

**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: 97000878 Date Listed: 8/18/97

Edward B. Newton School Suffolk MA
Property Name: County: State:

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

9/24/97
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR makes a technical correction to the form. In Section 5 (Category of Property) both building and object are selected. The guidance in National Register Bulletin 16A states that only one category should be selected. Because the primary property is the building, object is deleted.

**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 Edward B. Newton School

other names/site number "The E. B. Newton"

2. Location

street & number 45 Pauline Street N/A not for publication

city or town Winthrop N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02158

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

6/24/97

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

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

Date of Action

Patrick Anders

8/18/97

E. B. Newton School
Name of Property

Suffolk County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

EARLY 20TH CENTURY-TUDOR REVIVAL/

GEORGIAN REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rubblestone

walls Brick with limestone and cast stone trimmings

roof Asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

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Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

7. DESCRIPTION

Constructed in 1908, The Edward B. Newton School at 45 Pauline Street, Winthrop, is architecturally significant as an elementary school building whose form and details are derived from the Tudor Revival style while its clock tower is rendered in the Georgian Revival manner. (see photo, Fig. 1). "The E. B. Newton" as it is known locally, was designed by Boston-based architect and Winthrop resident Willard M. Bacon. He was the town's leading architect of public buildings from the 1890s until his retirement in 1929. Bacon designed the Frost (Winthrop) Public Library (1898), Winthrop Center Fire Station (1898), Winthrop Yacht Club (1904), Winthrop Junior High School (1925) and the Winthrop Town Hall (1928); **all of which are still standing.** Additionally, Bacon is known to have designed substantial suburban residences in the Dorchester and Roxbury sections of Boston. Situated on a rise near the intersection of Pauline and Walden Streets, the school's Pauline Street facade over looks a lawn with a semi-circular driveway. Situated half way between the entrances to this driveway, near the side walk is a granite memorial marker measuring approximately 4 feet in height and 2 feet in width which exhibits a bronze plaque commemorating Winthrop residents who died in Europe during World War I (see photo, Fig. 2,2A). Directly across Pauline Street from the school are some of Winthrop Center's modern commercial structures. The proximity of modern buildings and features provides clear southwestern boundaries for both individual and historic district nominations to the National Register for the Newton School and Winthrop Center, respectively. Covered with trees, the western portion of the property slopes sharply down to Walden Street; on the west side of Walden is the modern Winthrop High School complex and the level playing fields of Ingleside Park.

Immediately behind the north wall is a playground, created in recent years by the members of the local building trades, who volunteered their labor and donated materials for this recreation area. Beyond this playground, the land slopes down to a parking lot which is encompassed within the E.B. Newton School's 4.5 acres. Situated on the north side of this property is a modern brick apartment complex.

The mid-1920s, Tudoresque N. E. Willis School and the Winthrop Senior Center (housed in a much altered late 19th century church building facing Hermon Street) are located just beyond the Newton School's eastern property line. The playing field of the school extends to Hermon Street, between the Winthrop Senior Center and a three decker at 16-20 Hermon Street. Across Hermon Street from the school's land is the Georgian Revival Winthrop Town Hall (1928). A meandering, partially paved road called School Street extends from near the center of the Pauline Street property northeastward to Hermon Street. Indicated as Church Street as early as the 1890s, School Street appears to be only open for Willis and Newton Schools-related vehicles.

The Edward B. Newton School is a key component in the collection of historic structures that comprise the potential Winthrop Center Historic District. Winthrop Center encompasses a mix of residential, municipal, ecclesiastical and a single late Victorian era commercial block, centered on the historic crossroads that is today known as Metcalfe Square. Together with the Pauline Street Fire Station, Willis School and the former Baptist Church on Hermon Street, this school forms a cluster of architecturally

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and historically significant buildings at the southeastern corner of Winthrop Center. In a sense, the school's ample grounds represent a continuation of the green space across Walden Street to the West called Ingleside Park; green space that was formerly marsh land filled in during the 1920s. This school is located one block west of the historic Metcalf Square cross-roads (intersection of Hermon, Winthrop and Pauline Streets). This intersection's inventory of historic buildings, sites and objects includes the Italian Renaissance Revival Winthrop Library (1898) and Town Hall (1928), the Romanesque/Georgian Revival Wadsworth Block (1890s), and landscaped areas which attractively set off well-sculpted war memorials. The preservation of the Edward B. Newton School is critical to the historic architectural design integrity of Winthrop Center.

The Edward B. Newton School: Exterior Elevations and Condition

The Edward B. Newton School is an H-shaped building that consists of two floors, a basement and full attic. This building's area measures 9,150 square feet. Constructed of red brick and trimmed with cast stone and limestone, Winthrop's oldest surviving school building is composed of a five-bay, gable roof-enclosed main block that has an east-west orientation on its lot. The main block is flanked by north-south wings that project the length of one-bay beyond the main and rear facades. These wings culminate in gable roofs with steeply pitched, distinctly Tudoresque brick end wall-gables which spring from projecting half-piers. Originally slate, the roof is currently covered with asphalt shingles. Installed approximately thirty years ago, these replacement shingles are in fair condition, with some missing shingles. Rising from the center of the main block is a square clock tower which "reads" cupola as well as towered structural segment. Rendered in the Georgian Revival manner, the clock tower is a picturesque landmark on the Winthrop Center "skyline". During the summer of 1996 a reproduction of the original gold leaf weather vane, complete with sailing ship motif, was placed atop the cupola.

(see photo, Fig. 3)

Together with the Georgian Revival cupolas of the nearby Winthrop Town Hall and Methodist Church, along with the square brick tower of the Winthrop Center Fire Station and the steeple of the Hermon Street Baptist Church, the clock tower of the E.B. Newton School contributes to the New England village-like appearance of Winthrop Center.

The main block's main (south) elevation (see photo, Fig. 4) exhibits three small square basement windows flanking the main entrance stairs. These windows display splayed and gauged brick work lintels. Appearing in groups of threes and fours, the size and treatment of the basement windows are standard throughout the building. The center entrance is reached via a flight of cast stone steps flanked by stepped brickwork shoulder railings. The tops of each of the railings' "steps" are capped in cast stone. A modern wrought iron railing runs down the center of this entrance's stairs. Set within a recessed, Tudoresque segmental arch edged in cast stone, the original wooden entrance doors and enframements have been replaced by modern metal double doors, panels and a glass transom. The entrance is flanked by brick piers which are faced with cast stone above the archway. These cast stone segments exhibit rectangular panels containing diamond-shapes; surmounting these panels are engaged cast stone finials. Running between the piers and above the entrance arch, are three cast stone panels separated by Tudor Gothic colonnettes. Reading from left to right the panels' incised lettering reads "1908"; "Edward B. Newton"; "School". The main entrance is flanked by multi-pane tripartite windows.

