 1947, the building was adapted to house the offices of the Auburn School Department. However, one room in the building was still kept available for eventual classroom use. From 1948 to 1953, during a renewed period of school overcrowding after World War II, that room was used for first grade classes. It is unclear whether the school department offices continued to be housed in the building during this period since a 1949 student recalls that two classrooms were occupied in that year, with the first grade in the south room and the second grade in the north room. After an addition was completed for the Mary D. Stone School in about 1954, the building was no longer needed for overflow classes. While it continued to be used as school department offices during this period, part of the space was still reserved for a classroom. Special education classes were held here apparently as recently as the 1970s. The school department vacated the building in 1981, when its offices were moved to larger quarters in the former Randall School.

From 1983 through most of the 1990s the Tuttle Square School served as offices for the Auburn District Nursing Association. Established in 1919 and partially supported by the town from its beginning, this organization provides local families with low-cost health services, home health care, and visiting nurses. From 1919 until 1979 the nursing association had its offices in the Auburn Town Hall. In 1983, after a few years of renting office space from the

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Pakachoag Community Church, the organization came to an agreement with the town to rent the Tuttle Square School for its offices at a cost of one dollar per year. The association was responsible for the cost of heat, electricity, water, and reimbursement to the town for insurance. After the space in the school building became too small for its operations, the nursing association moved to larger facilities that it purchased at another location.

Recent History of the Building

In the late 1990's, the building stood vacant for several years. Then, in 1999, a unanimous vote at town meeting approved its lease to the Auburn Historical Society for use as an Auburn history museum. The society is currently making plans to restore and adapt the building for its new use. Like the nursing association, the historical society has agreed to pay rent to the town of one dollar per year.

Architect

Harry L. Meacham (ca. 1884-1957), a Worcester architect, designed the Tuttle Square School. Born in Worcester, the son of Charles and Ella (Kelly) Meacham, he married Elizabeth Mountjoy. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Association of Registered Architects and was president of the Worcester Society of Architects and Engineers. He was treasurer of the Millbury Kiwanis Club, Master of the Millbury Grange, a member of the Worcester Central Pomona Grange, the Worcester Grange and the state and national Granges.

Relatively little is known about Meacham's career. According to his obituary, he was the architect for St. Joseph's Abbey, a picturesque monastery complex built in 1951 for Trappist monks near Worcester, in Spencer, Massachusetts. It also credits him with having "designed and supervised construction of many schools, churches, manufacturing plants and offices throughout New England." The Massachusetts Public Safety Records Index lists Meacham as the designer of three projects in Auburn, all done at about the same time. In 1922 and 1923 he designed not only the Tuttle Square School, but also the West Auburn School addition and the parish house for the First Congregational Church. Also in 1922, he designed the original section (now altered) of Chaffins School in Holden, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Historical Commission MACRIS database listing credits him as the architect of the Federated Church of Charlton, Massachusetts of 1940.

Nothing is known of Meacham's architectural or engineering training. Since his obituary does not mention degrees from any institutions of higher learning, he may have gotten much of his training on the job. Listings in Worcester city directories suggest that Meacham started as a draftsman for the New England Power Company and Connecticut River Power Company at 35 Harvard Street in Worcester around 1920. The following year he was employed as a draftsman for the engineering firm of Samuel H. Pitcher Company at 44 Front Street in Worcester. In 1922 the city directory listed him as an architect for the first time. In that year his business address was the same as that of the Pitcher Company and Pitcher listed itself not simply as "engineers," as it had previously, but, instead, as "engineers and architects." Presumably Meacham was the architect in the firm, however it is not clear what the relationship was. Plans for the Tuttle Square School drawn by Meacham during the period that he would seem to have been associated with Pitcher are credited

(continued)

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

Section number 8 Page 9

Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

entirely to him, with no reference to Pitcher. The alliance with Pitcher, if it ever existed, was short-lived. By 1924 Meacham was working on his own, listed as an architect at 571 Main Street. The 1929 city directory lists him as an architect and engineer. By 1940 his firm was known as Harry L. Meacham Associates, architects and engineers. About 1946 Meacham moved his office to his home in Millbury, Massachusetts, where he had lived for most of his career.

Further research is necessary to develop a larger sampling of Meacham's work. Since so few of his buildings have yet been identified, it is not possible at the present time to make judgments as to the characteristics, quality, or development of his work. The Tuttle Square School and the West Auburn School addition completed a short time later were clearly among his earliest designs, since he only began advertising himself as an architect in 1922.

The Arts and Crafts Style

The Tuttle Square School is a well-preserved example of the Arts and Crafts style, a style that was widely popular in the United States during the first three decades of the 20th century. The Arts and Crafts style evolved from the Gothic Revival style in England during the mid- and late-19th century. With its origins in the work of designer William Morris and architect Philip Webb, it was based on an aesthetic of simple design celebrating the merits and originality of the handcrafted architecture and decorative arts of the pre-industrial period.

