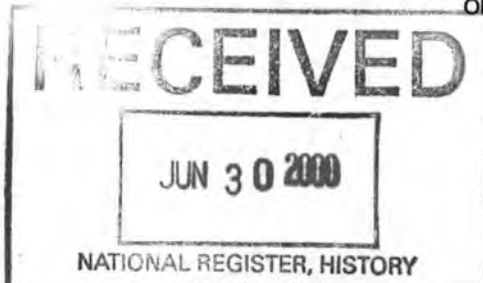


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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  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 DEARBORN SCHOOL

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 25 Ambrose Street not for publication

city or town Boston (Roxbury) vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02119

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.)

Judith B. McDonough  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

6/26/2000  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8.2.00

Dearborn School  
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Building  
\_\_\_\_\_ sites  
\_\_\_\_\_ structures  
\_\_\_\_\_ objects  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

\_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

\_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

\_\_\_\_\_ EDUCATION/School \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

\_\_\_\_\_ RESIDENTIAL/multiple dwelling \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

\_\_\_\_\_ Beaux Arts \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other limestone

**Narrative Description**

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

Dearborn School

Name of Property

Suffolk, MA

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

**Period of Significance**

1905-1950

**Significant Dates**

1905

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Edwin James Lewis, Jr.

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- \_\_\_\_\_
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Boston Landmarks Commission

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetDearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.Section number 7 Page 1**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Dearborn School, located in Boston's Roxbury neighborhood, stands at the curved corner where Orchard Park and Ambrose Streets meet. Situated at the northern edge of its 45, 183 square foot parcel of land, it has an unusual broad V-shaped plan that conforms to the contour of the lot. The point of the V is clipped to form the central section of the (north) façade.

Designed in the Beaux Arts style, the symmetrical red brick school building is trimmed with limestone in the form of belt courses, sills and lintels. It rises three stories above a raised basement (painted red) with bricks set to resemble large blocks and a rusticated first story with bricks laid in a ribbon pattern. Paired limestone belt and sill courses encircle the building, dividing the basement from the first story and the first story from the second. A copper cornice and copper-clad brackets decorate the roofline. Window openings are of varying widths and contain a combination of 9/9 and 6/6 sash. Approximately forty percent of the sash are either missing or covered with plywood or metal panels. Most of the missing sash are on the lower floors and rear elevation. Except as noted below, windows are framed by details of the surrounding brickwork and sill courses, rather than trim of their own. Four-panel wooden screens, which are not original, cover most of the openings.

One chimney pierces the roof to the left of center above the east elevation. Four steeply gabled dormers with overhanging eaves project from the rear face of the roof. The square base of a former domed cupola (removed post-1957) rises through the center slope. The roof, now sheathed in gray asphalt shingles, was originally covered with red clay tiles. The dormer roofs and cheeks appear to have been sheathed in copper, remnants of which frame the window openings. The base of a former cupola remains centered on the roof. It has been stripped of all trim but retains a circular opening on both the front and back faces. These openings originally contained oculi with radiating muntins and classical trim. Six columns rose from the base to support a domed cupola roof.

The symmetrical façade (north) has a seven-bay center section flanked by angled eleven-bay wings. The east wing extends along Orchard Park Street and the west wing extends along Ambrose. The center section contains the main entrance, originally on axis with Chadwick Street (no longer extant). Defining the recessed first floor center entry are four limestone columns-in-antis and flanking brick pilasters that support a full limestone entablature with dentils. A limestone sign band decorated with scrolled corner blocks and carved with the words DEARBORN SCHOOL rises above the entablature.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

Wrought iron light fixtures that appear to be original project from the brick pilasters flanking the entrance. A set of four concrete steps follows the curve of the sidewalk and leads to a landing lined by a low brick wall with a molded limestone cap that was originally topped with a balustrade. Centered on the face of the wall is a blind half-round trimmed with molded limestone and a scrolled keystone. To the left and right of the landing symmetrical concrete steps rise to the entry doors. Painted brick kneewalls, originally topped by balustrades, frame the stairs. Modern chain link fencing, pipe railings and brick infill replace the balustrades. The entrance stairway conceals four basement windows.