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In general, the windows of this building are of the sound proof, vinyl replacement type that were installed during the early 1990s with funding provided by Massport to reduce nearby Logan Airport noise levels. Above the entrance is another tripartite window which is flanked by pairs of standard size windows. A continuous cast stone sill course, interrupted only by the panels of the main entrance, runs around the entire building, providing minimal ornamentation that tempers the planarity of the facades while visually separating the first floor from the second floor. The main facade's roof slope exhibits a pair of dormers whose gables' shelter half timbering and windows which originally contained diamond shaped upper sash and multi-pane lower sash. Rising from the roof's ridge on either side of the clock tower are substantial brick chimneys with wide walls facing east-west and extremely narrow walls oriented to the north and south.

The main block's rear (north) elevation (see photo, Fig.5) is pierced by five bays. Three central tripartite windows are flanked by single, standard size windows on the first and second floors. The rear wall's roof slope exhibits three dormers with half timbering and more steeply pitched gables than those of the main facade. The chimney on the west side of the clock tower exhibits a tall and narrow brick stack addition which extends beyond the original extent of the chimney.

The side wings' main (north) and rear(south) elevations exhibit four square basement windows, banks of four windows on the first and second floors as well as narrow attic windows. Originally containing sash with diamond shaped panes, these windows are set within the planar surfaces of the steeply pitched attic gables.

The east and west elevations of the wings (see photos, Figs. 6 and 7) exhibit projecting, one-bay structural components at the centers of these facades. These "stair towers" culminate in gables identical to those of the wings' end walls. These stairway enclosures, in turn, exhibit small, and projecting one-story brick enclosures which contain vestibules. Measuring only one-bay by one-bay, their side walls are pierced by single, narrow windows. Above the front doors of these modest brick enclosures are modified gables with short, flanking brick piers. The upper wall surfaces of these stairway enclosures feature a large double window which lights the landing between the first and second floors. At the attic level, a single standard size multi-pane window illuminates the upper most landing. The east and west walls of the wings exhibit tall tripartite windows located on either side of the stair towers.

The clock tower, rises from the center of the main block's south roof slope. Currently covered with aluminum siding, the tower's base was originally sheathed with shingles composed of either slate or wood (it is difficult to discern the nature of the materials from an early 20th century photograph of the building). The upper portion of the tower exhibits a low, solid railing on four sides with a ball finial at each corner. Rising from behind the balustrades is a four square structure. Each of its sides exhibit circular clock faces painted black with gold Roman numerals on each of its sides. The tower's cupola-like upper portion is enclosed by a bell-shaped copper roof. The original copper weather vane incorporating the form of a sail boat as well as directional letters, has recently been restored and returned to the cupola's dome.

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Winthrop (Suffolk County)
MassachusettsInterior Features

The first floor consists of a center vestibule or "reception hall" as it is called in the original plans. This reception hall opens on to a "corridor" which runs east-west, bisecting the building's interior. To the right of the reception hall is the "Superintendent's Office", followed by "Class Room 1" at the southeast corner. To the left of the vestibule is the "Lady Teacher's Room" now subdivided into two office spaces, followed by "Class Room 5". Ranged across the north side of the corridor are "Class Rooms 2, 3 and 4". "The Principal's Office", still used as an office, was originally located between "Class Rooms 3 and 4". "Wardrobes" or coat rooms adjoin each of the class rooms, most of which retain a high percentage of original woodwork and hardware, including metal coat hooks.

The reception hall, center corridor and Superintendent's Office contains most of the buildings' interesting original details. First floor class rooms, in several instances, have been altered with modern wood paneling and/or later partitions; class rooms on the second floor, for the most part, retain their original configuration and elements.

The reception hall's (see photo, Fig. 8) side walls retain original base boards, dados and solid paneled doors with cornice headed enframements on the side walls. Composed of oak covered with a dark varnish, the vestibule's doors, windows and wood trimmings are typical of these features throughout the building. To the right of the door leading into the former Superintendent's office is a large window containing twelve over twelve wood sash.

Overhead, the ceiling exhibits a grid of paneled oak beams covered with glossy, dark brown varnish. These beams may be seen as an interior continuation of the exterior's Tudoresque style. Separating the reception hall from the corridor is a partition wall composed of four large glass panes enframed by the same dark wood work of the ceiling's beams. This partition wall also contains multi-pane double doors which open onto the center corridor.

The walls just beyond this partition, in the first floor's corridor, exhibit tall niches which serve as backdrops for full length statues of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln (see photos, Figs. 9 and 10). On the east side is a full length plaster statue of George Washington. The Washington statue is a cast of the original sculpture by Jean Antoine Houdon. Commissioned by Benjamin Franklin while on a diplomatic mission to Paris in 1785, Houdon's Washington statue was composed of marble and stands in the Commonwealth of Virginia's State House in Richmond, Virginia.

Directly across from the statue of Washington, on the west side of the entrance to the corridor, is an identical niche which contains a statue of Abraham Lincoln. The original "standing Lincoln" statue was sculpted in 1888 by Augustus St. Gaudens, one of the leading talents of the "American Renaissance" in the arts which flowered during the late 19th and early 20th century. The original bronze statue stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago. St. Gaudens utilized the Smithsonian Institute's "life casts" of Lincoln's head and hands for the purposes of sculpting this work.

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Cast in several sections, the Newton School's Lincoln sculpture is composed of plaster. Like the Washington statue, it was cast for the Newton School by the Boston Sculpture Company of Melrose in 1909. Both statues were restored by Joanne T. Bagley during the summer of 1989.

A portion of the center corridor (**see photo, Fig. 11**) just beyond the reception hall has been treated as a four square area set off by paneled Doric pilasters and heavy beams that are identical to those of the ceiling in the reception hall.