In the United States, the Arts and Crafts style was made widely popular by The Craftsman, a magazine published by furniture maker, Gustave Stickley, between 1900 and 1916. Almost stark in its simplicity, the American version of the style was characterized by low gable or hip roofs, bargeboards, with exposed rafters projecting under broad eaves. More often than not, early 20th century American examples of the style forsook handcrafted elements for machine-made and sometimes even pre-fabricated, machine-made components.

A distinctive feature of the style was a focus on architectural texture. Characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style is the ornamental use of highly textured stonework, the contrasting textures of plain board trim or clapboards against wood shingle, and also the textural effect of stucco exterior finish. These textural effects are part of the Tuttle Square School. Here highly textured stonework is seen in the foundation. Smooth bargeboards and window trim contrast with the rough siding (now wood shingle but originally stucco -- both popular Arts and Crafts exterior finishes).

Tuttle Square School, Stucco and Wood Shingle Finish and the Arts and Crafts Style

The selection of masonry-like stucco as the original finish of the Tuttle Square School may have been intended to reflect the cultural substance of the town center and the symbolic role that it holds in the life of the community. Stucco was a popular choice for Arts and Crafts style buildings. Derived from the stucco parging that was often used in England on buildings of the medieval period, it was widely used for this style both in England and in the United States. The rough texture of stucco-finished exterior walls was chosen both for its "natural" appearance and for its substantial masonry-like quality. Large stucco houses, many with Classical style trim of the sort used for the main entrance of the Tuttle Square School, can be seen today in the most elegant early 20th century residential neighborhoods in city of Worcester.

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Section number 8 Page 10

Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

By the early 20th century, Classical style and other more exotic elements were often combined with the highly stylized medieval forms and details that were typical of the Arts and Crafts style. As was characteristic of much of the 1920s period residential architecture in the New England region, the Tuttle Square School combines seemingly conflicting rustic and Classical elements to create a comfortable look with a twist of traditional elegance. Here the refined Classical style doorframe contrasts with the Gothic-inspired rustic exposed rafters and stick brackets, and with the rough finish of the original stucco exterior (now rough wood shingle siding).

Stucco was popular during the early 20th century period for other styles as well, including Tudor, Mediterranean, Northern European Picturesque, and English Cottage. Not only was this material widely used for dwellings during this period, but it was also often used for schools (Illustration # 7). Several stucco-finished school buildings were built in Worcester during the early 20th century. Two examples are the Thorndyke Road School, 1927 and Becker College, ca. 1920s, both in the Arts and Crafts style.

The wood shingle that later replaced the original stucco finish of the Tuttle Square School was also widely used in the United States for buildings in the Arts and Crafts style. Wood shingle was chosen for use with the Arts and Crafts style for its "honest" and unassuming character and its inherently American derivation. Wood shingle is a native material that was used in early American dwellings, especially along the New England coast. The use of wood shingle for the Arts and Crafts style seems to have flowed naturally from its use for the earlier Queen Anne and Shingle styles that were popular in New England during the late 19th century. The almost Bungalow-like appearance and the rustic Arts and Crafts trim of the Tuttle Square School are as well suited to the present wood shingle finish as they were to its original stucco finish.

Design of Tuttle Square School in the Context of American School Architecture of the Day

The style, design elements, and interior features of the Tuttle Square School are representative of public schools of its day. Like designs for small schools seen in architectural plan books of the period, the Tuttle Square School is built on a simple rectangular plan with a hip roof to give it an imposing form and with an elaborate Classical treatment of the main entrance. Plan books also show that the almost residential appearance of the Tuttle Square School was also common to small schools (see Illustration # 7). Both its residential character and the affinity of its form to popular American examples of the Arts and Crafts house can be seen by comparing it to dwellings of the period, such as the one seen in Illustration # 6 built from a Sears, Roebuck ready-to-build Arts and Crafts house kit. Early 20th century school plan books also called for practical features that are found as major elements of this building. They include a bank of large windows on one side of the classroom (Photos # 1 and 2), oriented either to the east or the west and equipped with window shades; built-in bookcases (Photo # 5); cloakrooms (Illustration # 1); and water fountains (Illustration # 1). The pressed metal ceilings seen here (partially visible in Photo # 5) are another feature often used for school buildings during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Comparisons Between the Tuttle Square and West Auburn Schools

Almost simultaneously with the construction of the Tuttle Square School, an addition to the West Auburn School (no

(continued)

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Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

longer standing, Illustration # 5, MHC # 137) was made. Designed by the same architect, Harry L. Meacham, the addition gave the one hundred West Auburn School a new main façade (Illustration # 5) that was similar to that of the recently completed Tuttle Square School. The new front section was a one-story, center-entry, single-pile, hip-roofed building with a projecting, gable-roofed center pavilion. It appears to have followed the same plan as Tuttle Square, with one classroom on either side of a central entry vestibule. Trimmed with Classical features, including corner pilasters, friezes, and gable returns, it had as its major decorative feature a Classical-style pedimented doorframe at the main entrance. Although different in design from the one at Tuttle Square, the doorframe had the same ennobling effect on the overall appearance of the otherwise very simple design of the building. Unlike the original stucco exterior finish of the Tuttle Square School, the West Auburn School appears to have been sheathed in wood, either clapboard or, possibly, wood shingle.