At the entrance, the original double wood doors remain behind a plywood covering. Each door had an upper glazed panel, but the glass is missing. The doors are topped by the original transom with fish scale pattern lights. The wide sidelights also had fish scale pattern lights, as did the glazing of the doors, but these were replaced.

Above the entry, four colossal engaged Corinthian columns with brick shafts and limestone plinths, bases and capitals divide the second and third floors into five recessed bays. Blind windows with brick architraves decorate the third story, which contains the assembly hall. A tall flagpole, an original feature of the school, projects at a forty-five degree angle from the base of the center bay. Along each wing of the façade, twelve wide Doric pilasters separate the bays of the second and third floors. A secondary entrance containing a modern metal-clad door is located just west of the main entrance on the west wing.

The east and west elevations feature matching two-story polygonal brick oriel windows that project from the center of the second and third floors, lighting interior stairwells. The oriel windows have limestone sills and brick headers laid in a flared soldier course. Other details include sawtooth brickwork and copper clad roofs. Originally, similar copper work existed at the bases. Under the oriel on the east elevation, two original first floor windows were converted to doors (c. 1920s) that lead to a fire escape. Both doorways have six-light transoms and contain wood doors with plywood in place of their original large glass pane. The exterior faces of these doors are covered with sheet metal. On the west elevation, a similar conversion of windows created access to an enclosed walkway that connected the school to an annex that was built on the rear of the lot at some point between 1919 and 1950 but is no longer extant. The exit has been in-filled with concrete block, but the original wooden double doors remain on the interior. The only other fenestration on the first floor of the east elevation. Most of the original basement windows have been in-filled with brick and concrete block.

(continued)

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Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

The rear elevation of the east wing is ten bays long. The basement level has an exit in the westernmost bay near the center of the building. The exit contains a single modern metal-clad door. The rear elevation of the west wing is similar to that of the east wing. Near the center of the wing, a secondary entrance is fitted with double metal-clad doors. An unusual feature at the rear of the building is a freestanding brick smokestack on axis with the center of the elevation to which it is connected by a single story arched bridge. The smokestack rises from an octagonal base, becoming circular at the top of the first story mimicking the building's change from rusticated to flush brickwork. The junction, like that of the schoolhouse, is defined by limestone trim.

The typical interior plan consists of a central doubled-loaded corridor providing access to classrooms. The main entrance vestibule, in the center of the first floor, is finished with heavy wood paneled walls and a coffered wood ceiling. At the third floor is a large central auditorium.

(end)

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1905 Dearborn School possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. It is significant for its association with the educational and social development of Boston's Lower Roxbury neighborhood. An intact example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Boston grammar school, it was built according to a new set of standards for school construction, standards that demonstrated Boston's commitment to state-of-the-art buildings in which to educate the burgeoning population of youngsters. Dearborn School embodies the distinctive characteristics of its period and is an accomplished Beaux-Arts design by the distinguished Boston architect Edwin J. Lewis, Jr. The school is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

A unique example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Boston grammar school, the Dearborn School stands on a parcel of land that has been the site of a public school building for close to 150 years. Located in Lower Roxbury, which has long been a densely populated, low-income neighborhood, it is the sole surviving building in an area that had been cleared c. 1950 in anticipation of the Orchard Park urban renewal project. The Boston

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2**Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.**

Landmarks Commission noted that the school serves as a cultural marker for an otherwise lost chapter of Roxbury's developmental history.

Designed in 1904 as a grammar school, the Dearborn School was completed the following year. Named for Roxbury's second mayor, Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn, it stood in front (north) of the original Dearborn School which the city of Roxbury built in 1852 as a school for boys. In 1870-71, shortly after Roxbury became annexed to Boston (1868), the original school was extensively remodeled and enlarged. Both buildings stood on the site until the older school was demolished about the time of World War I.

The Dearborn School was built under supervision of the Schoolhouse Department, which was organized in 1901 to oversee the alteration of old school, erection of new schools, and the selection of school architects. From 1874-1895 schools and other municipal buildings had been designed by a City Architect. Originally established to cut building costs, the City Architect system eventually proved to be more expensive than the traditional method of requesting proposals and selecting the best design. In 1895, upon the recommendation of the last City Architect, Edmund March Wheelwright, the position was abolished. Thereafter, all contracts for designing municipal buildings were awarded in the traditional manner. This process worked well for most public buildings, but was deemed unsatisfactory for schools. Because of the importance of education and the direct impact school environment had on the young, and ultimately society in general, the City of Boston established the Schoolhouse Department. Its innovative criteria for schoolhouse design ushered in a new chapter in Boston's history of public school construction.