Also noteworthy on the first floor is the built in book case and closet on the west wall of the entry leading into the former Superintendent's office (**see photo, Fig.12**). Consisting of a book case with multipane double doors and a closet with a solid, two panel door, these features are unique within the building. It should be briefly mentioned that throughout the building, graceful plaster archways are located above entryways leading into offices and class rooms.

At either end of the corridor, on both the first and second floors, are double, multipane doors which open on to enclosed stair halls and are surmounted by large, 18-pane opaque glass transoms.

The stair pavilions, located at the center of the east and west ends of the building contain a series of landings and flights of stairs. Enclosed by brick walls, painted white, the stair halls contain several noteworthy elements. The floors of the stair halls' small vestibules are covered with mosaic tiles (**see photo, Fig.13**) which consist of black and white Greek key borders surrounding small square dark red tiles.

The stair halls' wooden stair railings exhibit square balusters and posts that have the proportions, dark brown coloration and the general "feeling" of Mission style furniture which was popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. (**see photo, Fig. 14**) The newel posts of the first floor culminate in large, acorn-shaped finials.

Before turning to noteworthy features of the second floor brief mention should be made of the basement. The floor plan of the basement echoes that of the first and second floors; a center corridor provides access to six rooms with stair halls at either end. Walls for the most part are characterized by exposed brickwork. Visible in the spaces of this level are iron support poles (**see photo, Fig.15, middle room on south side of the building**). The furnace room (**see photo, Fig.16**) is of interest for an opening on the north wall which culminates in a segmental arch (**see photo, Fig.17**). Currently sealed off, this opening originally provided access to the coal storage room.

The original blue prints for the E.B. Newton School show the center the second floor corridor (**see photo, Fig. 18**) opening on to Class Rooms 6, 9 and 10 on the south side of the building while Class Rooms 7, 8 and 11 are ranged across the northern half of the second floor. Coat rooms or "wardrobes" as they are called on the original plans echo their placement on the floor below, being either parallel or perpendicular to the center corridor (**see photo, Fig. 19**). These long narrow rooms, lit by a single tall and narrow window are adjacent to the entrance to each class room. Like the first floor, the second floor's corridor retains original oak woodwork stained with dark brown varnish.

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The doors to the class rooms are of the solid, two panel type found throughout the building and are formally set off by cornice headed enframements. Original oak baseboards, dados and cornice moldings are still intact.

The class rooms of the second floor are more intact than those of the first floor. Hard wood floors laid in narrow strips are common to all class rooms throughout this floor. Tall banks of three and four windows insure that class rooms are well-illuminated. Still intact are two slate blackboards per class room which are fully enframed and cornice headed in a manner similar to those of the doors and windows of this building.

The plan of the third floor diverges considerably from that of the lower floors. The major difference is the absence of a center corridor. The stair halls at either end of the building open on to small square "lobbies" which, in turn, open onto class rooms and an auditorium-like space called "Class Room 12" in the original plans. This large room is stage recessed within a broad proscenium arch located along the south wall, directly above the central portion of the corridors of the floors below. (see photo, Fig.20). Overhead, just beyond the stage is an 18-pane skylight which has been discontinued as a natural light source; its glass panes are presently covered in white paint. Directly opposite the stage are three widows which are deeply recessed within their dormers. The third floor's five remaining rooms are labeled "loft" on the Willard Bacon plans indicating that these spaces were never intended for their present use as offices and class rooms; these "lofts" may have been originally intended as storage spaces for class room supplies. The doors and windows of the third floor exhibit the formal enframements typical of the lower floors, but have been painted white.

An inspection of the interior of the clock tower reveals a space that appears to be watertight and structurally sound. Access to the tower is gained via a ladder located in an office behind the stage. Little of interest is located within the clock tower's interior with the exception of its basic structural components.

Alterations

The Edward B. Newton School's major alteration has been the replacement of original window sash with sound proof windows containing modern vinyl sash. Funded by Massport in the early 1990s to reduce Logan Airport noise levels, the original multi-pane and diamond-shaped panes were a key part of the Tudor/Colonial Revival design. Six panes of glass have been substituted for the original twelve over twelve windows. The current windows continue to convey a multi-pane appearance via the use of metal strips applied to the surface of the glass panes. The diamond shaped panes which were typically located in upper sash at the attic level have been removed completely. Despite the change in sash configuration, the Edward B. Newton School retains its original form, materials, roof configuration, clock tower and most interior trimmings of historic architectural importance.

Interior alterations are for the most part reversible. Here and there, partition walls have been added to create additional office space. Plywood paneling has been added to the walls of several first floor class rooms.

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**United States Department of the Interior
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Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 7Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for locating prehistoric sites on the Edward B. Newton School property. Two sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), both of which are burial sites and may extend onto the nominated property. The central point for the Winthrop Cemetery Site (19-su-3) is located immediately south of the nominated property. Professor Putnam of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge excavated 10 Native American graves from the site in ca. 1888. Locational data on inventory forms for this site indicate this location is disputed, however, the cemetery was reported on the southern slope of a low sandy hill, close to a spring fed swamp. Another site which may extend onto the nominated property is the Herman Street Burial Site (19-SU-40). This site is presently recorded immediately north of the Newton School, however, this location is also disputed. At least two sources have identified the site location as near the Pauline Street intersection (possibly with Herman/Winthrop Street) and near the High School and churches along Herman Street near the intersection of Church and Pauline Streets. The Herman Street Site was also located near wetlands. Each of the above sites indicates the potential for locating Native American burials as high in the area of the nominated property, particularly on higher ground possibly with a southerly exposure near wetlands. The physical characteristics of the property support this conclusion as well as the high potential for habitation and exploitative type sites. Much of the nominated property contains high, well drained level to moderately sloping land surfaces originally in close proximity to wetlands located to the south and west. These physical characteristics indicate locational criteria which are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. Given the above information, the size of the parcel (4.5 acres), the absence of historic development prior to the 1881 school and the fact that the present school occupies only a small portion of the lot, a high potential exists that significant prehistoric resources are present.