(END)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

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Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

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(continued)

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Section number 9 Page 3

Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

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(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 4

**Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA**

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(END)

Tuttle Square School
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21,875 sq ft

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	265900	4674700	3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	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 Susan McD. Ceccacci, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 2001

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Auburn

street & number 102 Central Street telephone 508-832-7720 (Exec. Secretary)

city or town Auburn state MA zip code 01501

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Tuttle Square School
Auburn (Worcester), MA

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of this property coincide with the boundaries of lot identified by the Auburn Assessor as Lot 35, Map 49. This lot is shown on Auburn Assessor's Maps # 49 and # 57 (see attached Assessor's Maps 49 and 57).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These boundaries were selected because they are the historic boundaries of the lot on which the building has stood since its construction in 1922.

(END)

PHOTOGRAPHS, ILLUSTRATIONS

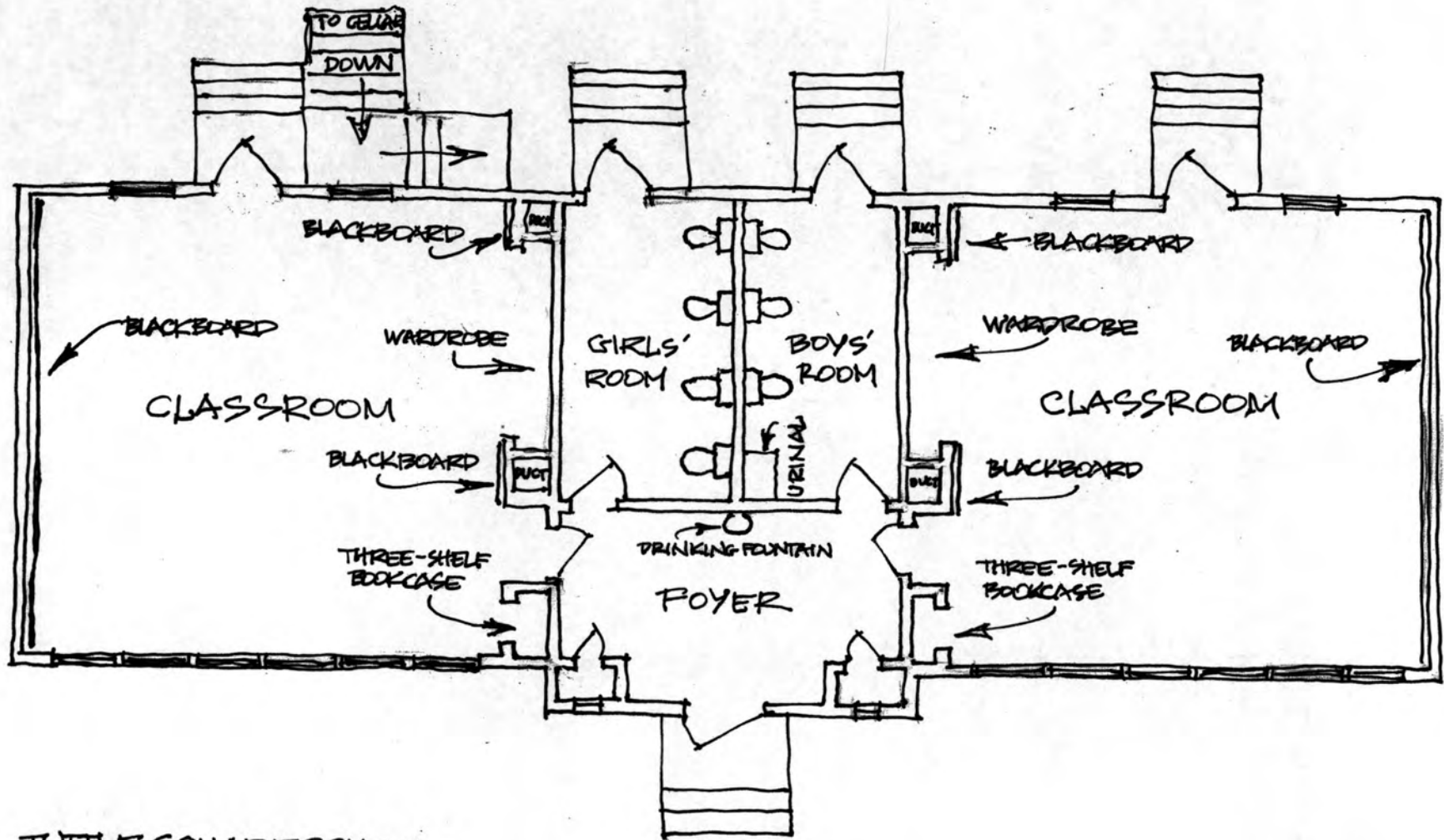
Photographer: Susan Ceccacci

Date: June 2000

Negative at: Auburn Historical Commission

1. Looking SE near intersection of South and School Streets
 2. Looking NE from South Street
 3. Main entrance, looking E
 4. Rear façade, looking N
 5. Interior, west wall of south classroom
-
1. Illustration, sketch plan , original
 2. Illustration, sketch plan, 2000
 3. Illustration, view looking south from Tuttle Square, with Chester Tuttle memorial
 4. Illustration, Old Center School
 5. Illustration, West Auburn School
 6. Illustration, Arts and Crafts house similar to Tuttle School
 7. Illustration, Arts and Crafts style one-room school