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Boston was in the midst of a population explosion resulting from the triad of immigrant, industrialization and urbanization. School construction became so common in Boston's neighborhoods that the Annual Reports of the School Committee did not usually mention the opening of a new school. The records of the Schoolhouse Department indicate that between 1903 and 1905 at least ten new schools were completed or under construction. By 1908, when Boston had a total of 221 schools, the department had overseen the construction of 22 buildings.

The first task of the Schoolhouse Department, chaired by noted Boston architect R. Clipston Sturgis, was to survey school construction in other major American cities. Armed with a voluminous amount of data, they developed a comprehensive set of criteria for the standardization of school buildings. The objective was to control costs

**(continued)**

United States Department of the Interior  
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Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

and erect state-of-the-art public schools that offered a safe and optimum learning environment. The standards did not dictate architectural style, and the new process opened school design to the architectural community at large, and encouraged more variety in design than had been possible under the City Architect system. It is noteworthy that the Department selected some of the most outstanding firms of the day to design Boston's school including Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson; Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow; and Peabody & Stearns.

The standards developed by the Schoolhouse Department dictated classroom size, interior finishes, and the direction of natural light. Fireproof construction was required and the favored building material was red brick, with or without stone trim. Gables, towers, battlements and porches were discouraged. The preferred window was flat-headed and free of mullions and transoms. Other guidelines affecting the exterior of the building included a cost requirement of \$0.22 per cubic foot, the use of common brick with or without stone trim, and a system of unilateral as opposed to bilateral lighting. Unilateral lighting resulted in large expanses of walls without windows or doors, an example of which can be seen in the end walls (east and west elevations) of the Dearborn School. Natural light was further controlled by specifying the size of windowpanes relative to the floor area of a room. Most of the standards, however, were directed at the building's interior design including corridor and classroom sizes, location of lavatories, and specifications for stairway, wall, and floor finishes. This dichotomy between the interior and exterior is evident in the Dearborn School, which has a richly detailed Beaux-Arts exterior and a utilitarian interior. The Dearborn School is typical of its era only in that architect Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., chose to design the building in a classical style. Its plan, however, is unusual. The obtuse angle of the site at a Y-shaped intersection and the presence of the earlier Dearborn school at the rear created unusual design problems, particularly for a symmetrical structure. Lewis solved the problem by adopting a V-shaped plan, distinguishing the Dearborn School from other Boston schoolhouses, which tended to have rectangular or U-shaped plans. Lewis' design was also masterful in handling problems created by the specific lighting requirements for schoolhouses of the era. Because it was believed that natural light should come from one direction (the students' left), classrooms could have windows on only one side. Lewis' decorative oriel windows lighting the secondary staircases, the rusticated lower stories, and the horizontal trim elements that encircle the building relieve what could have been a massive expanse of brick. Another distinguishing feature of the Dearborn School is its roof. The majority of Boston's early 20<sup>th</sup> century school buildings had flat roofs because they were the most economical. The Dearborn,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

The Dearborn, however, was given a pitched roof in order to provide adequate ceiling height for the third floor auditorium. The choice of red clay tiles as roof sheathing further distinguished the Dearborn from its contemporaries.

According to city documents, the new building, which was constructed by W.N. Pike & Sons, cost approximately \$230,000. A published comparison of several new Boston schoolhouses (*Brickbuilder*, p. 10) records the cost as \$211,208 or \$0.21 per cubic foot. The difference in cost may be due to the fact that a portion of the old Dearborn School had to be removed (a substantial V-shaped notch was cut in the north elevation) in order for the site to accommodate the new building. Also demolished to make way for the new building may have been two small attached one-story brick structures shown in the 1897 Sanborn Atlas in the approximate location of the Dearborn School's central staircase.