There is also a high potential for historic archaeological resources on the school property. Some possibility exists for resources associated with a 1634 English cattle pound on the property since the pound has been indicated as the location of the Winthrop Cemetery Site (19-SU-3) also possibly located on the property. The potential for historic period resources increases during the first half of the 19th-century as the Winthrop Center area began to exhibit the characteristics of village settlement. Actual evidence of historic period structures on the property are non existent until 1881 when the Pauline Street School was built. That school was destroyed by fire in 1907. Archaeological evidence of the fire and structural remains from the school may survive on the nominated property. Pauline Street was not set out until 1872 indicating stratigraphic remains o surface traces of an earlier cart path or trail may also survive in the area. Structural evidence of an ornamental gold fish pond built in the late 19th-century should exist in the eastern portion of the property. The pond was filled in 1933.

(end)

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
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1908 - 1947

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Willard M. Bacon

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

E. B. Newton School
Name of Property

Suffolk County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	336420	4693210	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 Edward W. Gordon, consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June, 1997

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 Winthrop

street & number 1 Metcalf Square telephone 617-846-1742

city or town Winthrop state MA zip code 02152

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
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Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Edward B. Newton School is significant as Winthrop's oldest surviving school building. The 1908 building is also a handsome, successful example of a blending of the Tudor and Georgian Revival styles, as designed by the noteworthy Boston architect and Winthrop resident Willard M. Bacon. The Edward B. Newton School retains integrity of location, design, siting, materials, feeling, association, and workmanship and is of local significance, fulfilling criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The Edward B. Newton School is part of a potential Winthrop Center Historic District; an area centered on the historic crossroads that is today known as Metcalf Square, comprising the institutional and civic core of the town. The district's significant municipal, residential, ecclesiastical and commercial buildings, most of which date from the period between 1870 and the 1930s, include the Winthrop Center Fire Station (1898), Frost (Winthrop) Public Library (1898) and the Winthrop Town Hall (1928), all of which were also designed by Willard M. Bacon.

Winthrop is located in eastern Massachusetts' Suffolk County, just to the east of Logan Airport and northeast, across Boston Harbor, from the City of Boston. The town occupies the entire peninsula bordering Belle Isle inlet to the northwest, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and Boston Harbor on the south and west. It is linked to Revere, to the north, by a causeway and to the Orient Heights section of East Boston by a bridge over Belle Isle Inlet at Main Street on the west side of the Town. Winthrop encompasses only 1,075 acres (1.63 square miles); the town is one of the smallest self-governing geographic areas in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It was originally called Pullin Poynte by Puritan fishermen because they literally had to "pull" their boats against the strong currents off Point Shirley in order to reach the sheltered anchorages of the Boston Harbor side of the point. For almost 150 years before the first permanent settlement in the 1630s, Winthrop had been a seasonal fishing ground for English and Portuguese mariners. The town was named in honor of John Winthrop, leader of the English settlers who founded Boston in 1630. By the mid 1630s, land had been granted to fifteen heads of households by the General Court of the Commonwealth.

By 1690, Pullin Poynte was owned by two families, the Winthrops and the Bills. Winthrop, along with Rumney Marsh (Revere) and Winnisimmet (Chelsea) was originally part of Boston, becoming the town of Chelsea in 1739. The municipal, religious and commercial focus of the new town was located at Revere Center.

During the first three quarters of the eighteenth century, Winthrop, experienced little in the way of population and economic growth. The noteworthy exception was Point Shirley, which by the mid-18th century had a fishing station and an elite enclave of summer residences owned by Boston families. Farm land at Pullin Poynte was divided among Bills, Belchers, Chamberlains, Floyds, Tewksburys and Whittemores. Winthrop remained a sleepy rural backwater controlled by a handful of families until the 1840s. During this decade, the establishment of the town's first industry, a popular resort hotel and regular transportation links with Boston fanned political winds of change.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edward B. Newton School
Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

In 1843 the Revere Copper Company of Canton, MA, started a smelting facility at Point Shirley. The Winthrop branch of this enterprise founded by the great patriot Paul Revere after the Revolution, remained in business until 1869.

Additionally, Tafts Hotel, known for its extensive menu of exotic foods and scenic water views introduced Bostonians and others to the salty charms of Winthrop. In 1846, Pullin Point (Winthrop), with only 156 inhabitants, along with Rumney Marsh (Revere) broke away from Chelsea to become the town of North Chelsea. Winthrop, linked more closely to regular stage coach service in 1848, became an independent town in 1852 and by 1855, was home to 407 people.

During the 1870s and 1880s, significant transportation improvements resulted in a residential building boom, attracting both permanent and summer residents to Winthrop. Agriculture ceased to become an important component within the town's economy as the railroad enabled Winthrop residents to commute to Boston and surrounding towns. Between 1872 and 1877, horse car links were in operation between Winthrop and the ferry from East Boston to Boston. The Narrow Gauge Railroad, set out between 1886-1888, served commuters in almost every section of the town until as late as 1940. Not surprisingly, Winthrop's population rose from approximately 540 in 1870, to 2,726 by 1884 and to nearly 12,000 by the time of the Edward B. Newton School's construction in 1908.

Faster and more dependable transportation links with the outside world resulted in Winthrop's population becoming more diverse in terms of ethnicity and national origins, with Irish, Italian, and French Canadian newcomers rubbing elbows with the Yankee Protestant descendants of the town's early settlers. 1908 was also the year that the disastrous Great Chelsea Fire resulted in the relocation of a sizable Jewish population from Chelsea to Winthrop Beach.

The E.B. Newton School provides physical evidence of Winthrop's commitment to primary education which dates back to the 18th century.

By 1779 there were sufficient children to require, under state law, a twelve week school session each year. At that time, Winthrop's first school of record was located in a room of the Bill farm house (demolished in 1926) on Beal Street.

Winthrop historian William H. Clark suspects that a school had been conducted there since as early as the 1740s. In 1779, the school master was Nathaniel Mountford who taught 22 students aged 5 to 17 "with all of them cousins save three".

In 1805, John Sargent Tewksbury offered the town a lot of land at the southwest corner of Pauline and Hermon Street for the construction of a wooden school house. Presently the site of the early 1930s police station, this diminutive school house consisted of a rectangular, gabled roofed structure, only a single story in height, which contained "seats and desks made of two inch planks that extended the length of the room". One of the early school masters was Gilbert Haven, later an internationally known journalist and Methodist Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts. In 1856, this school house was moved to 278 Winthrop Street where it became the second floor of a house still extant at this address. Subsequent to the school's removal to Winthrop Street, the Winthrop Town Hall was built on the old school's lot. Winthrop Center's primary school was subsequently conducted in the Town Hall until a new school was

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Edward B. Newton School
Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 3

built on the site of the E.B. Newton School on Pauline Street in 1881. The 1881 school was destroyed by fire in 1907 and the E.B. Newton School was completed in 1908. The 1856 Town Hall was demolished during the late 1920s to accommodate the Police Station.