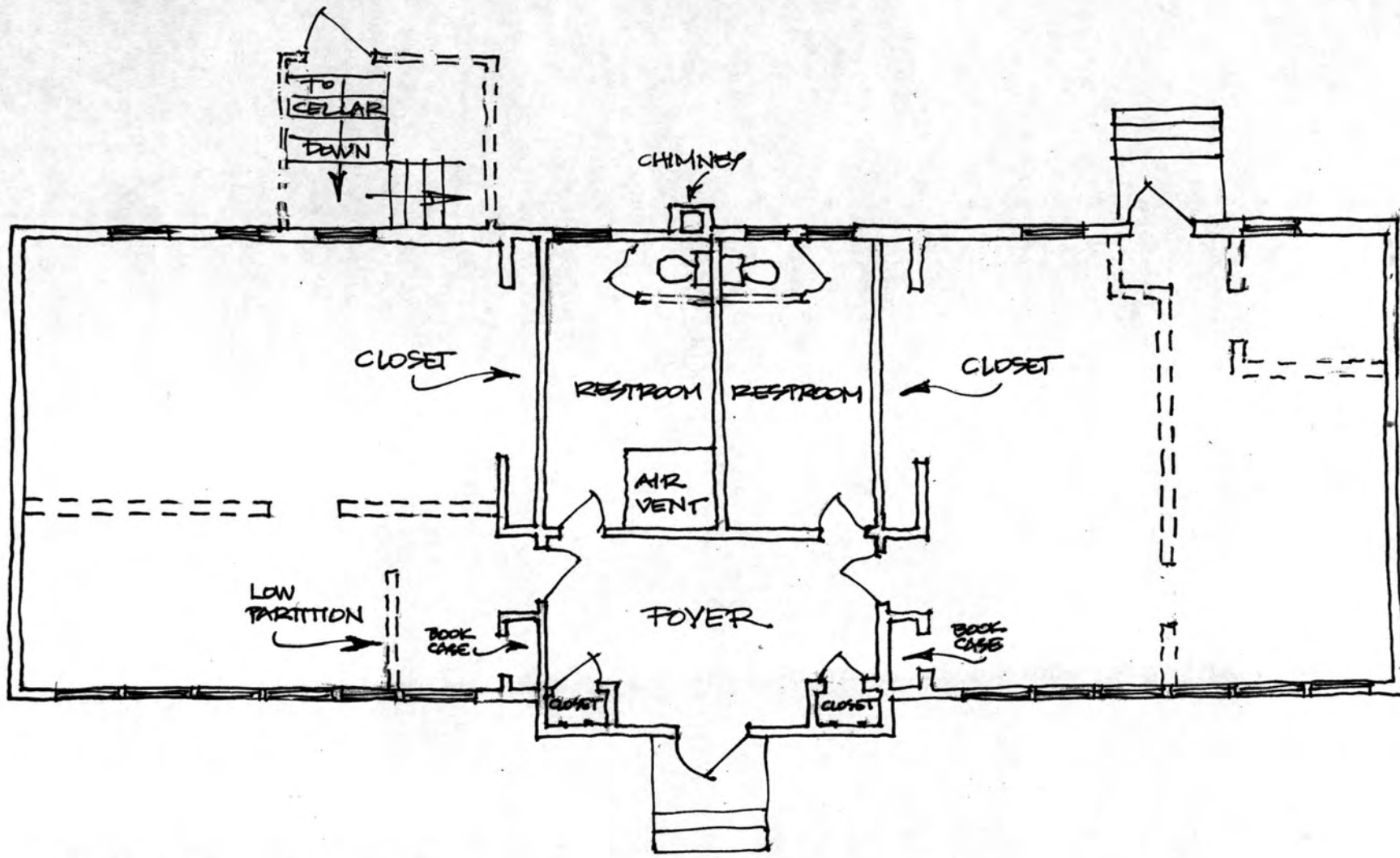
(END)



TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
 AUBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

ORIGINAL PLAN
 (NOT TO SCALE)

← NORTH



TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
 AUBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

PRESENT PLAN JUNE 2000
 (NOT TO SCALE)

==== NON-ORIGINAL WALLS

← NORTH



ILLUSTRATION # 3 View looking south from Tuttle Square. Main façade of the Tuttle Square School is seen in the distance with the Chester P. Tuttle monument in the foreground. The old one-room Auburn Center School that was replaced by the present Tuttle Square School stood on the site of the present landscaped traffic island at Tuttle Square where the monument is now located.



ILLUSTRATION # 4 Old Center School Now part of a dwelling at 12 Coolidge Street, the former school is the one-story, gable-roofed section in the foreground. This schoolhouse stood on a triangular lot at the corner of South and School streets until after the construction of the present Tuttle Square School was completed.