The school, which had been scheduled to open in September of 1905, was completed in December and occupied in January of 1906. It served 1,050 pupils of predominately Irish descent, and was full by early 1907. Designed by a broad V-plan to conform to the shape of its lot, the Dearborn School faced a Y intersection composed of Ambrose, Orchard Park and Chadwick streets. The entrance was on axis with Chadwick Street, which no longer exists. Surrounding the school was a densely populated neighborhood of frame and brick dwelling houses. Orchard Park lay directly across the street to the north, and served as a playground. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, urban renewal efforts had a dramatic impact on the neighborhood around the Dearborn School, as wood-frame one and two-family dwellings were replaced by multi-family masonry public housing projects. The western half of Chadwick Street was removed so that there was no longer an approach on axis with the main entry of the school.

Containing 21 classrooms (with fifty students per room), the school was designed with the intention of expanding it to 33 rooms along Orchard Park Street. Presumably the expansion, which was never undertaken, was to have been done when the old Dearborn School was removed. While the floor plan of the school is unique because of the peculiarities of the site, the location of the various rooms is consistent with other grammar schools of the period. The basement housed a manual training room, cooking room, two playrooms and two lavatories, as well as mechanical equipment and storage. On the first floor were eight classrooms, a teachers' room and the master's room. The second floor had nine classrooms and two emergency rooms. The third floor offered four classrooms and a centrally located assembly hall, which gained added height from the pitch of the hip roof. Locating the assembly hall on the third floor was unusual, the first or second floors being preferred by the Schoolhouse Department.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet**

**Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.**

Section number 8 Page 5

In 1906 Boston eliminated the distinction between a primary school (grades 1-3) and a grammar school (grades 4-9), and the Dearborn was thereafter called an elementary school. It remained in use into the 1908s, by which time it was called a middle school. By 1984 the city had declared the Dearborn surplus property, and the name was transferred to the former Girl's High School on Greenville Street. At present the 1905 Dearborn School stands vacant, and is in the process of being converted to low-income housing.

The Dearborn School was named for Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn (1783-1851) who died the year before the first Dearborn School was constructed. He was the son of Gen. Henry Dearborn, a member of Congress, Secretary of War under Jefferson, and leader in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. During the American Revolution he served under Col. Alexander Scammell, for whom he named his son. H.A. S. Dearborn was born in Exeter NH and attended the College of William & Mary where he studied law. Upon returning to New England, he settled in Roxbury and entered public life. He held a variety of city, state and national offices including serving for eight years as adjutant general of Massachusetts and as mayor of Roxbury from 1847-1851. The first president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Dearborn was instrumental in establishing America's rural cemetery movement. Along with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Dearborn purchased 72 acres along the Charles River in Cambridge for the site of Mt. Auburn Cemetery. Later he was also involved in the creation of Forest Hills Cemetery in Jamaica Plain. One of the originators of the plan to build Bunker Hill Monument, H.A.S. Dearborn was also a prodigious writer, penning articles on horticulture, agriculture, entomology, navigation and Greek architecture.

To design the Dearborn School, the Schoolhouse Department selected Roxbury native, Edwin James Lewis, Jr. (1859-1937), who had himself attended Boston public schools. In 1881 Lewis graduated with high honors from M.I.T.'s Department of Architecture. After working in the office of Peabody & Stearns until 1887, he established an independent practice in Boston and went on to obtain a national reputation as an ecclesiastic architect, with more than 35 churches in the United States and Canada being credited to him. Among his Massachusetts churches are the Second Unitarian Church in Brookline, Quincy First Church of Christ Scientist, the South Congregational and Porter Congregational Churches in Brockton, Quincy First Church of Christ Scientist, the Wollaston Unitarian Church, All Souls Church in Braintree, Roslindale Unitarian Church, Christ Church Unitarian in Boston and the Second Church of Dorchester.

**(continued)**

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.**

Section number 8 Page 6

neighborhood, remarked on Lewis' superb Shingle Style designs, one of which (60 Ocean Street) Gordon considers the finest example of the Shingle Style in Boston. Another significant Lewis building is his Craftsman/Tudor Revival design of the Danielson-Lincoln Memorial Library in Brimfield, which was described in an architectural survey as one of the town's most imposing public buildings.

Elected to the American Institute of Architects early in his career, Lewis had become a Fellow by 1891. He was a member of the Boston Society of Architects, where he served as secretary for many years. A member of the Dorchester Historical Society, and the designed of the Dedham Historical Society building, Lewis was an antiquarian who lectured on historical and ecclesiastical topics. He was also active in municipal reform.