Pauline Street was set out during the summer and fall of 1872 by Whitman and Breck, the engineering firm responsible for laying out the street systems of Winthrop Highlands and Cottage Hill during the early 1880s. Pauline Street was named in honor of Augusta Pauline Ingalls, wife of Dr. Samuel Ingalls, owner of considerable real estate holdings, including the E.B. Newton School's parcel. Dr. Ingalls was among the town fathers instrumental in bringing the railroad to the town and was a major force behind the late 19th century summer resort development at Winthrop Beach.

The Pauline Street School, the predecessor school on the E.B. Newton School's site, was built on an extensive, 179,225 square foot parcel of land that stretched from the back lot lines of Hermon Street, westward, almost to Wheelock Street. Still owned by the Town of Winthrop, an additional 53,800 square feet bordering Hermon Street, now the site of the Willis School, was acquired by the town during the early 1920s. The clapboard clad Pauline Street School was characterized by an H-shaped form similar to that of the present school. Its Pauline Street facade featured a center entrance set within an open porch flanked by two-story hip-roofed wings. Rising from the center of the main block was a clock tower which, with its finial topped, pyramidal roof cap imparted a decidedly picturesque Victorian sensibility as opposed to the more chastely classical appearance of the present domically capped Colonial Revival clock tower of "the E.B. Newton". In 1893, twin conically capped and bracketed Chateausque towers were added to the centers of the main and rear facades of the Late Italianate/Stick Style school house. Briefly, the school's grounds have undergone fairly substantial changes over time. At some point during the late 19th century, an ornamental gold fish pond was added to the eastern portion of the property and was filled in 1933. During the late 1880s, the Narrow Gauge Railroad tracks were set out just to the west of the school, following the path of the present Walden Street, effectively dividing the Town's school parcel in half.

By the early 1890s, a smaller, rectangular school had been built to house the town's high school classes, a few yards to the northeast of the Pauline Street School. Further research might determine the fate of this no longer extant high school. The Pauline Street School burned to the ground on January 27, 1907. The Edward B. Newton School was opened for classes in September of 1908.

The Edward B. Newton School is the first masonry school built in Winthrop. Architecturally, it is an interesting foray into the then popular Tudor Revival style blended with a Colonial, or more specifically, Georgian Revival clock tower. The Tudor Revival style, in vogue during the first quarter of the 20th century, was perhaps more typically utilized for apartment house rather than school construction during this period. Brick rather than wood construction is symbolic of the maturation of Winthrop as a town around the turn of the century. Like the brick fire stations at Winthrop Center (1898) and Winthrop Beach (early 1900s), the E. B. Newton School is a survivor from a time when the town was transformed by transportation improvements, the settlement of a more diverse population and a residential building boom.

Perched on a rise above Walden and Pauline Streets, the Edward B. Newton possesses a distinctive, H-shaped form, well crafted brick work, and a handsome Georgian Revival clock tower. The aforementioned features, together with relatively ample grounds and design references to the Tudor

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet****Edward B. Newton School
Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 4

Revival (segmental entrance arch, flared and steeply pitched gables as well as half timbered dormers), suggest a small, well designed college building situated within a campus of lawns dotted with trees. The school's memorable siting and fine design stand in marked contrast to nearby modern commercial and institutional structures.

The Edward B. Newton School represents a key component within the small but choice collection of public buildings in Winthrop designed by Willard M. Bacon. Born in Willsboro, Pennsylvania in 1860, Bacon joined the prominent Boston architectural firm of Sturgis and Brigham as a draughtsman in 1880. Establishing his own firm at age 24, he resided in Winthrop by 1887. For most of his career, his office was located at 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Bacon's career deserves further research. He seems to have been best known for his suburban residential work in upscale, turn-of-the-century neighborhoods in Dorchester, Roxbury and Milton. The Town of Winthrop and local organizations frequently called upon his services as an architect from the 1890s, until his retirement in 1929. He was responsible for the Winthrop Yacht Club (1894), Winthrop Center Fire Station on Pauline Street (1898), Winthrop Beach Fire Station on Shirley Street (early 1900s) and the Winthrop Town Hall in 1928. Undoubtedly one of Bacon's finest architectural achievements is the Winthrop (Frost) Public Library built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style in 1898. Bacon designed this library in a manner which clearly shows the influence of McKim, Mead and White's Boston Public Library, completed during the mid-1890s.

The school was named in honor of Edward B. Newton, a wholesale fish dealer with a company called Shannigan Jones, located on the Fish Pier, Atlantic Avenue, Boston. Mr. Newton was representative of a considerable percentage of Winthrop's adult male population who commuted to jobs within or related to the fishing industry on Boston's waterfront at the turn-of-the-century. In addition to the fish business, Newton had considerable real estate holdings bordering Pauline, Palmyra, Waldeck and Pleasant Streets in Winthrop. According to former librarian and local historian Margaret Hinckley, Newton was wealthy enough to provide a chauffeured automobile for his wife and three children during the early 1900s when "motor cars" were a rarity in cities, not to mention in Winthrop. Active in St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church, he was chairman of the Town's school board for seventeen years. Judging by the name above the main entrance of the school on Bacon's plans, the original name for this building was intended to be the "Center School". Apparently Newton's generous offer to fund the purchase of the school's clock resulted in naming the school after him. Newton, or for that matter Bacon, may have had a role in instituting the first shop and mechanical drawing classes ever taught in the Winthrop Public Schools. A room at the northeastern corner of the basement is labeled "Mechanical Drawing Room" on Bacon's blue prints. Edward B. Newton, for many years a resident of Pauline Street, died in 1911.