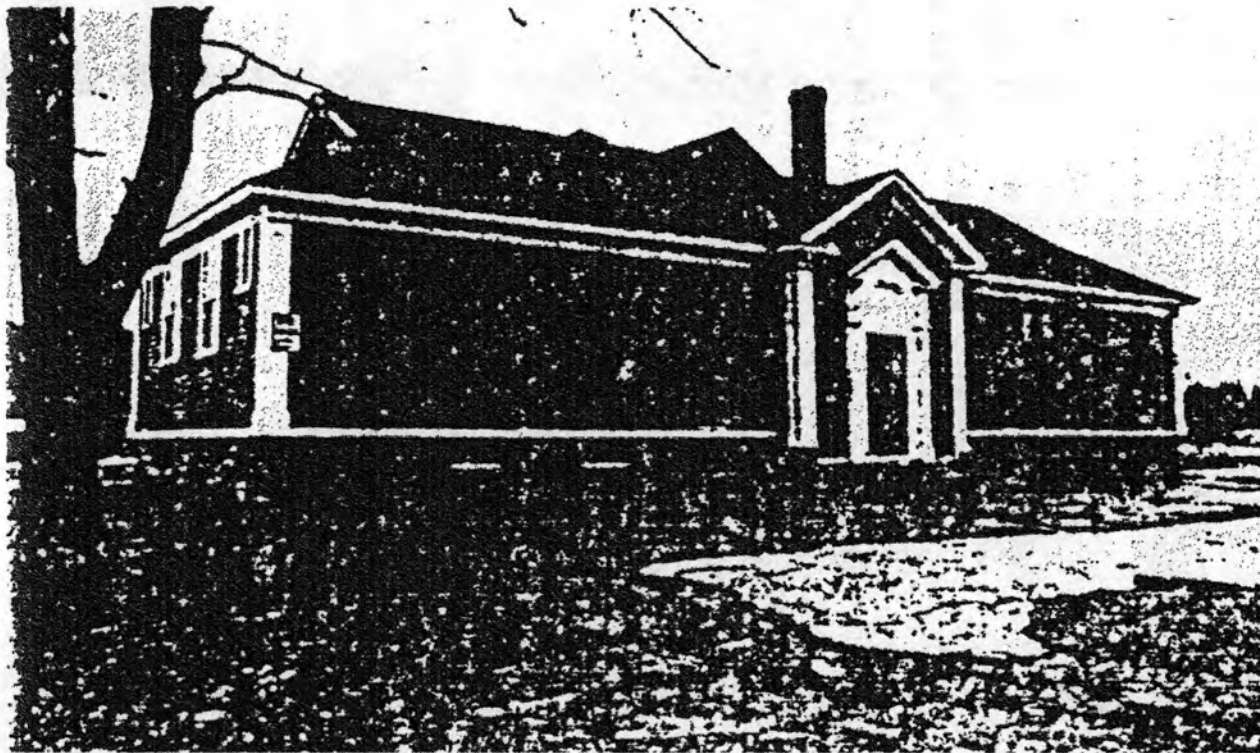
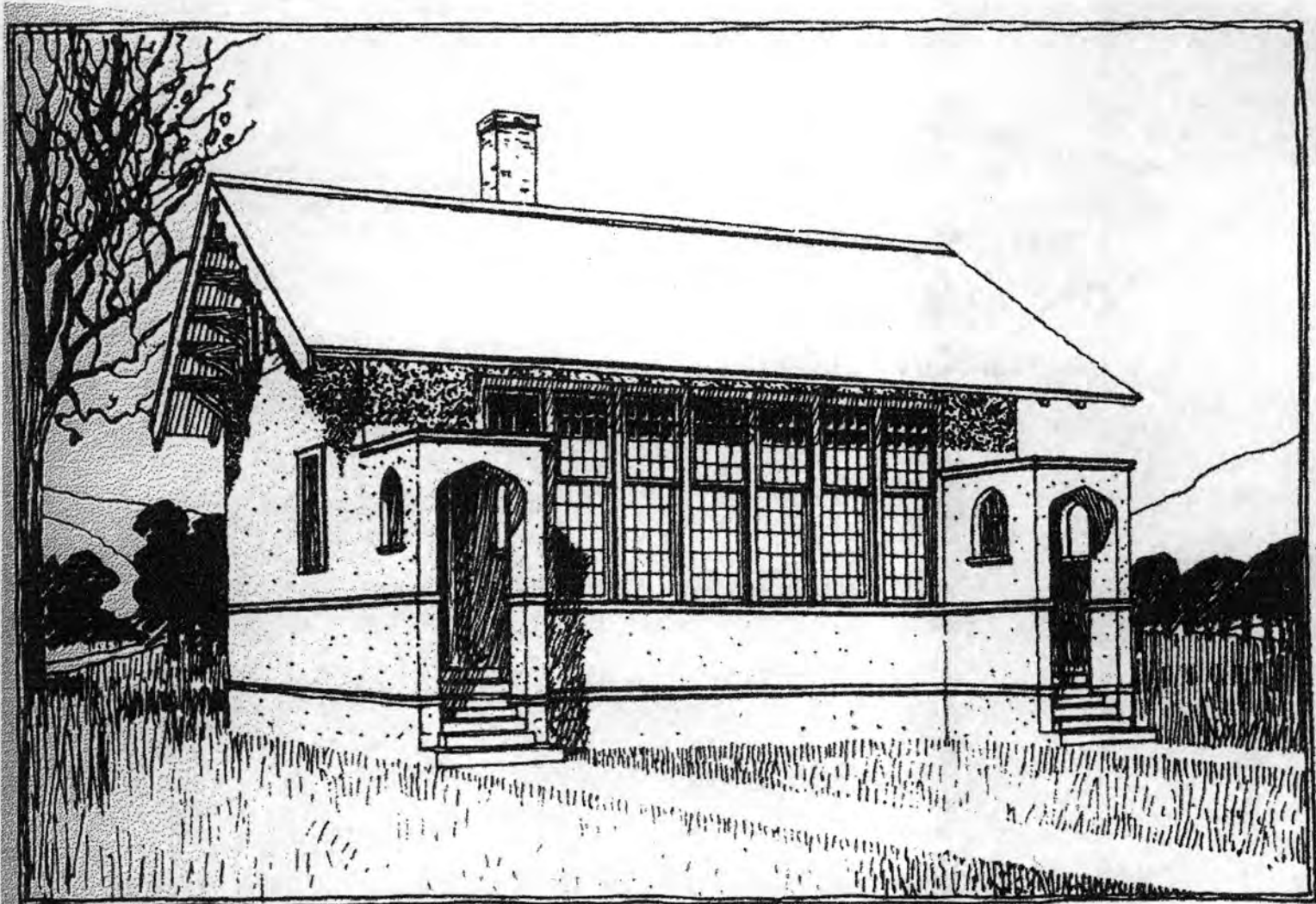