Lewis' Beaux-Arts design for the Dearborn School reflected his era, his classical architectural training and M.I.T., and his antiquarian interests. Information culled from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, biographical dictionaries and the Boston Public Library suggests that the Dearborn School could be the only school building ever designed by Lewis. According to School Committee records, it is definitely the sole Boston school designed by this prolific architect.

(end)

CERTIFICATE BOARD

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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(end)

Dearborn School  
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA  
County, State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 45,183 sq. ft.

#### UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	328760	4688240	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 Christine Beard and Karen Davis, consultants with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC  
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 2000  
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 Adams Orchard Limited Partnership c/o Patrick Lee Trinity Financial  
street & number 27 School Street telephone 617-720-8400  
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02108

**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

**Dearborn School  
Boston (Suffolk), Mass.**

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property occupies the city lot on which the building stands, as delineated on the city Map 20N-11E.

**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the entire city lot on which the building now stands.

**(end)**

CERTIFICATE BOND

25% BOTTLE FIBER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dearborn School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/30/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/14/00  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000871

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 8/2/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



Dearborn School  
25 Ambrose St.  
Boston, MA

Photoby: Chris Beard

Neg. Loc.: Tremont Preservation Services  
65 High St.  
Topsfield, MA

January, 1999

View southwest showing facade (northeast)



Dearborn School  
25 Ambrose St.  
Boston, MA

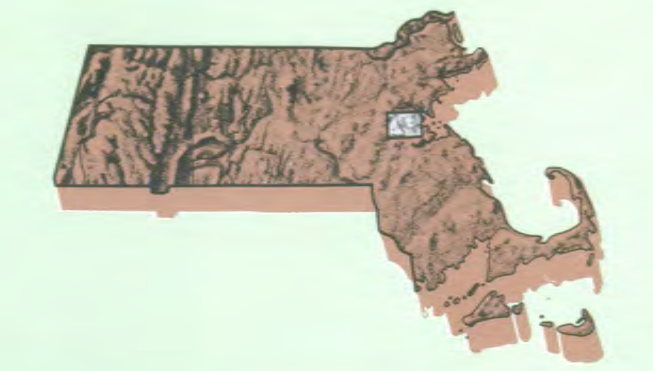
Photo by: Chris Beard  
Neg. Loc: Tremont Preservation Services  
65 High St  
Topsfield, MA

January, 1999

View northeast showing rear (south west)  
Photo 2 of 2

# Boston South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
  - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
  - Water features
  - Woodland areas
  - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Control by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987. Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970.

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982) and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes. Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, unadjusted zone 19. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the projected North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 3 METERS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS  
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
THE SHOWN RANGE REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

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

UTM grid convergence (1983 and 1987 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.