Over time a number of this primary school's students went on to become prominent in a wide range of professions. Perhaps the best known student was the poet Sylvia Plath who attended classes here during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Born in Boston in 1932, Sylvia Plath grew up in Winthrop at her grandparents' house at Point Shirley and later at 32 Johnson Avenue, Winthrop. Sylvia Plath later attended Smith College and won a prestigious summer internship with Mademoiselle Magazine in 1951. Her acclaimed autobiographical novel, The Bell Jar (1962 and 1971), touches on her childhood experiences in Winthrop where Plath published poems even as a child. Suffering from depression, Plath committed suicide in 1962. Her poetry received world-wide posthumous acclaim, with Ariel, considered her finest book of poetry, published in 1968.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet****Edward B. Newton School
Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 5

According to local historian Margaret Hinckley, members of the remarkable Isaiah and Thankful Whorf family attended the E.B. Newton School during the early years of the school's existence. Isaiah Whorf was a boat builder from Provincetown, MA who settled in Winthrop during the late 19th century. Their oldest son Henry Whorf was a commercial artist who designed the Old Dutch Cleanser Woman as that product's logo. John Whorf has had the most lasting recognition of all the family. He was a talented water colorist whose seascapes are owned by many American museums including the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Richard Whorf was an actor who appeared with James Cagney in the movie "Yankee Doodle Dandy".

The school has had few alterations since its construction. Those alterations that have occurred are minimal, easily reversible and detract but little from the building's overall integrity. The exterior, with the exception of the vinyl window enframements and metal, rather than the original wood shingle materials of the clock tower's base represent the major changes.

The Edward B. Newton School currently houses Winthrop Public Schools administrative offices while the upper floors contain class rooms utilized by pre-school and alternative school students.

Recently a proposal has been set forth to demolish the school and build a larger educational facility. The Edward B. Newton School's presently anchors the southwestern corner of Winthrop Center's collection of resources built between the 1790s and the 1930s; "The E.B. Newton", its World War I memorial marker along with its ample grounds should be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations of Winthrop residents.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the Winthrop area are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can provide us with important information on Native American settlement patterns and resource utilization in this area and how Native people adapted to changing sea level and related changing upland and coastal environments through time. Prehistoric sites in this area can also contribute information on the overall settlement and resource of the Boston Basin and Boston Harbor locale and how this landuse differed from more upland/interior locations. The location of at least two major quarry areas in the region also indicates the potential for sites in the area to contribute information on overall lithic use, quarry strategies and reduction sequences. Prehistoric sites in this area can also contribute information to help us better understand Late Woodland settlement in the area and its relationships to Contact Period core areas that later developed including the Mystic core which developed in the area of the nominated property. The presence of burial sites in the area, particularly cemeteries also indicates the potential for a better understanding of Native American burial customs and sacred places. The analysis of the remains from these sites can also contribute information on the general health of Native populations and how dietary and pathological changes occurred through time.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide information on historic landuse of the property during the period of early settlement for the town and educational use of the property prior to the construction of schools in 1881 and 1908. Further documentary research accompanied by archaeological survey and testing can document the potential for the location or

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 6

existence of a reported 1634 animal pound at the site of the Winthrop Cemetery Site possibly located on the property. The location of this site can contribute information on 17th-century pastoral practices and land use during the early settlement period. Potential also exists in the area to locate historic archaeological information on the overall Winthrop settlement which grew nearby as a village during the first half of the 19th-century. This information could include structural remains from residences or agricultural outbuildings and walls, however, none have been identified to date. Archaeological traces from cartpaths or trails may also exist in the area. Pauline Street was laid out in 1872 possibly leaving traces of earlier transportation routes whose course was straightened out when the roadway was constructed. Structural remains from the original Pauline Street School, built in 1881 on the site of the E. B. Newton School, may exist on the property as well as traces of the 1907 fire which destroyed the school. Archaeological remains from the 1881 school can contribute information on the structure of the school and educational methods during the late 19th century. These deposits may also contain information relating to the socio-economic characteristics of students who attended the school. Historical research accompanied by archaeological survey and testing can also identify the location and determine the fate of the small rectangular high school reportedly built in the 1890's a few yards to the northeast of the Pauline Street School. Little information is presently available pertaining to the latter school. Archaeological survivals can also contribute structural details of the ornamental gold fish pond built during the late 19th century and filled in 1933.

(end)

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Edward B. Newton School
Winthrop (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9, 10 Page 1, 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries run west from the the side lot line of 15-19 Pauline Street, along said Pauline Street to Walden Street, turning and running northerly on Walden running as far as the modern apartment complex numbered 5 Walden Street. Its eastern boundary follows the complicated path of the back lot lines of the N.E. Willis School at 34 Hermon Street, the Winthrop Seiner Center at 30 Hermon Street, open space along Hermon Street as well as the back and side lot lines of 16-20 Hermon and 15-19 Pauline Streets, respectively.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries as nominated are the current and historic boundaries of the Edward B. Newton School, since its construction in 1908.

(end)



ENFIELD ROAD

WOODFIELD ROAD

INGLESE PARK

36
0.24 AC

WALLOWAY STREET

STREET

1
30,471 Sq. Ft.

2
20,639 Sq. Ft.

M.E. WELLS SCHOOL

E.S. NEWTON SCHOOL

3
4.5 AC

WINTHROP SENIOR CENTER

TOWN HALL

4
3,750 Sq. Ft.
5
2,037 Sq. Ft.
6
4,080 Sq. Ft.
7
2,896 Sq. Ft.
8
2,857 Sq. Ft.

33
2,030 Sq. Ft.

35
4,879 Sq. Ft.

34
4,689 Sq. Ft.

32
4,822 Sq. Ft.

9
4,783 Sq. Ft.
10
8,090 Sq. Ft.
11
4,301 Sq. Ft.
12
3,330 Sq. Ft.
13
3,890 Sq. Ft.
14
2,824 Sq. Ft.
15
3,890 Sq. Ft.
16
2,807 Sq. Ft.
17
3,890 Sq. Ft.
18
3,890 Sq. Ft.
19
3,890 Sq. Ft.

LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 3-22-38
DATE OF COMPLETION _____
DATE OF REVISION _____

TAX MAP
TOWN OF WINTHROP
SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

42	43	44
----	----	----



E.B. Newton School
Winthrop, MA.

45 Pauline St

Looking north east

(L to R: West and South (main)
roads)

(Fig: 1)



World War I Memorial
in front of E. B. Newton
School.