ILLUSTRATION # 5 West Auburn School (no longer standing), main façade added 1922-1923, Harry L. Meacham, architect. Its siding is wood shingle, its original 1920's exterior material. This view shows the building after the original banks of windows on either side of the main entrance had been closed up.

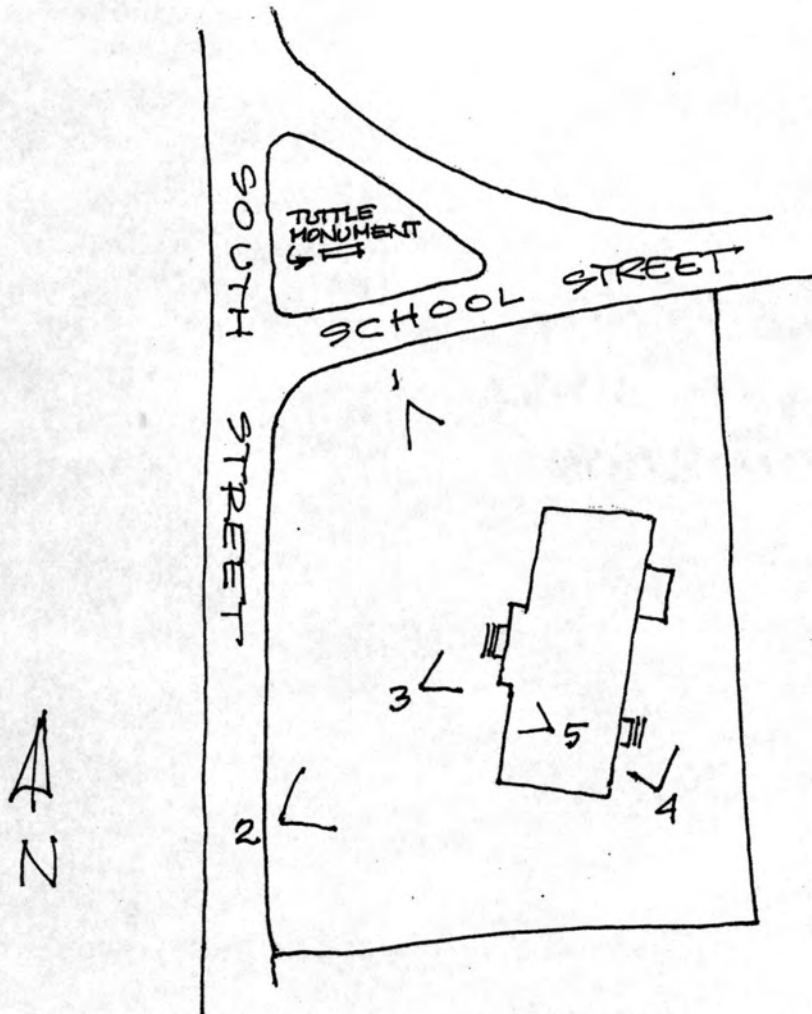


ILLUSTRATION # 6 Arts and Crafts style house similar in form to the Tuttle Square School, sold as a kit by Sears, Roebuck and Company



Elevation drawing for a standardized Wisconsin rural school, 1917. (S. A. Challman, *The Rural School Plant*)

ILLUSTRATION # 7 Arts and Crafts style one-room school finished with a stucco exterior. This is an example of a stylish plan book design. Because of its small size and Arts and Crafts style, it has much the same appearance as a dwelling. The bank of windows on one wall is characteristic of recommended school design of the early 20th century period.



TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL, AUBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
 PHOTOGRAPH KEY WITH DIRECTION OF VIEW

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 02000129 Date Listed: 3/8/2002

Property Name: Tuttle Square School

County: Worcester State: MA

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.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

3/8/2002
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination: This SLR makes a technical correction to the registration form. In Section 10 of the form the acreage of the nominated area is given in square feet: the State has confirmed that the acreage figure is less than one acre. The form is amended to note the new acreage figure.

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 Tuttle Square School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 1/24/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/13/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/01/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/11/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000129

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 3/8/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/8/2002

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

553



TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
41 SOUTH STREET
AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY) MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: S. CECCACCI

DATE: JUNE 2000

NEGATIVE: AUBURN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING SE FROM NEAR INTERSECTION OF SOUTH & SCHOOL STREETS

PHOTO # 1



TITTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
41 SOUTH STREET
AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY) MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: S. CECCACCI

DATE: JUNE 2000

NEGATIVE: AUBURN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING NE FROM SOUTH STREET

PHOTO # 2



TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
41 SOUTH STREET
AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY) MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: S. CECCACCI

DATE: JUNE 2000

NEGATIVE: AUBURN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: MAIN ENTRANCE, LOOKING EAST

PHOTO # 3



TUTTLE SQUIRRE SCHOOL
41 SOUTH STREET
AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY) MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: S. CECCACCI

DATE: JUNE 2000

NEGATIVE: AUBURN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: REAR FACADE LOOKING NORTH

PHOTO # 4



TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
41 SOUTH STREET
AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY) MA