### Topographic Map Symbols

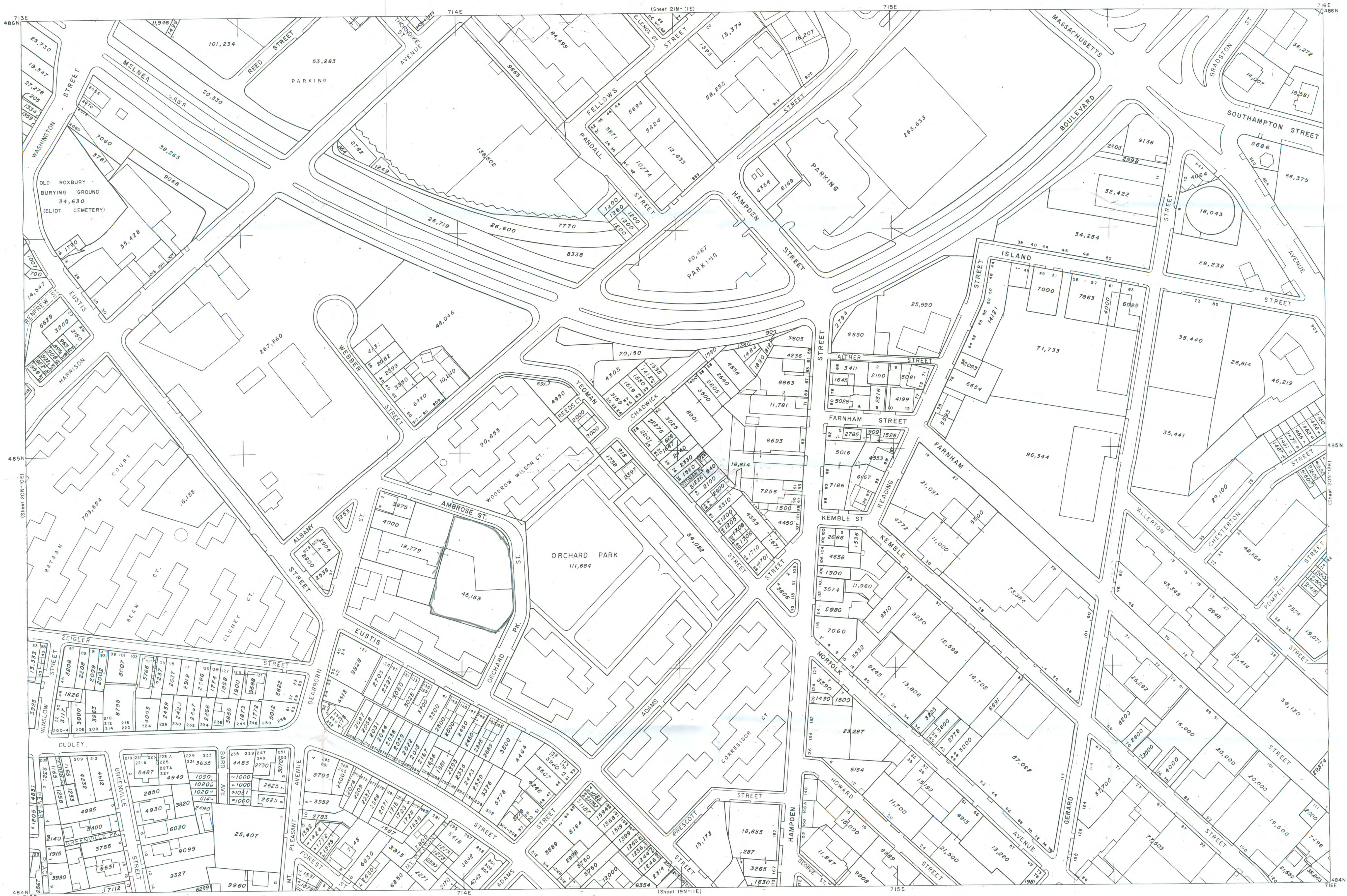
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker, Interstate, U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Bathys area: only selected located 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
- Face or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U. S. National monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Sounding; depth curve
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh; marsh, swamps
- Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



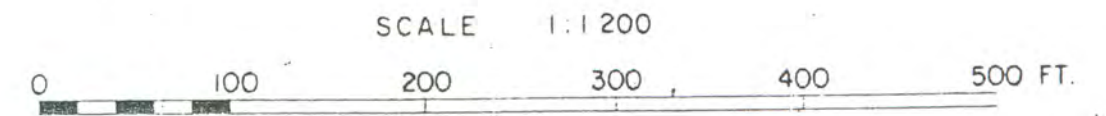
Dearborn School  
Boston MA  
Easting: 328 760  
Northing: 468 240

CITY OF BOSTON  
TOPOGRAPHIC AND PLANIMETRIC SURVEY



Prepared under the direction of the Boston Redevelopment Authority  
Control by J. S. C. B. G. S. and the Mass. Geodetic Survey  
Mapped by Fairchild Aerial Surveys  
Photography by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, April 1961  
North American Datum 1927  
Control and Property Lines by  
New England Survey Service Inc.

Warning:  
This map does not meet national map accuracy standards and can not be used for engineering purposes.



500 FOOT GRID BASED  
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAINLAND ZONE  
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

BOSTON  
MASSACHUSETTS  
1962  
REVISED 1996  
SHEET NO. 20N-11E FIG 5





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

June 2<sup>6</sup>, 2000

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:

Dearborn School, 25 Ambrose Street, Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk Co.), 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 in this Certified Local Government community were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 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: Patrick Lee, Adams Orchard Limited Partnership  
Hon. Thomas Menino, Mayor, City of Boston  
Christine Beard, Preservation Consultant  
John Bowman, Chair, Boston Landmarks Commission  
Jennifer Goold, Boston CLG, Boston Landmarks Commission