45 Pauline St.
Winthrop, Mt.

(Fig. 2)

HONOR ROLL
1917 1919
THE WORLD WAR

THIS TABLET IS DEDICATED
IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE
WINTHROP BOYS
WHO DIED IN THE WORLD WAR

CAPT. EDWARD W. IRWIN
LIEUT. HENRY D. CRIFFIN
LIEUT. MARCUS C. ROWE
SERG-MAJ. ARTHUR M. FLETCHER
CORP. WILLIAM C. KELLY
CORP. RICHARD F. METCALF
CORP. WILLIAM HELLIGAN
PVT. SIMON J. DONOVAN
PVT. ALVIN W. GORSON
PVT. FRANCIS C. HOARE
PVT. JOHN F. HOLLAND
PVT. WILLIAM F. MILLER
PVT. JOHN B. QUINLAN
PVT. G. LINCOLN RICHARDSON
PVT. MAURICE L. ABRAMS
PVT. CHARLES H. COLBY
PVT. RALPH J. CHUCKER
PVT. STANLEY V. FURBER
PVT. JOHN E. GOSSEN
PVT. THOMAS A. WALONEY
SEA. H. BERTRAM RICE

GREATER LOVE HATH HE NONE
THAT A MAN CAN SHOW

World War I Memorial
detail

In front of E. B. Newton
School.

45 Pauline St
Winthrop, MA.

(Fig: 2A)



clock tower: E. B.
Newton School showing
restored (1996), original
Weather vane.

286 0433 N N N-12

45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA

(Fig. 3)



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline St.

Winthrop, Mt.

South (main) facade

2008 0453 N N N 12



E. B. Newton School

45 Peculine Street
Winthrop, Mt.

North elevation

286 0433 N N H-22

(Fig 5)



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, Mt.

East elevation

(Fig: 6)



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA

West elevation

(Fig: 7)



F.B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, N.H.

Intern: Reception Desk
1st floor.

286 0433 ext 22

(Fig: 8)

Small informational plaque on the left side of the display.



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, Mt.

Interior:

1st floor hall

Plaster Cast of George
Washington

(Fig. 9)



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA.

961-0433 N N H 22

Intern:

1st floor hall

Plaster Cast of

Abraham Lincoln

(Fig: 10)



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline St.
Winthrop, MA

Interior:

Center Corridor

(Looking east)

F. 9: 11)



E.B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA.

Interior:

Built in book case -

286 0433X MA 11 11

former Supt.'s Office
1st floor

(Fig: 12)



D. I. Lewton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA

Interior -

detail of mosaic tile floor,
west stair pavillion.

(Fig: 13)



F. B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA.

Interim: Staircase and Knewel
Post - west stair
pavilion
1st fl to basement.

266 0433 N N N 22

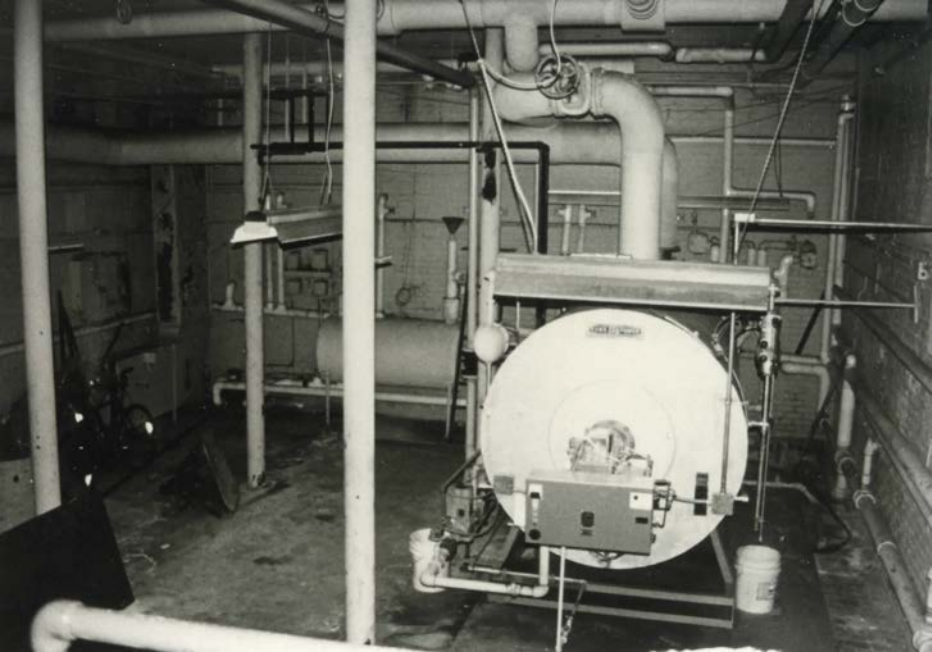
(Fig: 3)



E. B. Newton School
South side of bldg -
middle room in basement

45 Pauline St
W³ Intthrop, MA.

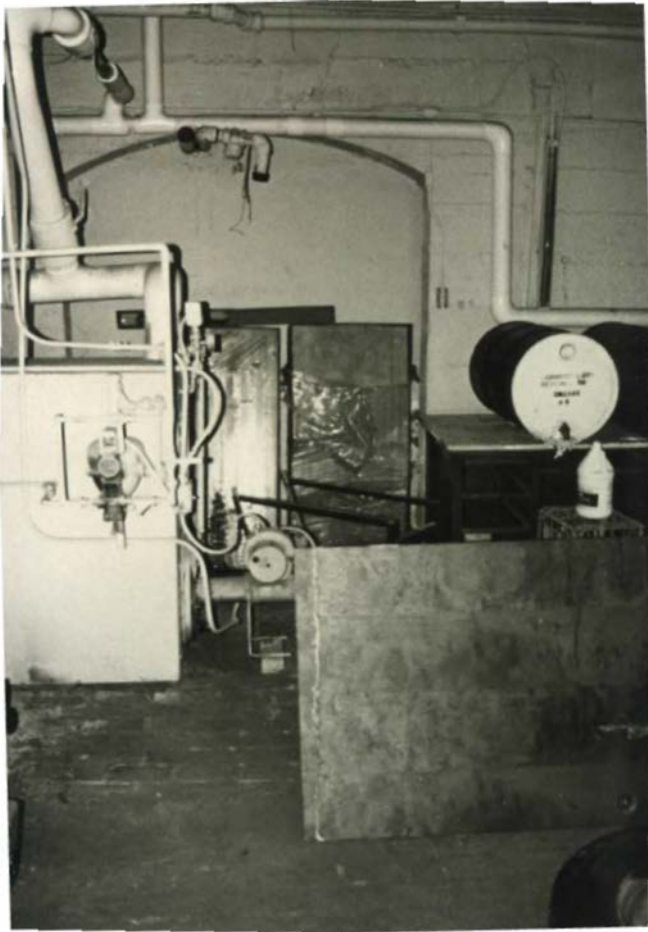
(Fig. 15)



E. B. Newton School
45 Pauline Street

Winthro p. MA
basement
Funnace Room
(Fig: 16)

<



E. B. Newton School
45 Pauline St
Winthrop, MA

01991-513-0494-0471-1 N H 17

Segmental arch
in Furnace Room

(Fig: 17)



O R S T U V W X Y Z

Room 7

F. B. Newton School,
45 Pauline Street
Winthrop, MA.

Interrun:

2nd fl. corridor
(Looking west)

F 19:18)



E. B. Newton
School

Winthrop, MA.