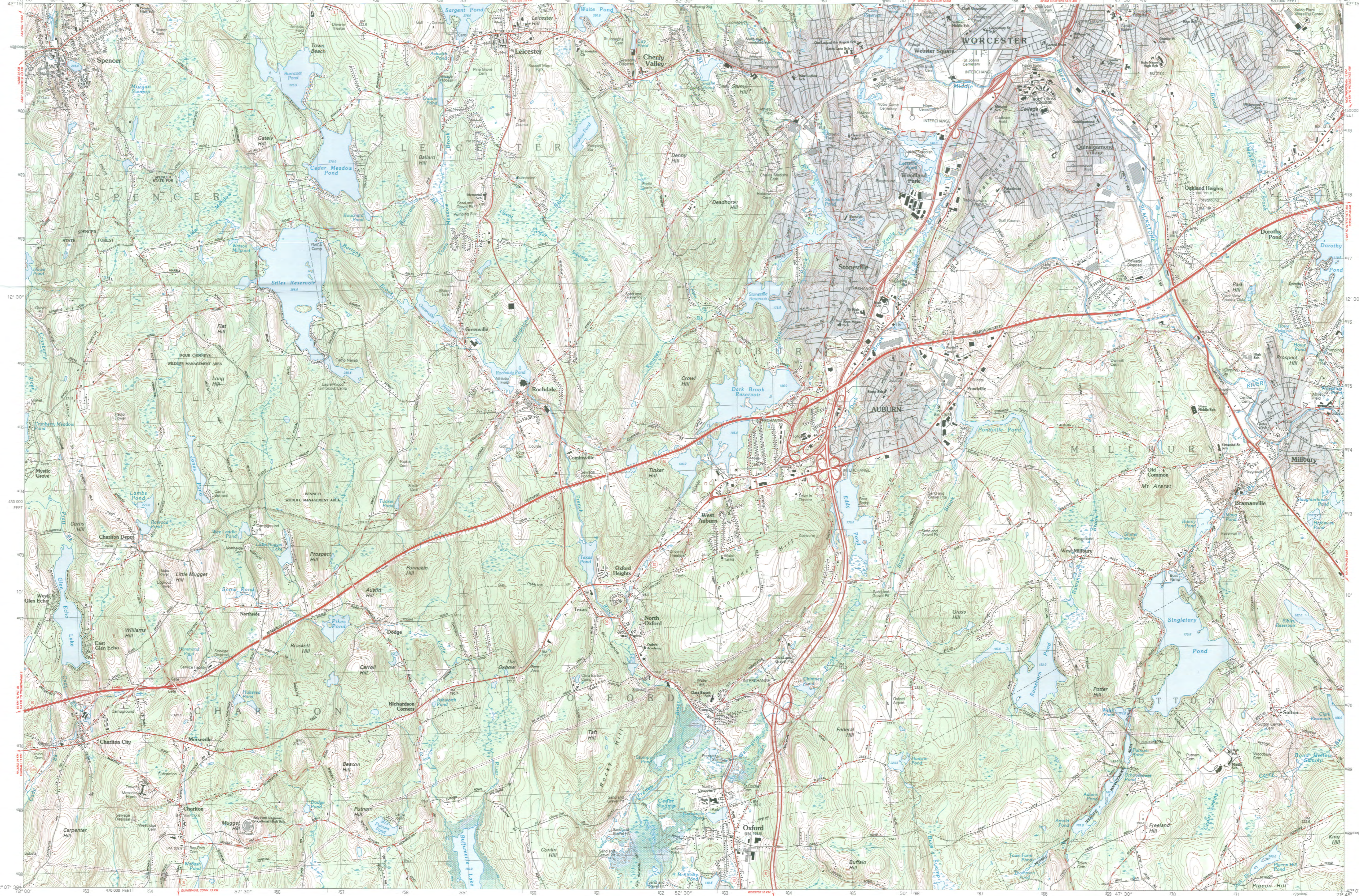
PHOTOGRAPHER: S. CECCACCI

DATE: JUNE 2000

NEGATIVE: AUBURN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

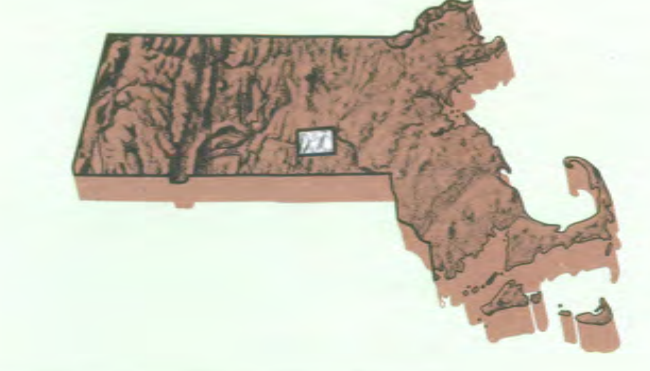
VIEW: INTERIOR, WEST WALL OF SOUTH CLASSROOM

PHOTO # 5



Worcester South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Supersedes Leicester and Worcester South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1969 and 1973

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 40 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 COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5615
3	9.8423
4	13.1230
5	16.4038
6	19.6845
7	22.9653
8	26.2460
9	29.5268
10	32.8075

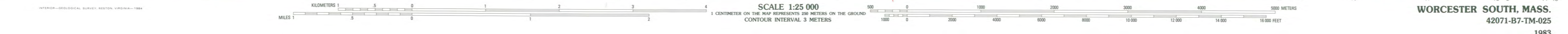
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048



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 gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge; drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Canal; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal control; vertical control; 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	.....
Soak; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



TITTLE SQUARE SCHOOL, AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY) MASSACHUSETTS



REVISIONS		Date	Description	Date	Description
AREA	10,000 (57.41 Acre)	11-2-73	UPDATED	5-6-98	UPDATED
PARCEL NUMBER	120	6-30-74	UPDATED	6-18-98	UPDATED

Mapping
CULLINAN ENGINEERING CO. INC.
 ALBURN MASSACHUSETTS

BOARD OF ASSESSORS
AUBURN



MAP NUMBER
57

TUTTLE SQUARE SCHOOL
 AUBURN (WORCESTER COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS



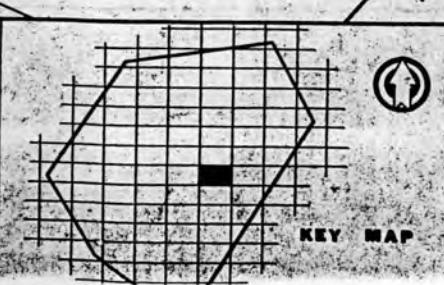
10,000 (1/4 < 1 Acre)
 100 (Acres)
 120
G
 500-5

MAP 57 REVISIONS

Date	Description	Date	Description
10-19-72	UPDATED	12-31-79	UPDATED
3-3-73	UPDATED	6-30-80	UPDATED
10-26-73	UPDATED	4-30-81	UPDATED
3-23-74	UPDATED	11-14-80	UPDATED
6-30-74	UPDATED	5-13-81	UPDATED
4-30-75	UPDATED	4-24-82	UPDATED
12-31-75	UPDATED	5-15-82	UPDATED
12-31-76	UPDATED	8-31-82	UPDATED
6-30-77	UPDATED	6-15-83	UPDATED

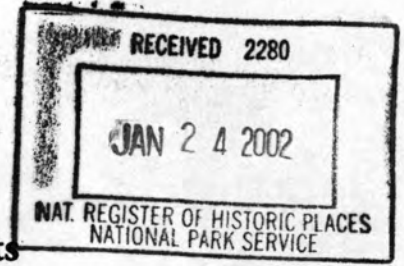
Mapping
CULLINAN ENGINEERING CO., INC.
 AUBURN MASSACHUSETTS
 JANUARY • 1972
 Aerial Photography
LOCKWOOD MAPPING INC.
 ROCHESTER NEW YORK
 NOVEMBER • 1971

BOARD OF ASSESSORS
AUBURN
 MASSACHUSETTS
 SCALE 1" = 200'



MAP NUMBER
49

PROVIDENCE & WORCESTER CO. R.R.
 MAP 50



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

December 26, 2001

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Tuttle Square School, Auburn (Worcester), 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.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Susan Weagle, Auburn Historical Commission
Robert Grossman, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Susan Ceccacci, Preservation Consultant
David DeLollis, Planning Board Chair