45 Pauline St

Wardrobe,

2nd fl.

Southeast corner

(Fig: 19)



E. B. Newton School

45 Peulinst

Winthrop, NA

FID No. 13 13 494 0471 1 1 1 1

3rd fl.

Classroom 12

Fig: 20



42070-D7-TM-025
Lynn
 MASSACHUSETTS
 E.B. Newton School
 45 Pauline St
 Winthrop, MA

1:25 000-scale metric
 topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
 SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 1985 251024

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985
 Supersedes Lynn and Marblehead South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270, 13272 (1982), 13275, and 13276 (1981). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, 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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			1	4	3
2	6.5616			2	5	
3	9.8424			3	6	8
4	13.1232			4	7	
5	16.4040			5	8	
6	19.6848			6		
7	22.9656			7		
8	26.2464			8		
9	29.5272			9		
10	32.8080			10		

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

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1985 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

1 Reading
 2 Salem
 3 Gloucester
 4 Boston North
 5 Boston South
 7 Hull
 8

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

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	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location 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, levee, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Potential lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; meadow	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

47M: 19 336420 4693210
 E.B. Newton School
 45 Pauline Street
 Winthrop (Suffolk County), Massachusetts

SCALE 1:25 000
 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
 CEMETERY; GRAVE
 CAMPGROUND; PICNIC AREA; U. S. LOCATION 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, LEVEE, SAND
 BATHYMETRIC CONTOURS: INDEX; INTERMEDIATE
 POTENTIAL LAKE AND STREAM; INTERMITTENT LAKE AND STREAM
 RAPIDS, LARGE AND SMALL; FALLS, LARGE AND SMALL
 SUBMERGED MARSH; MARSH, SWAMP
 LAND SUBJECT TO CONTROLLED INUNDATION; WOODLAND
 SCRUB; MEADOW
 ORCHARD; VINEYARD

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
 42070-D7-TM-025
 1985

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014



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

September 10, 2013

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I (eye) Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Address changes for properties listed on the NRHP

As we digitize our inventory of historic resources, we are discovering discrepancies in property addresses due to renumbering, changing the address to a side street that abuts the parcel, or assigning a precise address where none had existed. In some cases, property owners have notified us of an incorrect address. We are, therefore, writing to request technical corrections in the National Register records for the following:

Chelsea (Suffolk County)

- Chelsea Garden Cemetery (NRIND 2/9/2001)—new address is 70 Central Avenue
(formerly Shawmut Street) 01000089

Cheshire (Berkshire County)

- Hall's Tavern (NRIND 3/10/1983)—new address is 31 North Street (formerly North Street) 83000568

Cohasset (Norfolk County)

- Pratt Historic Building (NRIND 9/7/2006)—new address is 106-110 South Main Street
(formerly 106 South Main Street) 06000816

Concord (Middlesex County)

- Emerson, Ralph Waldo House (NRIND/NHL 10/15/1966; NRDIS 9/13/1977)—new address is 18 Cambridge Turnpike (formerly 28 Cambridge Turnpike near intersection of Lexington Road) 66000365 NHL
- Sleepy Hollow Cemetery (NRIND 8/19/1998)—new address is 34A Bedford Street (formerly 24 Court Lane) 98000991

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc

Dennis (Barnstable County)

- West Schoolhouse (NRIND 4/24/1975)—new address is 61 Whig Street (formerly Nobscusset Road) 75000262
- Dennis, Josiah Manse (NRIND 2/15/1974)— new address is 61 Whig Street (formerly Nobscusset Road and Whig Street) West Schoolhouse and Josaih Dennis Manse, which stand adjacent to each other, have the same address. 74000360

Easton (Bristol County)

- North Easton Railroad Station/Old Colony Railroad Station (NRIND 4/11/72; NRDIS 11/3/1972 and 12/23/1987; NHL 12/23/1987)—new address is 80 Mechanic Street (formerly Oliver Street or off Oliver St along railroad right of way) 72000125

Holden (Worcester County)

- Willard-Fisk Farm (NRIND 2/23/1996)— new address is 121 Whitney Street (formerly 123 Whitney Street) 96000163

Wilmington (Middlesex County)

- West Schoolhouse (NRIND 2/23/1990)— new address is 141 Shawsheen Avenue (formerly Shawsheen Avenue at Aldrich Road) 90000184

Winthrop (Suffolk County)

- Newton, Edward B. School (NRIND 8/21/1997)— new address is 131 Pauline Street (formerly 45 Pauline Street) 97000878
- Winthrop, Deane House (NRIND/TRA, First Period Buildings of Eastern MA, 3/9/1990)—new address is 34 Shirley Street (formerly 40 Shirley Street) 90000162

Woburn (Middlesex County)

- U. S. Post Office-Woburn Center Station (NRIND 10/19/1987)—new address is 1 Abbott Street (formerly 2 Abbott Street) 86003436

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Newton, Edward B., School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 11/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000878

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 1.3.14

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

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

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Newton, Edward B., School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 7/07/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/22/97
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/07/97 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/21/97
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000878

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant early 20th century
School building*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Anderson

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 8/18/97

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached

SLR Y/N
471



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

24 June 1997

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Edward B. Newton School, 45 Pauline Street, Winthrop (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 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: Richard Ferrino, Chair, Winthrop Historical Commission
Marie T. Turner, Chair, Winthrop Board of Selectmen
Edward Gordon, Preservation Consultant